

PAKISTAN INDIA RELATIONS A CHRONOLOGY (1947-2008)



Compiled and Edited by:
DR. SARFARAZ HUSSAIN MIRZA

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YEAR'S WISE CHRONOLOGY DETAIL

Early Phase (1947 - 1967) Beginning of Post-Independence Differences

1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957
1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967

Middle Phase (1968 - 1987) Worsening of Differences

1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987

Last Phase (1988 - 2008) Period of Futile Talks & CBMs

1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998
1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008

PREFACE

This huge volume is a valuable addition to the already available scattered material on the subject under reference. There are quite a few books which deal with this subject but not very extensively as these works vary from period to period and, as such, discuss only specific topics. However, all of these are decidedly quality works which have been widely appreciated in the literary circles.

Nevertheless, the work in hand is of unique importance because it is the first of its kind ever produced so far. It has been presented year-wise in a chronological frame work indicating every month and date of each entry ranging between the period 1947-2008 thereby covering almost every information relating to 61 years chequered history of Pakistan-Bharat relations. In other words, it can be taken as an 'encyclopedia' about Indo-Pak typical relations since their birth to the present day developments. Mistrust and endemic conflict in this part of the world portray a dismal picture which is definitely an unhealthy sign for the peace and prosperity of both these rival neighbours.

In the following pages an exhaustive detailed chronology has been prepared from the bulk of source material available in book form, booklets, journals, magazines, newspapers and alike. In this context, a fairly large number of authentic sources have been consulted especially the **Pakistan Horizon**, an International research journal published by the Institute of International Affairs, Karachi. I have made extensive use of this prestigious research journal for which I should be thankful to the Institute of International Affairs.

Another valuable source has been **South Asian Studies**, a widely recognized research journal of the Centre for South Asian Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore. Several volumes of **Selections from National Press** have been freely consulted which is also a publication of the South Asian Studies Centre. Likewise, **Strategic Studies**, Islamabad, and the **Selections from the Regional Press**, Islamabad, have also been minutely consulted. Some of the rare books such as **Pakistan-India Relations: Prospects for a Durable Peace** (Lahore) 1989, edited by Dr. Rafique Ahmad, **Indo-Pak Relations** (Karachi) 1988, authored by Mahtab Akbar Rashdi, **Pak-Bharat Taaluqat**, Lahore, (Urdu) 1992, written by Mohammad Arif have especially been useful for digging out the truth.

The book in hand was planned at the behest of Janab Majid Nizami, Chairman, Nazaria-i-Pakistan Trust in the year 2002 when he offered me a research job in this organization. Since then, besides other multifarious duties, I remained busy working on this huge project and as such the present book has appeared as a result of my about seven year's efforts. I am profoundly grateful to the worthy Chairman, who gave me opportunity to work in the Trust.

I am equally indebted to my highly revered teacher Prof. Dr. Rafique Ahmad, Vice-Chairman of the Trust who continuously provided me timely guidance and encouragement without which it would not have been possible for me to complete this academic task successfully.

Mr. Shahid Rasheed, Secretary of the Trust showed keen interest in the completion of this assignment. He provided me necessary facilities in this context. I am thankful to him for his constant reminders.

I am indebted to Mr. Razaqat Riaz, Additional Secretary, for his sympathetic and friendly gesture since I joined the Trust. I would like to express my sincerest gratitude to him for bringing out my tireless work in a book form with good printing and get-up.

I am thankful to Mr. Shahid Gulzar for the final typing work and bringing the manuscript in its present shape. I am equally thankful to Messers Tariq Shahzad, Ashfaq Ahmad and Ali Imran, who have been typing the script at different intervals.

I must acknowledge with thanks tireless services of Sheikh Mohammad Ashfaq, my old colleague of the Centre for South Asian Studies, who took pains in the preparation of this huge volume including preparing its Index and reading its proofs.

Likewise I would be failing in my duty if I do not acknowledge the voluntary services of Mr. Naeem Ahmad for revising the script. In the end I would like to thank Mr. Mohammad Shahzad Yasin, Manager Computer Section, under whose able supervision, this gigantic work was successfully completed.

I am fully aware of the weaknesses of my work. For all the flaws, omissions, errors and drawbacks, I alone stand responsible. Effort will be made to remove all discrepancies in its next edition.

Sarfraz Hussain Mirza
Lahore: 11th September, 2009

INTRODUCTION

In the present century, South Asia happens to be one of the insecure geographic regions of the world. South Asia is the abode of more than one and a quarter billion people, which is nearly one fifth of the world's total population. Poverty, illiteracy and corruption dominate the lives of people. These problems have remained unresolved over the years. The major political barrier that stands in the way of solutions is the mutual rivalry of the states of this region.

1947 Onwards

Since the birth of India and Pakistan in 1947, deep-rooted mistrust and hostility have always jeopardized relations between the two states. They have fought three full-scale wars and numerous border skirmishes and, who knows, currently they might have reached on the brink of the fourth war that in all probabilities might be a nuclear conflict. There are number of conflicting issues between India and Pakistan but Kashmir is the core issue that has decisively led to the deterioration of their relationship. The disputed Kashmir State has assumed much strategic importance for both countries and has become the cause of arms race between them. Over the last six decades, a number of series of direct and indirect talks have been held between India and Pakistan to normalize the relationship for seeking a just solution of Kashmir dispute but every attempt has failed primarily due to Indian indifferent approach towards the issue.

Even in the post-cold war era that had marked a decisive international shift away from conflict to cooperation, there is yet no hopeful sign for change in India-Pakistan relations. Instead, in the backdrop of years Kashmir insurgency, Pakistan and India have appeared more and more entrenched in acrimonious relationship. In the past all efforts for bringing them closer and creating conducive environment have went in vain.

Series of Crisis

As discussed earlier, since partition, India-Pakistan relations have highly been violent and conflict prone. Besides three wars, nuclear explosions, Kargil Crisis and other gruesome incidents such as shooting of Pakistan's Navy aircraft, demolishing of Babri Mosque, brutal killings of innocent Muslims in Indian Gujrat and constant killings in occupied Kashmir have added multiple dangerous dimensions to India-Pakistan relations. Only recently the water theft by India has added fuel to the fire. India has violated the spirit of Indus Water Treaty and has constructed a number of Dams including Buglihar Dam on Pakistani rivers.

Kargil Crisis

It may be recalled that the end of Kargil Crisis following the meeting between the US President and Prime Minister of Pakistan, on July 4, 1999 did not induce a new spirit to India-Pakistan relations to come to its normal course. Thereafter, the situation turned from bad to worse. After Kargil episode, India took big step to accelerate the arms race by increasing its budget, which continues to increase every year and it is feared that it can result in possible danger of low intensity war between India and Pakistan at any critical moment. India has been wrong-fully viewing Pakistan responsible for this entire situation and in view of the understanding reached in the Lahore Declaration in 1999, Pakistan's attitude had been characterized as a 'betrayal of trust' by Indians. It may be recalled that India used the 'trust' factor as a diplomatic ploy to decline the Pakistan's offer for dialogue and also to ward off the then growing international pressure from an early commencement of bilateral talks with Pakistan. Earlier, by adopting a policy of holding talks with freedom fighters and occupied Kashmir political parties, India had altered the situation in her favour. India's deceptive policies and uncompromising attitude towards the Kashmir issue particularly its ill response to hold plebiscite in held Kashmir has sabotaged all previous attempts for peace in South Asia. Thus normalization process between India and Pakistan had been ceased. It was revived during the early phase of the last decade but it too has failed to produce any fruitful result especially in the context of Kashmir.

CBM Policy

Only recently, efforts for normalization were made through back door politics and adoption of some CBMs. It may be noted that the CBMs are supposed to create trust between rival parties for the management and resolution of conflicts but in case of India and Pakistan, the absence of trust is the basic hindrance for the successful implementation of CBMs. There exists basic mistrust and suspicion between India and Pakistan on historical, religious, cultural and political grounds. Keeping in view the past record, it appears that CBMs exercise can not be very successful in South Asia, particularly between India and Pakistan. The Kargil Crisis signalled that how fragile was the status of CBMs in Indo-Pak relations. With this reality in mind, there is a need for Pakistan to be very cautious of the Indian mindset. During the recent years, politics of CBMs between India and Pakistan has been on rampage which has caused considerable damage to the interests of Pakistan. We must not forget that India is merely interested in trade and has least interest to solve the Kashmir question. This is a sort of "one way CBM track" policy which should be outrightly discouraged.

It is quizzical that India, on one hand, promotes CBMs while on the other, enters into a jointly build surface-to-air missile programme with an anti-Pakistan country namely Israel. More importantly, it has shown its muscles conducting its first test of a nuclear-capable missile from an undersea platform thereby completing its goal of having air, land and sea ballistic systems. In this way, India has whistled an arms race in South Asia. In this scenario, what would be the impact of the ongoing CBMs between India and Pakistan which discourage such adventures. Very recently, India has jacked up defence spending by 10 percent to 26.4 billion dollars, the deepest hike since Independence of Bharat. What does this predict? This should serve as an eye-opener for Pakistan who must immediately get alarmed and shun off CBM strategy which is a useless effort to exchange friendly gestures with an unfriendly country who holds an olive branch in one hand while a sword in the other.

Indian Intransigence on Kashmir

There is least doubt that the whole world knows that India and Pakistan are tense neighbours. As discussed earlier their animosity has its roots in history and the continuity of hostility hinges on many disputes especially Kashmir. The factual position is that Pakistan insists upon plebiscite in Kashmir according to UN Resolutions, of 1948-1949 whereas India falsely claims occupied Kashmir as its “Atootang” a clumsy slogan which historically is absolutely incorrect.

Indian Princely States

It may be borne in mind that the several princely states did not accede to Pakistan or India on 15 August 1947 but fell victim to Indian aggression one after another. India forcibly occupied Kashmir on 26 October, 1947 and Hyderabad ruled by a Muslim ruler was occupied by force in September 1948. Junagarh, a coastal state connected with land routes to India and ruled by a Muslim ruler was also forcibly occupied by India on 9th November 1947. Earlier, it had acceded to Pakistan. Almost simultaneously, India occupied the states of Badariawad, Mangrol and Manavadar contiguous to Junagarh. This is precisely a shameful and brutal Indian aggression and military expansionism.

It should be recalled that with the end of British rule in India, about 562 princely states were allowed to accede to either India or Pakistan. The states of Junagadh and Hyderabad (Deccan) which were predominantly Hindu but under the Muslim rulers, desired to join Pakistan. But India did not respect their respective decisions and integrated these states into the Indian Union. In case of Kashmir, India denied the principle of geographical contiguity and the will of the people. The Indian forces landed in Kashmir and occupied it

on 26 October 1947. Pakistan severely resented against it and on this issue, armed conflict occurred between India and Pakistan. In the thick of the battle, India turned to UN begging for a truce on January 1, 1948.

Is it not an irony that India herself took the issue to the UN who gave its verdict by passing two resolutions on 13 August, 1948 and January 1949 calling for an impartial and free plebiscite in Kashmir. India accepted these resolutions but very soon went back on its promises and started to claim that Kashmir was its 'integral' part. What a Volte face attitude for which "Bania" is well known.

Illegal amalgamation of Kashmir into Bharat

It would be interesting to note that in order to amalgamate the disputed State into Bharat, it played a trick by holding provincial elections in 1953 and, as a result of it, a so-called illegal constituent assembly of Kashmir was formed. Thereafter, India started its claim saying that since Kashmiris had given their verdict through provincial elections, therefore, there was no need of holding the plebiscite. The Indian treachery did not end here and in February 1954, the so-called rubber assembly ratified Kashmir's accession to India, which was shamelessly accepted by Indian government on 14 May, 1954. The illegal Assembly declared the state as an 'integral' part of India in November 1956, thus flouting all Security Council Resolutions for peaceful and amicable settlement of Kashmir.

Fraudulent chapter of dispute was opened up between India and Pakistan. Various efforts began to be made to solve the issue. Thus in this context, various parleys were held in early sixties between India and Pakistan but of no avail as India continued harping on Kashmir being its 'integral' part. In March 1968, the puppet Constituent Assembly of Kashmir passed an illegal "integration Bill" and announced Kashmir as a province of India. The Kashmiris vehemently protested against it. India began accusing Pakistan of interfering in the State by providing support to the Kashmiri freedom fighters.

After the Simla Agreement in July 1972 India took a new turn and declined to accept the UN role in the matter. At the same time, India claimed that since Kashmiris had been participating in the elections, so there was no need of plebiscite. This is a glaring example of Indian intransigence.

Separatist Movements in India

One should not forget that India has never remained a unified country, therefore, it fears that if the right of self-determination is granted to Kashmiris, then its own minority provinces like Kerala, Tamil Nado and

Bodos of Assam could also ask for independence, thereby leading to its dismemberment. Likewise, separatist movements such as Khalistan and Jharkhand Tehrik are also a constant threat to Indian Union. There is every possibility that these movements might turn a new leaf in the history of Bharat in a near future as separate movements are raging in the majority of states of the Indian Union.

It must be remembered that India has always been following repressive policy against the freedom lovers, especially the Kashmiri freedom fighters. India has crushed the Kashmiris through the use of brute force. More than 700,000 Indian military and paramilitary forces have been sent into the State to keep the people in subjugation and servitude by using all measures of repression, oppression and persecution to break the will of the Kashmiris. Kashmir today provides the most glaring example of the persistent violations of the human rights which include firings on civilians, extra-judicial killings, arbitrary arrests, tortures, burning of houses and gang-rapes. All these gruesome events have been extensively documented by various international organizations. Accordingly, the international community has repeatedly warned India on massive human rights violations and asked for peaceful and political settlement of the dispute.

Despite all this, India continues to reiterate its ‘ambiguous’ stand on Kashmir. It is to be noted that all Indian Prime Ministers, failed miserably to show wisdom and unnecessarily persisted in their baseless claim that the occupied Kashmir was an ‘integral’ part of India, an argument that can hardly be given any weight in any context for all times to come.

India’s White Paper on Kashmir

In the light of above let us examine two Indian clear cut verdicts of 1948 and 1952. According to White Paper on Kashmir, issued by the Government of India in 1948 it said that “the question of accession is to be decided finally in a free plebiscite, on this there is no dispute. There will be no victimization of any native of the State, whatever his political view may be, and no Kashmiri will be deprived of the right to vote.”

Likewise, the first Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru while addressing the Indian Parliament on June, 26, 1952 promised:

“If, after a proper plebiscite, the people of Kashmir said, we do not want to be with India, we are committed to accept it, though it might pain us. We will not send an army against them. We will accept that, however, hurt we might feel about it, we will change the constitution, if necessary.”

Now look at these Indian statements on one hand and the ground reality on the other. What a contrast!

Terrorism

In the 21st Century, Terrorism has engulfed the South Asian region. Pakistan is the worst adversary of it but amazingly, India throws volleys of attacks on Pakistan dubbing it responsible for spreading terrorism in India. Suicide bombings in major cities of Pakistan clearly reflect the factual position.

Ultimate Analysis

From the above over-view it becomes crystal clear that most of the major events in South Asia since 1947 have revolved around Bharat and Pakistan, including armed conflicts over Kashmir and East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), domestic separatist movements and riots, terrorist attacks and diametrically opposed policies in many spheres of international and regional relations. Further, the feeling of insecurity and uncertainty about each other's intentions have forced them to block vast amounts of resources in armies and armaments. Needless to add that if their relations were to take a positive turn, unprecedented quantitative and qualitative means would become available for the urgently needed betterment of human lives in the region.

If the past pattern of events in South Asia is kept in view we would find that Bharat aspires to fill in the power vacuum and it is quite natural that Pakistan resists this attempt. It may also be noted that Bharat even aspires to get a permanent status in the UN Security Council.

Besides this a wide range of issues, including historical hangover, ideological goals, nuclear technology, foreign affairs, role of newsmedia, economic strategies, domestic and regional politics, terrorist's attacks and military preparations are tantalizing issues which hide the way to peaceful co-existence and friendly relations between the two giants of South Asia. Some of the important problems which are viewed with great concern and are given relatively more attention are:

1. *Bharat's continuous efforts to build up a war machine consisting of large air force, navy and army, the apparent purpose being to establish herself as a South Asia political, economic and military superpower.*
2. *Bharat's persistent opposition, mixed with threats, to Pakistan's nuclear technology.*
3. *There is a general belief that a country-wide revival of violent Hindu fundamentalism poses a serious threat to the existence of minorities and is the main motivating force behind frequently-occurring riots between the Hindus and other communities in India*

4. *Unabated reluctance on the part of Bharati policy makers to settle outstanding issues with Pakistan particularly the crucial issues of Kashmir dispute to which has previously been added the controversy over Kargil Crisis, Siachin Glacier and Sir Creek.*
5. *It has been proved that Bharat's newsmedia and historians, encouraged by politicians, are mainly responsible for widespread misconceptions and blared perceptions about our movement for achieving Pakistan.*
6. *Bharat's foreign policy seems to be based on the principle that what is good for Pakistan must be bad for Bharat. There are scores of examples which can clearly be seen in different phases of the Struggle for Pakistan. It is a proven fact that its policy is always conducted to contain Pakistan from becoming a threat to its hegemonic designs.*

Thus the ultimate analysis is that an economically, politically and militarily strong Pakistan could achieve the desired objective of peaceful relations and peaceful co-existence with Bharat on equal footings.

It must be borne in mind that hostile attitude of Hindu leadership towards the Islamic character of Pakistan also hinders the way of normalization of relations between Bharat and Pakistan. The following historic quotations offer a more detailed exposition of the prospects of peaceful co-existence between Muslim and Hindu cultures.

Lets have a look at the statement of the Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah when he said that Islam and Hinduism are not mere religions in the narrow sense of the term; they represent two distinct social systems:-

“We maintain and hold that Muslims and Hindus are two major nations by any definition or test of a nation. We are a nation of a hundred million, and what is more, we are a nation with our own distinctive culture and civilization, language and literature, art and architecture, names and nomenclature, sense of value and proportion, legal laws and moral codes, customs and calendar, history and traditions, aptitudes and ambitions, in short we have our own distinctive outlook on life and of life. By all canons of international law we are a nation.

The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs and literature. They neither intermarry, nor interdine together and, indeed, they belong to two different civilizations which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions. Their concepts on life and of life are different. It is quite clear that Hindus and Mussalmans derive their

inspiration from different sources of history. They have different epics, different heroes and different episodes”.

It is a fact that Muslims and Hindus have met at a thousand points on different occasions yet they have remained distinct with an emphasis on their separateness. They have mixed but never fused; they have coexisted but have never become one.

The major reason being their diametrically opposed religious and social philosophies. It is crystal clear that Islam and Hinduism in South Asia represent two distinct socio-cultural forces which have been unable to absorb each other inspite of a thousand years' encounter and so have no other peaceful choice except to co-exist purely on equal footing.

The historic two-nation theory which led to the division of British India into Bharat and Pakistan derived its rationale from the inevitability of co-existence of Hindu and Muslim cultures. The emergence of Pakistan and Bharat as two independent states in 1947 could be interpreted as victory of the concept of cultural and political co-existence but Bharat has yet to reconcile to this reality. For example, on the verge of independence in June 1947, Nehru dubbed the doctrine of two nations as false and hoped that it would be discredited and discarded by all. Twenty four years later in November 1971 (a few weeks before attacking East Pakistan) India's late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi challenged the existence of Pakistan by saying that Pakistani nation had no right to exist. These statements clearly show that the Hindu leaders failed to have a deeper look at the comparative roles of Islam and Hinduism in shaping the South Asian scenario.

In the ultimate analysis it appears that there is no other choice except to live in peaceful co-existence but Bharat's intransigence particularly on the core issue of Kashmir and its most recent violation of Indus Water Treaty would pose a continuous threat in the way of friendly relations between Pakistan and Bharat. Construction of Baglihar Dam and a number of other small dams on Pakistani rivers would remain bone of contention between the two.

Dr. Sarfaraz Hussain Mirza

1947

August 14

The last Viceroy of United India and newly appointed Governor-General of India (Lord Mountbatten) left Karachi for Delhi.

Aug 22

A meeting was held between the Premiers of East and West Punjab. They expressed their determination to restore law and order situation.

Aug 24

It was learnt that about 1,50,000 refugees had crossed borders in West Punjab.

Aug 24

Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, the Premier of the NWFP appealed to take immediate effective steps to put an end to the continued slaughter of innocent people in the East Punjab. He appealed in a broadcast from Peshawar.

Aug 29

A special meeting of the Joint Defence Council was held in Lahore. This was also attended by Mountbatten and Jawaharlal Nehru.

Aug 29

A communiqué was issued by the Joint Defence Council in which it was decided to abolish the Punjab Boundary Force. Both, the Pakistan and Indian armies directly and individually controlled the control of P.B.F. (Punjab Boundary Force) areas. New Military headquarters was decided to settle in Lahore. Both Governments were required to promise to protect Minorities in their areas.

Aug 30

Indian Premier, Jawaharlal Nehru and his staff and Pakistan Premier, Khan Liaquat Ali Khan and his staff left Lahore for Gurdaspur in order to appraise themselves of the affected areas in the (disturbed) districts.

Aug 31

Pakistan Government had commissioned twenty aeroplanes for the transport to Karachi of seven thousand Pakistan Officials and their families, who were held up in Delhi.

September 3

A Joint Conference of the representatives of the dominions of Pakistan and India commenced at Government House, Lahore, and reviewed the situation in the East and West Punjab and finalized the plan for concerted action to restore peace and ensure smooth evacuation of the Minorities from the disturbed areas in both the provinces.

Sep 4

It was reported that, the Government of India had chartered three special planes to evacuate Government personnel in West Punjab.

Sep 7

Sardar Valabhabhi Patel returned to New Delhi from Lahore.

Sep 8

It was reported that arrangement had been completed by the Civil authorities of West Punjab in conjunction with the Pakistan Military authorities to run a special train every day between Sialkot and Pathan Kot for the evacuation of Muslim refugees from East Punjab and another special train every day between Lahore and Jallunder cantonment.

Sep 10

Over one hundred thousand Muslim refugees were concentrated at Phillaur (Jullunder) where no official relief camp had been set up.

Sept 11

Addressing the prayer gathering Mr. Gandhi declared that each Dominion was bound to take full responsibility for the evacuation of those who were living in the other dominion.

Sep 14

The immediate evacuation of Muslims in the East Punjab was demanded at an emergent meeting of the Punjab Muslim League Council held in Lahore.

Sep 14

A Conference of two Dominions was held in Lahore headed by Prime Ministers of the two Dominions and agreed that immediate steps should be taken by both governments to ensure the free and safe transit of evacuees from the East to the West Punjab and from the West to the East Punjab.

Sep 16

Indian Premier, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said while replying to the statement made to the Punjab Muslim League Council on September 14, by Pakistani Premier, Khan Liaquat Ali Khan, that “None of us has thought of treating Pakistan as an enemy or harboured an intention to destroy it. It is unfortunate that any such motive should be imputed to the Government of India.”

Sep 19

Khan Liaquat Ali, Prime Minister of Pakistan left for Delhi to discuss with the Indian leaders some important matters relating to the communal situation in the East Punjab.

Sep 22

It was stated in a press note issued in New Delhi that the Prime Ministers of the two dominions had reaffirmed the policy of both the governments to create and maintain conditions in their respective dominions, in which minorities could live in security.

Sep 23

Maulvi Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, a prominent Muslim League leader suggested that regular visits should be made to East Punjab by West Punjab’s Ministers. He said that it would be helpful for evacuation of Muslim refugees from East Punjab.

October 7

The Government of India refused to accept the accession of the Junagarh State to Pakistan “in the circumstances in which it was made” and “disagree entirely with the claims and contentions of Pakistan in regard to Babariawad and Mangrol. India had sent her troops to Kathiawar which would proceed to Purbunder Naval base and Air Force had also been sent.

Oct 9

Pandit Nehru, Premier of India, and Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy met Mr. Gandhi for an hour and H.S. Suhrwardy discussed the Minority issue with Gandhi.

Oct 10

Mr. Iskandar Mirza, Pakistan Government’s Defence Secretary, said that “I did not find any reason for an armed conflict between the armed forces of two dominions on the

issue of the Junagadh's accession to Pakistan. This was purely a political and constitutional question and would be decided at the table."

Oct 12

The Minister for Interior in the Pakistan Government, Mr. Fazlur Rehman said in an interview to the Associated Press of India that it was our genuine desire to promote friendly relations with India.

Oct 17

The Kashmiri Socialist Party and the Kashmir Kisan Mazdoor Conference decided to send a delegation led by Mr. Prem Nath Bazaz, editor of the daily "*Hamdard*" to capitals of India and Pakistan.

Oct 22

According to a report reached at Lahore, encounters between Sikh gangs from across the Frontier and the West Punjab police near the Pak-India border in the Kasur sub-division of Lahore district had become an affair of daily occurrence.

November 1

Lord Mountbatten, Governor-General of India, arrived at Lahore at 9:30. A meeting of the Joint Defence Council commenced at the Government House, Lahore. Lord Mountbatten presided over the meeting as Chairman of the Council.

Nov 16

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, the Premier of Pakistan, explained the position of his Government vis-à-vis the States deadlock between India and Pakistan. He expressed that "we wanted peaceful and honourable settlement of all disputes".

Nov 18

Mr. Abdul Qayum Khan, the Premier of NWFP called the Indian's Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhai Patel a War Monger, in a speech broadcast from the Peshawar Station of the Pushto Broadcasting service.

Nov 22

Bombay's bullion merchants were perhaps the biggest gainers in the organized flight of precious metal from Pakistan, "*Dawn*" reported.

Nov 26

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, arrived in Delhi to attend the Joint Meeting of the Defence Council.

Nov 28

It was reported that high level talks were now in progress in Delhi between Premier of Pakistan and India and Governor General of India.

Nov 29

Mr. Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar, Commerce Minister of Pakistan, arrived in Bombay on a two-day visit.

Nov 29

Agha Khan (Imam of Ismaeli Sect) presented 20 aero planes to Pakistan's Government to facilitate the evaluation of refugees from Delhi and other parts of India.

December 4

It was officially reported that over 8-million refugees had crossed the Indo-Pakistan border in both directions upto November 29, 1947.

Dec 6

The Inter Dominion Conference was held in Lahore to consider ways and means for the restoration of women and children abducted in the East and West Punjab.

Dec 7

The Inter Dominion Conference held in Lahore decided that each Dominion would send out "evacuation parties" in the each other for the recovery of abducted women and children.

Dec 8

The Joint Defence Council commenced its sitting at the Government House, Lahore, under the Chairmanship of Lord Mountbatten, independent Chairman of the Council. The Conference was also attended by Jawaharlal Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan.

Dec 8

Premier Liaquat Ali Khan and Premier Nehru discussed the Kashmir issue at a prolonged conference.

1948

January 9

Two aircraft of the Indian Union drop three bombs while flying over some villages in Pakistan territory, according to a report from Gujrat.

Jan 10

The Finance Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, categorically told the Associated Press of India that the report appearing in the Press of India that the Nizam had given loan of 25 crore rupees to the Pakistan Government and that the sum had been brought to Karachi was absolutely without foundation and incorrect.

Jan 19

Indian troops had been patrolling villages north and south of our forward bases, said a press communique issued by the Defence Ministry of Pakistan.

February 3

Indian Premier, Pandit Nehru said in the Parliament that passports were not required to be presented by persons domiciled in India and Pakistan for movement from one dominion to the other.

Feb 7

The delegation of India and Pakistan to the Security Council met in the presence of the President of the Security Council.

Feb 26

The East Punjab Muslim MLA meeting was held in Lahore and passed a resolution urging the Governor-General of Pakistan to nominate them as members of the West Punjab Assembly.

Feb 27

According to a press communiqué, the Government of India declared Pakistan to be a foreign country for the purposes of levying customs, import and export duties with effect from March 1, 1948.

March 10

In an interview given to a Swiss Journalist, the Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah offered India for a joint defence.

Mar 11

The first stage in the new round-table talks on the Indian-Pakistan issue began in UNO and Dr. T.F. Tsiang, President of the Security Council had a long talk with Mr. Gopalswami Ayyanger, the delegate from India.

Mar 12

Mr. Gopalswami Ayyanger, Chief of the Indian delegation at the United Nations said in an interview that the settlement of the Kashmir question in the Security Council would go a long way to smoothing out other differences between India and Pakistan.

Mar 13

Mr. K.C. Negoy, India's Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation, who was in Lahore in connection with the question of setting up an organization for the recovery and restoration of abducted women had a 90 minutes meeting with Raja. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Pakistan Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation.

Mar 16

Mr. K.C. Neogy, India's Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation left Lahore for New Delhi.

Mar 24

The West Punjab Governor, Sir Francis Mudie addressed a brilliant gathering of the Lahore Rotarians and discussed certain aspects of the question of the exchange of the refugee property between the East and the West Punjab.

Mar 27

It was reported that private talks between members of the UNO Security Council and the heads of the India and Pakistan delegates were continuing and it was authoritatively learnt that there was still some hope that agreement might be reached at.

Mar 31

The President of Azad Kashmir Government, Sardar Ibrahim Khan, revealed in a press conference that the Azad Kashmir

Government was approached by India for a cease-fire order on March 20 and which was finalized on March 24 but was suddenly reversed by India on March 25 on the orders of the Indian Premier, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mar 31

It was authoritatively learnt today that an agreement had been reached between the Dominions of Pakistan and India regarding the future relationship between the two Dominions on monetary and currency matters.

April 5

The first meeting of the Inter-Dominion Defence Secretaries Committee was held in Karachi.

Apr 6

About 81,000 Muslim refugees had returned to various places in the Indian Union from Sind. It was estimated by a non-official but a reliable source in Karachi.

Apr 9

Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan took the salute of Pak Army in Lahore. While addressing on the occasion, he said that Pakistan wanted to establish peaceful relations with her neighbours.

Apr 10

It was revealed by the Minister for Refugees, Raja Gazanfar Ali Khan in an interview, that about 54 lakh and 87 thousands refugees were in West Punjab.

Apr 13

A 3-member delegation of Pakistan lead by Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, the Finance Minister, left for inter-Dominion conference in Calcutta.

Apr 15

The 5-day inter-dominion conference was started in Calcutta.

Apr 18

All-India Radio announced, that East and West Punjab Governments had reached on the decision to sign the agreement about the canals water.

Apr 19

The 5-day inter-dominion conference held in Calcutta ended. An agreement was signed relating to the transfer of minorities

and care of their properties. Besides, custom affairs were also discussed to be solved.

Apr 27

Pakistan and India established a joint information office to the propaganda movement for recovery of the Kidnapped women.

May 3

The Conference on Land waters between two Dominions began in New Delhi. The case of water of Sathluj was discussed.

May 4

Pakistan Radio announced that the delegates of two dominions had reached on an agreement in Inter-Dominion Conference on Canal waters.

May 26

A meeting of Punjab Committee for division was held in Lahore under the Presidentship of West Punjab, Governor Sir Francis Modi and the delegates from the two parts of the Punjab participated.

June 7

In London, a discussion about the balance of strilling was started among the delegates of India, Pakistan and U.K.

Jun 21

The first Indian-born Indian Governor-General Mr. Raj Gopal Acharia sworn in the office and said in his brief speech that there was a need of good relations between India and Pakistan.

Jun 23

An agreement for permanent air service between Pakistan and India was signed in Karachi. Communication Minister of Pakistan, Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar signed the agreement from the side of Pakistan.

Jul 1

Indo-Pakistan students conference was held at Wagah.

July 6

Pakistan's Communication Minister contradicted the report to the effect that an agreement had been arrived between India and Pakistan Governments on the question of Jodhpur Railway situated in the Pakistan.

Jul 17

Mr. H.S. Suharwady, member of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly left Karachi for Calcutta.

Jul 21

The Inter-dominion Conference on the Canal water dispute between East and West Punjab met in the West Punjab Assembly Chambers in Lahore and decided to adjourn itself till sometime next month, reaching any agreement.

Jul 22

The one-day inter-dominion conference was held in Lahore to discuss the question of exchange of property, imposition of permit systems, exchange of prisoners and the recovery of abducted women in Pakistan and India.

Jul 26

It was learnt that Mr. M.K. Kirpalani had been appointed as the Deputy High Commissioner for India in Karachi.

August 1

“Pak Air” inaugurated air service between Karachi-Lahore-Delhi.

Aug 19

A complete agreement on the exchange of prisoners, setting up of a joint organization for the evaluation of urban property and for the preparation of revenue records and the evacuation of movable property, was reached in Karachi between representatives of the Government of India and Pakistan.

Aug 19

Murree, a Hill Station in West Punjab was bombed by the Royal India Air Force, aircraft at 11.50 p.m. said a press note issued by the Pakistan Ministry of Defence in Karachi.

Aug 24

The Government of Pakistan had announced that a licence would be necessary for the export of raw jute to India during the current shipping period ending December 31, 1948.

September 18

Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru appealed to the Pakistanis to join “in the work of peace”. He said “we are men of peace.”

Sept 28

An agreement had been arrived at between the Governments of India and Pakistan with regard to exemption from Import and Export control regulations, of certain classes of goods imported from or exported to Pakistan.

October 2

Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru said in a broadcast that we wanted Pakistan to live in peace.

Oct 21

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali, Premier of Pakistan and Jawaharlal Nehru, Premier of India met privately to Mr. Attlee, Primer of U.K.

November 16

Sardar Swarn Singh, Home Minister of East Punjab (India) in an interview in Lahore appreciated the Pakistan's gesture of good will by allowing 50 Sikh pilgrims to visit Nankana Sahib and her keen desire of maintaining cordial relations with India.

Nov 24

According to press note it was stated that an agreement was signed between India and Pakistan for the supply of the latter of 50 lakh bales of raw jute during the year ending June 30, 1949.

December 4

A 30-men delegation of Pakistan left Karachi for New Delhi to participate in the inter-dominion conference to be held in New Delhi from December 6, 1948.

Dec 6

The inter-dominion conference was started in New Delhi. Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, Khawaja. Shahabuddin and Mr. Nurual Amin and Mr. Abdul Hameed Dasti were leading Pakistan.

Dec 7

At the second session of the inter-dominion conference, the spokesmen of both dominions analyzed the causes which in their views, were responsible for the exodus of members of minority communities from one dominion of the other, said a press note.

Dec 9

A press note issued by the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth relations on the inter-dominion conference

between India and Pakistan stated that good progress had been made at Indo-Pak talks.

Dec 11

The Political Committee set up by the inter-dominion conference concluded its deliberations. Its recommendations would be submitted to the main conference.

Dec 14

The Inter-Dominion Conference between India and Pakistan, concluded in New Delhi late night.

Dec 15

The Pakistan delegation to the Inter-Dominion Conference returned to Karachi from New Delhi.

Dec 20

Indian Premier, Jawaharlal Nehru, while addressing to the Congress said, that minorities in both dominions should be loyal to the states.

Dec 22

Complete agreement on several points arising out of the examination and finalization of the division of stores and rolling stock between Pakistan and the Indian Union was reported to have been reached in Karachi at the meeting for the representatives of the Government of Pakistan and India.

Dec 24

The members of the UN Commission for India and Pakistan arrived in Karachi from New Delhi for talks with Pakistani leaders.

1949

January 10

The Inter-Dominion Conference was opened in Karachi and discussed evacuees properties and appointment of two sub-committees to report on economic and allied outstanding issues.

Jan 12

The Inter-Dominion discussion on evacuees property had not

Jan 13

The Inter-Dominion Conference was adjourned. The conference reached at an agreement on a number of important matters connected with evacuee property.

Jan 15

The one-day Inter-Dominion Military Conference was held in New Delhi and high commands of the two countries signed the cease-fire agreement which had been effective since January 1, 1949.

Jan 25

Khawaja. Shahabuddin, Pakistan Minister for Information and Broadcasting, told a press conference that the relations between Pakistan and India had improved to “an appreciable extent” since the last Inter Dominion Conference.

February 14

Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, the Finance Minister of Pakistan, told the Parliament that the transfer of the Rs. 20 crore Indian securities by the Hyderabad Government to Pakistan was done with the full approval and knowledge of the Nizam and it was perfectly valid transaction.

March 11

India’s Commerce Minister, Mr. K.C. Neogy, said in Parliament that it was “supreme Necessary” to have a joint economic policy between India and Pakistan and disclosed that the Government of India, in a “very informal way” had started investigations for a customs union between the two dominions.

Mar 12

A provincial twice line running from a point approximately north of Manaar to Tithwal and on the Keran was generally agreed upon by the Military commanders of India and Pakistan in Delhi.

Mar 12

An official source stated that the Pakistan Army’s refusal to grant reciprocal facilities to the Indian army was the cause of suspension of movement of Pakistan Army conveys along the Mirpur-Jhangar-Kotli road.

Mar 15

The inter-dominion information consultative committee began its two day’s talks in Karachi.

Mar 16

The inter-dominion information consultative committee concluded its two day's deliberations in Karachi.

Mar 18

Press reports on a joint defence scheme between India and Pakistan were denied by an authoritative New Delhi source.

April 1

The Pakistan Government's Delegation to the Inter-Dominion Conference to be held in New Delhi on April 2-3, left Karachi to participate in the Conference.

Apr 2

An Inter-Dominion Conference was held in Delhi. The Conference had two sessions.

Apr 3

The Indo-Pakistan Inter-Dominion conference had another session in New Delhi.

Apr 8

At a secret preliminary meeting at Annecy (France) before the opening of talks between 34 nations, Pakistan alleged that India was violating the treaty signed at Geneva in 1947.

Apr 21

Inter-dominion talks began in Lahore related to evacuee property, bank balances and cooperative societies.

Apr 22

Inter-dominion talks were continued to discuss the questions related to evacuee property, bank balances and cooperative societies.

Apr 22

An Indo-Pakistan Banking Conference of secretaries level began in Lahore.

June 21

The 4-day Inter-dominion Conference on the exchange of commodities was held in Karachi.

Jun 24

An agreement on the exchange of essential commodities between India and Pakistan was signed in Karachi, when the Inter-Dominion Conference on exchange of commodities was concluded.

Jun 25

Pakistan accused India of contravening the Karachi agreement in the treatment of evacuee property at the Inter-dominion Conference when delegates of the two countries met in Karachi today.

Jun 28

India formally proposed to Pakistan that a Joint move should be made to initiate across the table talks with South Africa over the treatment of Indians and Pakistanis in the Union.

July 7

Pakistan showed willingness to take part in Military Conference with India (proposal made by UNCIP)

Jul 11

Pakistan was forced to renounce evacuee property Inter-dominion agreement as “interim measure” due to India’s violation of the agreement.

Jul 18

A further steps froward in the efforts to solve the Kashmir tangle was taken when the Tripartite Military Conference began on a cease-fire line in Karachi.

August 2

Foreign Minister Chaudhary Zafrullah Khan left for Delhi to settle Punjab canal dispute.

Aug 4

India and Pakistan exchanged preliminary views on canal water distribution Delhi talks.

Aug 6

Pakistan businessmen decided to boycott Indian made goods as counter measure against Indian Evacuee Property Ordinance.

Aug 8

It was learned that canal water dispute may go before International Court if India fails to agree to equitable and fair solution.

Aug 12

It was reported that through goods booking on the Sind-Jodhpur metre gauge railway would be resumed from September 1, 1949.

October 15

Finance Minister Ghulam Mohammad announced in Karachi that some of the articles “imported from India had been removed from the exemption lists for import duty.”

November 4

Premier Liaquat Ali Khan replied to Pandit Nehru’s recent San Francisco speech. He asked India to prove the bonafides of her professions by actual deeds. He reiterated his Government’s anxiety “to settle all our disputes with India in a just and peaceful manner.”

Nov 8

Pakistan Foreign Office had received a proposal for the settlement of the Inter-dominion Canal water dispute from the Indian Foreign Ministry. It was learnt.

Nov 11

India successfully opposed an attempt in the Budgetary Committee of the General Assembly to get Pakistan and India to bear the expenses of the UN Commission on India and Pakistan.

Nov 18

A meeting of the Partition Council, consisting of representatives of the West Punjab and East Punjab was held under the Presidentship of Sardar Abdur Rab Nishatar, Governor of West Punjab at Government House, Lahore.

December 24

India’s Commerce Minister Mr. K.C. Neogy announced in Parliament that India’s decision to suspend temporarily dispatches of coal to Pakistan, “because Pakistan had deliberately detained enormous quantities of jute purchases paid by India nationals.”

Dec 27

Pakistan’s Commerce Minister, Mr. Fazlur Rehman, accused India for violation of the Inter-Dominion trade agreement by suspending coal supplies to Pakistan.

Dec 28

The concern of the Government of Pakistan over the Inter-dominion in passes arising out of the non-acceptance of the Pakistan exchange rates by India was expressed in the Parliament by Pakistan’s Finance Minister, Mr. Gulam Mohammad.

Dec 31

East Pakistan's Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Mr. S.M. Afzal, charged India with contravening the Barcelona Convention in so far as it had stopped the movement of food grains in transit from West Pakistan to East Pakistan.

1950**January 4**

Mr. Nurul Amin, Premier of East Bengal (East Pakistan) warned Indian "chocolate soldiers" that any aggressor would find East Bengal his "veritable Stalingrad."

Jan 7

Mr. H.S. Suhrawardy called upon the Pakistan Government to take up the matter of stopping of Canal water by East Punjab to Pakistan at an international level with India.

Jan 17

Premier Khan Liaquat Ali Khan told Parliament that the Government of Pakistan were not only willing but most anxious to have a just and speedy solution of all disputes between India and Pakistan, because they believed that it was the only way of ensuring lasting peace.

Jan 23

It was learned that India had failed to pay to Pakistan about rupees four and a half crores for post "cross" transactions between the India Railways and the East Bengal Railway.

Jan 27

It was reported that Pakistan had protested to the Government of India against the treatment to Indian Muslims living in the Indian side of the Sind-Rajputana border.

Jan 30

Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, Finance Minister, who was in New Delhi for the last few days, left New Delhi for Karachi.

Jan 30

The Pakistan Government announced that the Government of Pakistan had suggested to the Government of India that the negotiating committee, nomination of which was suggested

by the latter for exploring the possibilities of settlement of the inter-dominion Canal water dispute, should meet at Karachi on February 27, 1950.

February 3

The Socialist weekly review the "Tribune" today declared that the British Labour Government "want to see the end of conflict between India and Pakistan and a strong friendship between all three countries – India, Pakistan and Britain."

Feb 5

Premier Khan Liaquat Ali Khan in a public meeting in Rawalpindi charged India with preparing for war. He declared huge ordinance factories in India working night and day and recruitment to the fighting forces was in full swing.

Feb 11

Replying to the Indian delegates accusation in the Security Council, the Pakistan delegate took action against her sister dominion. Sir Mohammad Zafarullah Khan said "when Junagadh had become part of Pakistan and India marched her forces into the state was that or was that not aggression against a sister state."

Feb 11

A number of planes have been engaged to bring over refugees from Calcutta to Dacca.

March 10

The first train of Muslim refugees from Calcutta numbering about 3000 arrived at Dacca.

Mar 11

It was reported that a large number of Muslim refugees from India were pouring into the Tharparkar district of Sind via Jodhpur State.

Mar 17

The number of refugees, crossing the Frontier into East Pakistan from the adjoining Indian Provinces of West Bengal and Assam, "is stably increasing." The Chief Minister of East Pakistan, Mr. Nurul Amin, stated this in the Assembly.

Mar 19

More than 200 prominent Muslims from various districts of the United Provinces met in Lucknow and demanded a treaty between India and Pakistan.

Mar 26

The Inter-Dominion Conference on the Canal Water dispute opened in Karachi.

April 2

Liaquat-Nehru discussions began in New Delhi.

Apr 3

The talks between Nawabzada Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were reported to have registered “progress” and according to informed quarters, there has been “agreement on several points” regarding the minorities problem in East and West Bengal and Assam.

Apr 4

The Indo-Pakistan’s Premiers discussions entered in third day.

Apr 8

Liaquat-Nehru Pact for Minorities was signed in Delhi.

Apr 10

Premier Liaquat Ali Khan gave the details of the Liaquat-Nehru Pact to the Parliament.

Apr 11

Maulana Muhammad Akram Khan, President of East Bengal Muslim League in a statement expressed his determination to give the full support to the Liaquat-Nehru Agreement.

Apr 18

Indian delegation for trade talked with Pakistan officials arrived at Karachi.

Apr 19

Talks to resolve seven month old India-Pak trade deadlock between the trade delegation of the two countries was opened in Karachi.

Apr 21

India and Pakistan trade delegations signed a hundred days “agreement in Karachi between the two countries, resulting in the reopening of trade in a defined sphere”, as a first step towards the survival of normal trade.

Apr 25

It was announced that the trade agreement signed by India and Pakistan in Karachi on April 21, had been ratified by both the governments.

Apr 26

Indian Premier Pandit Nehru arrived at Karachi on his first official tour to Pakistan.

Apr 26

The Premier Liaquat of Pakistan and Premier Pandit Nehru of India had talks on Pakistan-India problems.

Apr 27

Pandit Nehru, Premier of India, accompanied by his daughter Mrs. Indira Gandhi called on Miss Fatima Jinnah, Madra-e-Millat.

Apr 27

Ch. Khaliq-uz-Zaman, President of the All Pakistan Muslim League met with Indian Premier, Pandit Nehru.

Apr 28

Indian Premier, Pandit Nehru left Karachi for New Delhi after a 3 day tour of Pakistan.

May 2

It was learnt in Karachi that through goods and parcel traffic by railways between the two countries of Pakistan and India, is to be reopened before the inter-dominion Railway Conference commences in New Delhi on May 15, 1950.

May 8

It was announced by the East Bengal Railway authorities that as a result of Indo-Pak agreement between Pakistan and India, the booking of vegetables, fresh fruits, fresh fish, poultry, eggs, milk and milk products, had restarted from May 6.

May 15

Representatives of India and Pakistan met in New Delhi to discuss the resumption of normal rail movement between the two countries.

May 19

It was learnt that Pakistan Government had agreed to postpone their decision to seal the West Pakistan (Sind-Jodhpur) border.

May 21

It was announced that Pakistan Government had decided to withdraw all special transport facilities for refugees on the

Sind-Jodpur border from May 27 and also to re-impose the permit system shortly.

May 22

Vice-President of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha appealed in Karachi to the working classes of India and Pakistan to extend support to the Liaquat-Nehru Pact.

May 23

Pakistan and Indian Government's railway officials reached an agreement on resumption of freight traffic between the two countries.

May 25

The exchange agreement of prisoners between India and Pakistan under the Liaquat-Nehru Pact was began to be implemented. 153 Pakistan soldiers, captured by Indian forces were exchanged with 691 Indian prisoners of war at the Pak-India borders post at Wahgah.

June 23

The Pak-India Information Consultative Committee met in Dacca and reviewed the implementation of the Agreement of April 8, 1950

July 26

The UN Representatives in Kashmir dispute, Sir Owen Dixon, continued his efforts for a peaceful settlement of Kashmir Issue. He also met with the Indian Premier, Pandit Nehru.

August 8

Pak-India trade conference was begun in Karachi.

Aug 10

The 3 day Pak-India Trade Conference held in Karachi was concluded.

Aug 12

It was announced that the Pak-India trade agreement signed in April 1950 was reviewed by the recently held Pak-India trade conference in Karachi.

September 16

According to well informed sources the New Delhi's response to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's concrete proposal of

February last for a joint “No War” declaration was believed to be disappointing.

Sep 9

Indian National Congress approved last April Indo-Pak agreement on Minorities.

October 2

It was learnt in Karachi that India and Pakistan had reciprocated the intention to hold further talks for a trade agreement between them on a broader basis.

Oct 3

Premier Liaquat Ali Khan declared in the Parliament that the latest reply of Pandit Nehru to his detailed “No War” proposal of February last did not carry the matter any further.

Oct 5

The Pakistan Premier, Khan Liaquat Ali Khan addressed the Parliament of Pakistan on the Kashmir problem and Indo-Pak relations.

Oct 11

India suggested to Pakistan that a “No War” declaration by the two governments would go a long way to removing the current tension between two the countries.

Oct 18

The unauthorized influx of refugees into West Pakistan from various parts of India via Khokharapar had outstripped the pace of repatriation of refugees from Pakistan to India. It was authoritatively learnt in Karachi.

Oct 22

The Indian Government have declined to accept the terms of the Bagge Tribunal so far as demarcation of boundaries between East Bengal and Assam is concerned, a reliable source disclosed it in Dacca.

December 18

A secretariat level Indo-Pak Conference started in New Delhi.

Dec 26

Prime Minister Khan Liaquat Ali Khan declared in Karachi that Pakistan, from the very beginning “had been supporting China’s admission to the United Nations.”

1951

January 9

The Government of Pakistan had protested the Government of India “in strong terms” for allowing the so-called All India Pakhtoon Jirga to be held on its soil, well informed source disclosed.

Jan 15

Second time, Pakistan had “strongly protested to India against the “Pakhtoonistan” propaganda campaign there”

Jan 18

Indian trade delegation arrived at Karachi to attend the Pak-India Conference on trade.

February 19

Pak-India trade talks began in Karachi.

Feb 25

A Trade Agreement between India and Pakistan was signed in Karachi.

March 8

Ch. Zafrullah Khan urged UN Security Council to give clear directive to India.

Mar 3

Finance Minister, Mr. Ghulam Mohammad announced in the Parliament that an Indo-Pak Conference was to be held “at an early date” at which it would be proposed to discuss the non-payment by the Reserve Bank of India of Pakistan’s share of the assets of the Bank.

April 9

The Parliament approved a bill to end the Pakistan Evacuee Property Ordinance so as to bring it into line with Indian Evacuee Property Legislation.

May 25

Indo-Pak Financial Conference was opened in New Delhi.

May 29

Indo-Pak Financial Talks were ended. Pakistan's Finance Minister, Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, who led the delegation returned to Karachi from New Delhi.

June 2

Pakistan has strongly protested to India against the recent anti-Pakistan speech of Sardar Najib Ullah Khan, Afghan Ambassador in New Delhi, over the official All India Radio, well informed sources said.

Jun 14

Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Pakistan Minister of State for Refugees and Rehabilitation, reiterated in a press statement in Karachi that "a solution of the evacuee property problem can be achieved only if India is willing to act upon the agreement of 1949 and if in addition, she is willing to accept a limiting date beyond which no fresh evacuees could be declared.

Jun 18

The Indo-Pak Conference on Permits was opened in New Delhi.

Jun 20

The 3 day Indo-Pak Permit Conference concluded in New Delhi. A substantial measure of agreement was reported to have been reached at the Conference.

July 7

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Premier, said that it was not Kashmir but a "much deeper conflict" that stood in the way of friendship between India and Pakistan.

Jul 14

Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Minister of State for Refugees and Rehabilitation, declared that the influx of Muslim refugees from Indian "continues and shows no signs of coming to an end."

Jul 22

The Chief Ministers' meeting with Premier Liaquat Ali Khan on the situation arising from the recent concentration of Indian forces on Pakistan borders was started in Karachi.

Jul 26

Premier Liaquat Ali Khan had offered the Indian Premier Nehru, for his acceptance a 5-point Peace Plan for the restoration of a peaceful atmosphere and the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries.

Jul 26

The Chief Minister of Punjab, Mian Mumtaz Mohammad Khan Daultana addressed a public meeting in Lahore. He warned the Indian republic to withdraw its troops from Pakistan's border.

Jul 29

The Indian Premier, Pandit Nehru, said that war between India and Pakistan might not break out as India was fully prepared for it. War between the two countries would mean total destruction in both the states.

Jul 30

If India violated Pakistan territory it would be a war, "the like of which Asia has never seen", declared East Pakistan's Governor, Malik Firoz Khan Noon.

August 2

Pakistan Premier, Liaquat Ali Khan, in his latest communications to New Delhi which was received today in New Delhi, reiterated his peace offer.

Aug 5

Nehru's latest reply to Liaquat Ali Khan had been received in Karachi. In reply, Nehru had refused to accept the five points peace plan of Pakistan.

Aug 6

Indian troops concentrations on the border of Sind have been intensified, authoritative sources in Karachi disclosed.

Aug 7

In his latest communications in the reply of Indian Premier, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Premier of Pakistan, Khan Liaquat Ali Khan told Pandit Nehru that "you appear to be determined to put in jeopardy the peace of the subcontinent and the world for the sake of staging a political face and forcing through your programme of aggressions in Kashmir."

Aug 10

In his latest reply to Premier of Pakistan, Indian Premier, Nehru, again rejected the Pakistan peace plan.

Aug 12

Pakistan Premier, Khan Liaquat Ali Khan's latest reply to the Indian Premier, Jawaharlal Nehru, in which Liaquat charged the Indian Premier, with reserving to himself, freedom to attack Pakistan unless Pakistan accepted India's "unfounded claim to Kashmir as Indian territory."

Aug 12

The Government of Pakistan had published White paper on "the war propaganda which has been carried on in India against Pakistan", and has accordingly entitled it, "India's War Propaganda against Pakistan."

Aug 15

Indian Premier Nehru, declared that his country wanted friendly relationship with Pakistan.

Aug 20

The East Pakistan Government had lodged two protests with West Bengal against the collection of arbitrary and false figures of emigrant traffic in violation of the agreed principle of a joint check-up by officials of the two counties according to the Radio Pakistan.

Aug 21

Premier Liaquat Ali Khan addressed a public meeting at Minto Park, Lahore. He declared that if war broke out in this part of Asia, the responsibility for it would rest entirely with India and the Security Council and not with Pakistan.

Aug 25

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman confirmed that India had closed down the border at Wagah.

September 2

The Chief Minister of East Pakistan, Mr. Nurul Amin described as "entirely false and mischievous" Indian press reports that the East Pakistan Government has started collections of a compulsory war levy from the members of the minority in East Bengal (Pakistan).

Sep 26

The Government of Pakistan issued its second White Paper on “India’s campaign to end partition as a prelude to the undoing of Pakistan.”

October 17

The Congress Working Committee expressed regret over the continued tension over Kashmir issue between India and Pakistan which injures both countries and poisons their relationship.

November 27

The East Pakistan Government issued a press note saying that, “since the Prime Minister Pact of April, 1950, up to the November 18th this year, there has been a net influx of 917, 785 Hindus and 1107, 423 Muslims into East Pakistan from West Bengal and Assam along all the routes, including Darzana.

1952**February 14**

Pakistan had agreed to the Indian Government’s suggestions for the holding of a secretariat level Indo-Pak Conference on moveable evacuee property.

March 19

Premier Khawaja Nazimuddin declared in Parliament that Pakistan desired an amicable and peaceful settlement of all its disputes with India.

April 13

India delegation arrived at Karachi to attend the forthcoming secretariat-level Indo Pak talks on financial issues.

Apr 16

Mr. M.A. Ispahani, Pakistani High Commissioner in Britain said in London that if Indo-Pak tension was removed, the chances of American capital investment in Pakistan and India were reasonably good.

May 4

The Pakistan Government announced the introduction of passport, for travel between Pakistan and India, replacing of present permit system, which was described as “outmoded and unsatisfactory.”

May 15

Indo-Pak talks for regulating travel by passport and viza were started in Karachi.

May 19

Four-day Indo-Pak passport conference was concluded in Karachi.

May 22

Firing by Indian forces on Pakistani Nationals working in fields within Pakistan territory was reported from Deikhwan Chan, Barai Bari and Satikarai Bari in the Ragpur – Goalpara Border area.

June 12

It was informed that the passport system between India and Pakistan would come into force on September 1, 1952.

Jun 17

It was reported that harsh criticism against Pakistan was made in the Indian Parliament.

Jun 26

Engineers from India and Pakistan and Officials of the World Bank have concluded the first stage of talks designed to end a four-year old dispute over water rights in the Indus river system.

July 9

It was learned that Pakistan Government had proposed that steps be taken to discourage influx of refugees from India Khokhrapar.

Jul 15

Pakistan Government sources accused India of confiscating evacuee property and described as “preposterous” the Indian allegation that the transfers of evacuee property in Pakistan were tantamount to confiscation.

Jul 16

It was learned from official source at Karachi that India was in occupation of nearly 2000 square miles of Pakistan territory.

August 5

Indo-Pak Trade Agreement was signed in Karachi.

Aug 22

The boundary Agreement between East Pakistan and West Bengal upon a section of the river Ganges was signed in New Delhi.

Aug 23

The Indian government had announced the introduction of passport-sum-visa system to govern the travel between India and Pakistan with effect from October 15, 1952.

October 13

It was issued by external affairs Ministry of India that the government of India have turned downs the request of the Pakistan Government to postpone the introduction of passport system by one month and decided that it should come into force from October 15 as scheduled.

Oct 14

It was officially announced that the Pakistan Government were introducing the passport system for travel between Pakistan and India with effect form October 17.

Oct 17

In order to make better provisions for controlling the entry of Indian citizens into Pakistan, the Government of Pakistan have promulgated the Pakistan (control of entry) Ordinance 1952.

Oct 29

The Government of Pakistan have decided stop import of Indian films into West Pakistan with immediate effect.

November 13

Dr. I.H. Qureshi, Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation, said in the Parliament that Government of India have violated the Indo-Pakistan Agreement on Evacuee Property of 1949 in several respects including the extension of the evacuee

property legislation to areas other than those agreed upon in the Agreement.

Nov 17

The Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation, Dr. I.H. Qureshi told the Parliament that 44,18,311 Muslims and 67,25,598 Hindu Refugees had entered Pakistan from India from 1949 up-to the first half of 1952.

Nov 23

The Pakistan Government sent a Communication to the Indian Government, asking that a top-level Indo-Pak Conference be convened at early date to solve such difficulties as might have been experienced in the political applications of the passport-cum-visa system on both sides – India and Pakistan.

1953

January 18

Mr. Yusuf Haroon, Vice-President of Pakistan Muslim League, called upon the peace-loving nations of the world to intervene for the solution of the Pakistan-Bharat dispute on the canal waters.

Jan 19

Pakistan and Bharat have reached a friendly agreement on the Civil dispute between the two countries.

Jan 24

Pakistan's Minister for State for Minorities, Mr. Azizuddin Ahmad invited the Bharati Premier, Pandit Nehru to visit East Pakistan and see for himself the condition of minorities.

Jan 26

Premier Khawaja Nazimuddin reiterated Pakistan's offer to India to settle all disputes through conciliation and mediation and failing that arbitration and called for effective measures in this direction.

Jan 28

Pakistan-India Passport Conference started in Delhi.

February 1

Pakistan-India Passport Conference was concluded.

Feb 13

According to official sources at Karachi it was told that Pakistan was facing starvation and Economic ruin by a process of slow strangulation at the hand of India. It was the culmination of a long series of efforts by Delhi for disruption of the Pakistan carved out of the sub-continent in August 1947.

Feb 15

Pakistan and India have agreed to continue consultation regarding Bharat's complaint against the Pakistan export fee and duty on raw jute exported to Bharat. It was learnt through an official source.

March 5

India had rejected Pakistan's offer of scrapping the evacuee property laws, authoritative sources said.

Mar 16

Pakistan-India Trade Conference was started in New Delhi.

Mar 20

Pakistan-India Trade Conference was concluded with the signing of a 3-Year Trade Agreement between the two countries.

April 27

Premier Mohammad Ali indicated that he had sent a Communication to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regarding a conference between the Premiers.

May 1

Pakistan's Minister for Karachi Affairs Mr. Shuaib Qureshi said in an interview with their relations based on active friendship, Bharat and Pakistan could constitute the greatest single factor for the maintenance of peace in the world.

May 14

Agreement was reached at between the officials of the Governments of Pakistan and India on the agenda for a meeting between the Premiers of the two countries.

May 16

Mr. Adlai Ewing Stevenson, the leader of the American Democratic Party, said in Karachi that Premier Mohammad Ali's initiative towards the improvement of relations between India Pakistan was "one of the most reassuring and satisfactory developments in international affairs in the past few months."

May 25

Premier Mohammad Ali said in a Press Conference in London that he was looking forward hopefully to his talks in London with Mr. Nehru, the Indian Premier.

June 5

Premiers Mohammad Ali and Nehru met in London.

Jun 6

Prime Minister Mohammad Ali and Nehru met again.

Jun 7

Premier Mohammad Ali told reporters in London that his talks with Nehru were "going very well."

July 9

The Premier of Pakistan Mr. Mohammad Ali said in a press conference that the prospects of a settlement of the Indo-Pak dispute were "quite bright". He hoped a settlement would be reached at before the year was out.

Jul 25

Prime Minister Mohammad Ali and Pandit Nehru's talks were began in Karachi. Pandit Nehru arrived at Karachi today in the morning.

Jul 27

Pandit Nehru at a press conference in Karachi urged the necessity of achieving the largest measure of cooperation between India and Pakistan in dealing with matters of common interest.

Jul 28

Pandit Nehru arrived in Delhi after having talks with Pakistan Premier.

Jul 30

Pandit Nehru said in a press conference that he was satisfied with Karachi talks.

August 4

Pakistan's high commissioner designate to India, Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan arrived in Delhi.

Aug 10

The Pakistan Premier, Chaudhry Mohammad Ali, sent a communication to the Indian Premier, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, expressing his concern at the events in Indian held Kashmir, asking for an immediate meeting between the two Premiers to consider the Kashmir situation.

Aug 16

Premier Chaudhry Mohammad Ali, arrived in New Delhi to have talks with Indian Premier, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Aug 20

The Premiers of Pakistan and India decided that a plebiscite administrator for Kashmir should be appointed by the end of April 1954. It was disclosed in a joint press communique issued on the conclusion of a 4-day discussion between Chaudhry Mohammad Ali and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Aug 21

Premier Mohammad Ali arrived back in Karachi from New Delhi.

September 9

The Pakistan Government revived a communication from the Indian Government asking for a "convention data for the resumption of discussions in the evacuee property question."

November 5

The Industries Minister Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan said in the Parliament that India was violating the tripartite agreement of March 13, 1953 regarding continuance of water supplies to Pakistan.

Nov 7

The Pakistan Law Minister, M.A.K. Brohi described as completely unfounded the report appearing in some news papers that talks were eminent between Pakistan and America for a defence pact.

December 23

Indian Premier Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru indicated that India would call a halt to her efforts for solution of Indo-Pakistan issue, if American Ministry aid was given to Pakistan.

1954**June 9**

Foreign Minister, Zafrullah Khan, told the State Department of the United States that Pakistan would not accept the World Bank's compromise proposal for a division between Pakistan and India of the waters of the rivers on the Indus Basin.

July 2

The Prime Minister of Pakistan expressed his Government's willingness to come to an ad-hoc arrangement for the supply of water to the Bakhra Canal in India, consistent with Pakistan's requirements, pending a settlement of the requirements, pending a settlement of the allocation of the waters of the Indus Basin.

Jul 9

The Chief Minister of Bahawalpur said that the opening of Bakhra-Nangal Canal by India had resulted in over 50 percent fall in the water level at the Ferozepur Headworks, thereby causing considerable reduction in water supplies in the Sutlej Valley canals serving Bahawalpur and Bahawalnager districts.

Jul 10

Pakistan lodged a strong protest with Indian Government against the opening of the Bakhra Canal "in clear violation of international commitments."

August 6

Pakistan accepted the World Bank's proposal on the Canal Waters dispute "conditionally."

November 2

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Chaudhry Mohammad Ali, declared that so long as the people of Kashmir were denied

the right of self-determination, “bitterness and tension between Pakistan and India will continue.”

Nov 15

The Governor General of Pakistan told the Prime Minister of India that the tangles which caused difficulties between these two countries must be unravelled.

December 10

The World Bank announced that Pakistan and India had resumed discussions in Washington to try to end their dispute over the division of the waters of the six rivers of the Indus Basin.

1955

January 25

The Governor-General of Pakistan declared that during his state visit to Delhi he would make personal efforts to bring the two countries closer.

Jan 27

Informal talks were held between the Governor General of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India in New Delhi in an attempt to create a better atmosphere for solving the outstanding disputes between the two countries.

March 12

An agreement was reached at between Pakistan and India on certain boundary disputes over eastern borders.

May 7

Pakistan and India ratified the Evacuee Moveable Property Agreement with effect from March.

June 4

The report of C.W.E. U'ren, the British Security Expert, on the murder of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, was released. U'ren found that there was no conspiracy behind the crime and that it was the work of a religious fanatic.

1956

February 22

A border incident took place between Indian and Pakistan police at Chhad Bet, an island in the Rann of Kutch.

Feb 26

The Indian army occupied Chaad Bet, which was a part of Pakistan.

Feb 28

Pakistan strongly protested to India against the occupation of Chhad Bet.

March 12

The United States Secretary of State, Mrs. Dulles, said at a press conference in Colombo that the United States would defend India, if Pakistan attacked her. But Pakistan, he was sure, would never attack India which was such a large and powerful country.

Mar 14

The Government of India refused to have with Pakistan high level talks on the border disputes as required by the provision of the Inter-Dominion Agreement of 1949.

Mar 17

The Foreign Minister of Pakistan told a press conference in Karachi that India had “deliberately planned” a series of border incidents with the aim of blocking the United States’ arms aid to Pakistan.

Mar 19

The Prime Minister, Mohammad Ali, charged India with having launched border aggression along with a campaign of fear and hatred against Pakistan. He proposed: “Let India and Pakistan both say we shall never go to war and we shall settle all our disputes by negotiations and mediation, if these fail, by arbitration”.

Mar 20

The Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, welcomed Mr. Mohammad Ali’s proposal that India and Pakistan issue a

declaration that they would not go to war for the settlement of disputes among them. But he made no reference to the rest of the proposal, namely the settlement of disputes by negotiation or mediation or by arbitration.

Mar 29

The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, went back on his Government's International commitments for a plebiscite in Kashmir. He declared: "All this talks of the plebiscite is completely beside the point", because, he said, during the last eight years, a number of important developments had taken place.

April 4

A large number of Indian troops were reported to be entrenched along the East Pakistan border 5 miles away from it in Tripura State.

Apr 9

Pakistan demanded immediate withdrawal of Indian troops massed along the East and West Pakistan borders.

May 5

An Indo-Pakistan Conference was held in Dacca to discuss the problem of the exodus or minorities.

May 26

The Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, while speaking before the House of the Peoples laid claim to Chitral, Hunza, Nagar and Punial, on the ground that these areas of Pakistan were under the suzerainty of the Kashmir State which had acceded to India.

May 28

The West Pakistan Assemnly condemned the claim to Chitral made by Mr. Nehru, nine years after Chitral had decided to accede to Pakistan.

May 29

Criticizing India's claim to Chitral, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan declared: "It seems to me that Mr. Nehru's territorial ambitions know no limits."

July 1

Pakistan's Prime Minister, Mohamamd Ali, conferred with the World Bank officials in London on the Indus Basin waters

diputes. (It should be recalled that the World Bank had been trying to mediate in the dispute between India and Pakistan over the Indus basin waters).

Jul 5

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Chaudhry Mohammad Ali, after his two hour talks with Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, in London, declared that they had failed to reach an agreement on Kashmir.

August 25

An Indo-Pakistan Conference on Flood Control, which was held in New Delhi, authorized the Chairman of Flood Control Commission of the two countries to exchange such information as might be useful in the control of floods in the eastern parts of India and Pakistan.

September 19

Leaders of the three principal political parties of Pakistan and a prominent section of the Karachi press strongly protested against the recent “arrest, loot, arson and killing” of Muslims in India.

Sep 21

A protest Day was observed all over Pakistan to condemn the persecution of Muslims in India, who had peacefully demonstrated against the publication of an offensive book.

Sep 25

The Government of Pakistan sent a note of protest to the Government of India, expressing grave concern over the wave of anti-Muslim riots in India.

October 4

The Saudi Arabian Envoy in Pakistan stated that His Majesty King Saud had stressed upon Prime Minister Nehru, during the latter’s visit to Saudi Arabia, that Muslims in India be treated on an equal footing with the majority community.

Oct 19

The West Pakistan Government, it was reported, would advise the Central Government to lodge a strong protest to India on the closure without proper notice of the Dipalpur Canal, which feeds about three million acres in West Pakistan.

Oct 19

Prime Minister, Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy, speaking at banquet in Peking, stated that peace was an essential prerequisite for progress more than anything else, and that “on our part, we shall continue to strive for this cause steadfastly.”

Oct 21

Pakistan Foreign Minister, Malik Firoz Khan Noon, said that relations between Pakistan and India could never become cordial until the Kashmir problem was solved.

November 17

Pakistan told the Security Council of the United Nations that India “should be called upon to desist” from annexing Kashmir.

Nov 18

Prime Minister of Pakistan, Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy, announced that Pakistan would never recognize the right of the so-called Constituent Assembly of Occupied Kashmir to decide the issue of Kashmir’s accession.

1957

January 11

Pakistan’s Information and Broadcasting Minister, Sardar Amir Azam Khan, disclosed that Indian troops were massing on Pakistan’s borders.

February 8

It was reported that the Government of Pakistan had lodged a strong protest with the Government of India against hooligan attacks on the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi.

April 1

Prime Minister Suhrawardy, addressing a gathering in Lahore, stated that India with contemptuous disregard for international law was trying to deprive Pakistan of the river waters, which Pakistan had been suing for ages in both wings. This would mean, he added, the drying up of most parts of Pakistan and then turning into a desert.

May 5

Addressing a press conference in Bangkok, Prime Minister of Pakistan, Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy expressed the hope that all decent countries believing in non-aggression would come to Pakistan's assistance, irrespective of any pact, if India attacked Pakistan.

May 7

The World Bank announced that India and Pakistan had agreed to extend their talks on the use of the Indus waters until September 30, 1957.

June 1

Prime Minister of Pakistan, Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy, declared: "Canal waters and Kashmir are the two prongs of India's grip on us."

Jun 9

It was announced in Karachi that the Government of India had agreed to renew the "F" category visas of Pakistan's nationals working in India.

Jun 11

Talks on Indo-Pakistan canal waters dispute between the World Bank Vice-President, W.A.B. Iliff and the Pakistan Government leaders headed by Prime Minister Suhrawardy began in Lahore.

Jun 14

Prime Minister of Pakistan Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy charged India of violating the agreement on the canal waters dispute reached by the arbitration committee headed by Sir Patrick Spens and of deliberately causing large tracts of land in Pakistan to go waste by stoppage of canal waters.

Jun 29

An official spokesman from New Delhi was reported to have expressed the view that India was not bound under international law to keep up the water supply to West Pakistan from the eastern rivers.

Jun 29

Pakistan reciprocated the curbs India had placed on Pakistan's visitors early this year.

July 7

Prime Minister Suhrawardy declared in London that “some solution of the canal waters dispute has got to be found, short of going to war.”

Jul 14

Prime Minister of Pakistan, Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy stated in Washington that the people of Pakistan would die fighting rather than permit India to divert the waters of the Kashmir rivers.

Jul 20

Prime Minister of Pakistan, Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy at a press conference in San Francisco said: “It was immoral for India to hold back the waters of the Indus river from Pakistan, but Pakistan would continue to be patient. I hope the persons interested in keeping world peace will step in to ratify the injustices on the part of India.”

Jul 23

The Prime Minister of India said in the Parliament that Pakistan by accepting military aid, had given a cold war bias to the outstanding issues between India and Pakistan and “had thus complicated them and made their solution difficult.”

August 21

Prime Minister of Pakistan, Suhrawardy, declared in Karachi that “Pakistan was today powerful enough to repel any aggression, but it was idiotic for any body to say, as did a spokesman of India recently, that Pakistan had any aggressive designs.”

Aug 23

It was reported that Pakistan had protested to India against harassment and ill treatment of Pakistani military advisers attached to Pakistan High Commissioner at New Delhi.

Aug 31

The Finance Minister of Pakistan, S. Amjad Ali, disclosed in the National Assembly that India had gone back on her acceptance of the modifications made by World Bank in their proposal of April 1954 for settling the canal water dispute.

September 8

Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Malik Firoze Khan Noon, announced that Pakistan would consider an attack on India as an attack on Pakistan “provided Pandit ji (Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India) honours his international and fair plebiscite, under the auspices of the United Nations in Kashmir.”

Sep 15

Referring to arms build-up by India, Prime Minister of Pakistan, Suhrawardy said that Pakistan would not be bullied by India, even though India made herself twenty times stronger militarily than Pakistan.

Sep 21

In a statement from the United Nations headquarters, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Malik Firoze Khan Noon stated: “every country of individual who lends money to India for her Five Years Plan is helping India to divert her own resources to armaments aimed mainly against Pakistan and therefore actually committing an unfriendly act against Pakistan.

October 4

India informed the World Bank that she would be willing to extend her talks with Pakistan on the canal waters dispute for another three months, provided that the latter accepted certain conditions.

November 30

India decided not to accept Pakistan’s suggestion to extend the Abducted Persons Recovery Act.

December 19

The Indo-Pakistan negotiations for a one-year ad hoc agreement on canal waters, according to which Pakistan offered to India withdrawal of waters from Pakistan’s link canals, provided that India paid for these supplies of waters, was reported to have failed.

Dec 25

Addressing the Rajiya Sabha, the Indian Irrigation and Power Minister said that water supplied to Pakistan would be discontinued after 1962, irrespective of whether or not Pakistan completes its link canals.

1958

January 4

The Pakistan High Commission in India lodged a protest with the Indian Government against the destruction of Muslim holy places.

Jan 13

At a press conference held during his visit to Karachi, Mr. Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister, declared that his Government would continue efforts to settle the outstanding differences between India and Pakistan, so far their internal affairs.

February 19

Pakistan's Finance Minister Mr. Amjad Ali, told the National Assembly that his Government felt that Pakistan did not need foreign help in the development of its commerce and trade. Mr. Amjad Ali also said that he would propose a joint Indo-Pakistan meeting, at the ministerial level, to discuss their outstanding financial issues.

March 22

Pakistan forwarded a new set of proposals to the World Bank to settle the canal waters dispute with India.

Mar 29

Indian forces opened fire on Pakistani troops on the Sylhet border.

April 13

The Deputy Commissioner of Kchhar in Assam sent an ultimatum to the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet demanding surrender of the Pakistan portion of Surma River sector.

Apr 15

Prime Minister of Pakistan, Malik Firoze Khan Noon, offered to sign a "No-war declaration" with India provided that country agreed to settle all her disputes with Pakistan by negotiation and mediation and, if necessary, by arbitration.

Apr 15

A joint enquiry of Pakistan and India into the border disturbances in the Sylhet-Kachhar region was agreed upon.

Apr 16

The Lok Sabha vetoed Indian defence expenditure totalling Rs. 305 crores. India's Defence Minister, Krishna Menon, described Pakistan as "our only enemy."

Apr 22

Pakistan and India reached an agreement on the restoration of Moveable Evacuee Property assets.

Apr 25

A spokesman of the Pakistan Government commenting on the Surma River dispute with India said that Pakistan would not deviate from her stand on maintaining the mid-stream of the Surma River as the boundary between East Pakistan and Assam.

May 11

Indian armed forces opened fire on East Pakistan border police in Patharia forest.

June 4

A border clash between Pakistan and the Indian police occurred at Fazilka, on the East Punjab West Pakistan border.

Jun 6

The Government of Pakistan accused India of with-holding Pakistan's share of historic supplies from Rivers Sutlej and Beas on a unilateral basis, which constituted a series of threat to vast areas in Lahore, Multan and Bahawalpur Divisions of West Pakistan.

July 7

Talks between India and Pakistan on the canal water dispute commenced in London under the good offices of the World Bank.

August 1

The East Pakistan Government was understood to have lodged protest with the Tripura administration against the violation of Pakistan's territory by the Indian armed forces.

Aug 2

Indian armed forces were reported to have trespassed into Pakistan territory and occupied part of Lakshmirpur village in East Pakistan.

Aug 3

The East Pakistan Government sealed off their border with Tripura State following skirmishes with Indian forces.

Aug 4

In a reply to Pandit "Pant's statement accusing Paksitan of "border outrages" syed Amjad Ali, Finance Minister of Pakistan, declared that Pakistan would remain undeterred by Indian threats and intimidation as it did not provoke any Skirmishes.

Aug 7

Indian troops were reported to have been ejected after an exchange of fire with Pakistani forces from the East Pakistan village of Lakshmipur which had been occupied by the former for the last eight days.

Aug 9

Malik Firoze Kahn Noon, Prime Minister of Pakistan, was reported to have sent a personal note to Pandit Nehru asking him to help reduce tension on the East Pakistan borders and create proper atmosphere for the forthcoming Indo-Pakistan Secretaries Conference.

Aug 17

The East Pakistan Government was reported to have reopened their border with Tripura State.

Aug 19

In reply to Pandit Nehru's letter on the question of border disputes, Malik Firoze Khan Noon, expressed his willingness to meet the Indian Prime Minister in Delhi in September 1958.

Aug 26

Pakistan and India issued cease-fire orders to their troops stationed on the East Pakistan Assam borders.

Aug 30

The Conference of Secretaries from Pakistan and India began discussion on border disputes in Karachi.

September 3

Malik Firoze Khan Noon told the National Assembly of Pakistan that he would not advocate war with India, but would try to settle the disputes through peaceful negotiation.

Sep 3

The Conference of Pakistan-India Secretaries on the borders disputes concluded in Karachi with an agreement to release prisoners captured during the recent border incidents.

Sep 10

The Prime Minister of India and Pakistan concluded their talks in New Delhi with an agreement on border disputes and exchange of enclaves.

November 10

Indian Armed Forces were reported to have opened fire in a sub-division of Sylhet in East Pakistan.

Nov 28

The President of Pakistan Gen. Mohammad Ayub Khan, said in Karachi, that the solution of Kashmir and Canal Water problems was essential to Pakistan's security and could not be ignored.

December 1

Major-General Umrao Khan, the Martial Law Administrator in East Pakistan, said that between 200 and 300 Indian troops had occupied a Pakistani Island in the Khulana district.

Dec 4

Indian forces were reported to have opened fire on a village in the Sylhet district of East Pakistan.

Dec 11

A conference on the demarcation of boundaries between East Pakistan and Assam commenced in Dacca.

Dec 12

President General Mohammad Ayub Khan replying to questions from press reporters in Lahore said that conditions in India were not any different from those that obtained in Pakistan before the October Revolution, but, he said, it was up to the Indians to decide if they could follow Pakistan's example.

Dec 17

Indian Armed Forces opened fire in Pakistan territory at Masimpur in the district of Sylhet.

1959

January 6

It was disclosed that the Government of Pakistan had protested to New Delhi against the psychological warfare launched by the All-India Radio and the Indian press against Pakistan.

February 25

Pakistan-India Secretariat-level conference on the Hussainiwala and Suleimanki Headworks concluded in Karachi without achieving any tangible results.

March 6

Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accused Pakistan of using American arms in the border incident.

April 10

A Pakistani Sabre Jet fighter shot down an intruding Indian Air Force Canberra bomber, 40 miles south of Rawalpindi.

Apr 11

The Indian Defence Minister, Mr. V.K. Krishna Menon, stated that the Indian Air Force Canberra shot down in Pakistan had gone into Pakistan air-space through operational and navigational error. Premier Nehru termed the incident as "serious and most distressing". The Pakistan Foreign Ministry characterized Mr. Menon's statement as inaccurate and misleading. A protest with the Indian Government against the violation of Pakistan air-space was lodged.

Apr 14

An authoritative source revealed that the Government of Pakistan had lodged a strong protest with the Government of India on the communal riots in Bhopal.

Apr 16

President General Mohammad Ayub Khan asked India to be realistic and work for better relations with Pakistan. The

President observed that it mattered little for Pakistan. The President observed that it mattered little for Pakistan whether India swung from the East to the West or vice-versa.

Apr 18

The World Bank announced signing of an ad-hoc agreement between India and Pakistan in connection with the Indus Canal Water dispute providing transitional arrangements up to 31 March, 1960.

Apr 23

The Pakistan Government released photostate copies of the signed statements of the two Indian Air Force officers brought down in the Indian Canberra, near Rawalpindi on April 10; the statements established that the Indians deliberately flew over Pakistan territory to photograph military target.

Apr 30

Pakistan's Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Aziz Ahmad, proposed joint defence of the Indian-Pakistan sub-continent.

May 4

Prime Minister Nehru of India, rejected Pakistan's proposal for joint defence of the Indo-Pak sub-continent.

May 8

Reliable reports revealed the massing of Indian military forces in occupied Kashmir, mostly along the Pakistan border.

May 10

President Gen. Mohammad Ayub Khan stated that Indo-Pak joint defence was not a threat to India's neutrality. He pleaded for the early solution of outstanding disputes between Pakistan and India.

May 14

Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, ruled out the prospects of his meeting with Pakistan President, General Mohammad Ayub Khan.

May 16

The Pakistan Government rejected the Indian protest relating to the Canberra incident.

May 18

The Government of Pakistan announced their acceptance in principle of the new plan of the World Bank for the solution of the Indus Water dispute, between Pakistan and India.

July 21

Pakistan rejected India's second protest note against the shooting down of an Indian Canberra jet last April by a Pakistan Air Force Sabre Jet.

August 6

Tripartite conference between Pakistan, India and the World Bank on the Indus Basin waters issue opened in London.

September 1

The President of Pakistan, Gen. Mohammad Ayub Khan, and the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, meeting at Palam Airport agreed that there was need for cooperation and good neighborliness between the two countries. The joint communique issued after the talks said that outstanding issues ought to be settled in a spirit of cooperation in the interest of the two countries.

October 19

It was disclosed by Pakistan's Foreign Minister that he had mentioned the idea of joint defence between India and Pakistan to President Eisenhower.

Oct 23

A joint communique issued in New Delhi after the border talks between India and Pakistan said that it had been agreed to implement in full the Noon-Nehru agreement and the present agreement on Indian and East Pakistan borders. Friendly relations between the two countries were to be encouraged.

November 5

Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, said that he did not agree with the idea of joint defence between India and Pakistan.

Nov 23

The President of Pakistan said that Pakistan would not accept the creation of no-man's land in Ladakh, as suggested by Mr. Nehru to the Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou-En-lai.

December 20

In a special interview given to the British Sunday newspaper, Reynolds News, the President of Pakistan said that no military alliance with India would be considered until the Kashmir issue was solved.

1960**January 25**

Appearing on a London television programme, the President of Pakistan, Gen. Mohammad Ayub Khan, said that Pakistan invited India's friendship but there was no question of a compromise along existing Kashmir ceasefire line.

March 14

The Supreme Court of India decided that the Noon-Nehru Agreement of 1958 regarding the transfer of a part of the Beru Bari Union and the exchange of Cooch Bihar enclaves, could not be implemented under the present provisions of the Indian constitution.

Mar 21

A two-year trade agreement between India and Pakistan was signed at New Delhi.

April 13

Speaking at Hasanabdal, in Pakistan, the veteran Indian Sikh leader, Master Tara Singh, made a strong plea for joint defence between India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Apr 26

It was reported that India started reducing water supply to the Sutlej Valley canals in Pakistan.

May 1

Addressing a meeting of Pakistanis in London's Royal Alber Hall, President Ayub Khan warned against the "inexorable push of the north to move in the direction of the warm waters of the Indian Ocean."

July 27

Official sources in Karachi repudiated reports in the Indian press that the Pakistan Government was trying to “squeeze out” Hindus from East Pakistan.

September 19

The Indus Waters Treaty was signed in Karachi by the President of Pakistan, the Prime Minister of India and the Vice-President of the World Bank.

November 28

The Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the two-day Conference of the Indo-Pakistan Information Consultative Committee stressed the need for further improvement on the attitude of the Press in each country.

December 1

President of Pakistan, Gen. Mohammad Ayub Khan said in Dacca that any modification of the clause in the Noon-Nehru Agreement, providing for the transfer of a part of Berubari Union to East Pakistan, was out of question. He disclosed that Pakistan had advised India that it would be a good thing for them to stick to what they had agreed to.

1961**January 12**

Instruments of ratification of the Indus Waters Treaty were exchanged between Pakistan and India, as also of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Pakistan and the United States.

Jan 13

The demarcation of 340 miles of Indo-West Pakistan border was formalized.

Jan 17

The exchange of some areas on the border of West Pakistan and India was affected.

April 14

The Finance Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Mohammad Shoaib, said that Pakistan was gravely concerned about the Indian

threat to go ahead with the construction of the Farrakha Barrage.

May 2

Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru was said to have accepted President Ayub Khan's proposal for convening a ministerial level meeting to discuss the question of the distribution of the waters of the eastern.

July 5

As a result of the deliberations of the Indo-Pakistan conference on movable property Pakistan agreed to exempt all displaced Indian banks in Pakistan from the operation of the evacuee property law.

August 10

Commenting on the statement of the United States Under Secretary, Mr. Chester Bowles, that the USA would side with India in case of aggression by Pakistan, President Mohammad Ayub Khan of Pakistan, said that aggression against India by Pakistan was a "stupid notion."

Aug 16

Deploring Indian leaders' attitude towards Pakistan, President Mohammad Ayub Khan said that friendship between Pakistan and India was vital for the prosperity and stability of both the countries.

September 16

A Foreign Office spokesman described as "wholly irresponsible, baseless and incorrect", the accusation of the East Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Partab Singh Kairon, that some Akali leaders had liaison with Pakistan to malign India.

Sep 26

It was reported that Pakistan had lodged a strong protest with India against Pandit Nehru's statement casting doubts on the international status of the Durand Line.

October 8

Pakistan's External Affairs Minister, Mr. Manzur Qadir appealed to Indian leaders to ensure that "innocent Muslims are not sacrificed at the altar of party politics during the election campaign and to keep militant organizations in India under strict vigilance."

Oct 9

Strongly condemning anti-Muslim riots in India, President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan said, “we have nothing but disgust for this performance” and added that (although) it was India’s problem but when people of our faith were treated in an inhuman and cowardly manner, Pakistanis as next-door neighbors felt deeply about it.

Oct 9

A spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs disclosed that Pakistan has asked India to allow a representative of the Pakistan High Commission to visit the riot-affected areas in Uttar Pradesh.

Oct 17

Condemning anti-Muslim riots in India, Pakistan’s President, Mohammad Ayub Khan said that so far there had been 563 communal riots in India and that such riots could not break out without the connivance of the Indian administration.

December 14

In a joint press note issued at the conclusion of the 3-day meeting of the Implementation Committee set up under the Indo-Pakistan Moveable Property and banking Agreements, it was announced that India and Pakistan had agreed to expedite the exchange of bank accounts from the “non-agreed areas” on a matching basis.

Dec 18

Condemning India’s invasion of Goa as “naked militarism” a Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that “the proper course was a UN supervised plebiscite to elicit from the people of Goa their wishes as to the future of their territory.”

Dec 22

Pakistan agreed to increase the supply of raw cotton to India by Rs. 150 lakhs against the supply of coal from that country under an agreement extending the trade pact of March 1962 for another year.

1962

January 3

In answer to Basic Democrat who referred to the threats of aggression being given by Indian leaders on their neighbors, President Mohammad Ayub Khan warned the people of Pakistan that their country was surrounded by elements which were opposed to its existence, and said that the nation must be prepared to fight for its own cause without looking for help from any other country.

March 22

President of Pakistan, Gen. Mohammad Ayub Khan, reaffirmed that he was prepared to meet the Indian Premiers, Pandit Jawahrlal Nehru, provided that meeting could bring about a solution of mutual problems.

April 2

The Pakistan High Commissioner handed over a note to the Indian External Affairs Ministry protesting against the recent communal riots in the Malda district of West Bengal.

Apr 27

President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan strongly condemned the massacre of Indian Muslims.

May 12

In an interview with UPI, President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan said that there was feeling among many countries surrounding India that India was enlarging its military power with American assistance, on the pretext of opposition of China.

May 28

There were reports of unusual troops concentration in the jungles of Tripua in India, which lie along the eastern parts of Chittagong, Noakhali, Comilla and Sylhet districts of East Pakistan.

June 1

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Karachi that the direct or indirect massive economic and military aid to India from both

the camps made her take to the path of militarism, violence, intransigence and expansionism.

Jun 19

The National Assembly of Pakistan unanimously adopted a motion condemning the persecution of Muslims in India.

August 5

President Mohammad Ayub Khan said in Karachi that Pakistan was looking forward to the emergence of a leadership in India, which realized that India's security depended upon friendship with Pakistan.

September 25

In Washington, President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan discussed with President John F. Kennedy, Indo-Pakistan relations, including the Kashmir issue.

Sep 26

A large number of Indian troops entered East Pakistan territory of Asalong Mouza.

Sep 28

Pakistan lodged a strong protest with Government of India against the incursion by the Indian troops in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

October 2

Indian troops in the Chittagong Hill Tracts continued firing on the Pakistan troops.

Oct 29

Pakistan refused to give a unilateral No-War Declaration in India.

Oct 31

India reinforced its troops on the Pakistan borders.

November 16

Throughout Pakistan a protest day, against Western arms aid to India, was observed.

Nov 19

The U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan said that U.S. did not share Pakistan's fear that American military aid would be used by India against Pakistan.

December 1

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, the Pakistan Minister for Industries, stated in the National Assembly, that the Indo-Pakistan Ministerial level talks on Kashmir should produce a concrete basis of negotiations which was a condition precedent to a meeting between President Mohammad Ayub Khan of Pakistan, and Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, of India.

1963**March 7**

India sent to Pakistan, a note of protest, against the Sino-Pakistan border agreement.

Mar 24

The Commission, set up by the East Pakistan Government to enquire into the causes of large scale eviction of Indian Muslims, recommended that the Pakistan Government take up the matter of repatriation of these evicted people with the Indian Government.

April 7

President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan declared in Dacca that as a result of India's military build up, Pakistan was going to face much more difficult problems than in the past.

July 17

Mr. Z.A. Bhutto, Pakistan's External Affairs Minister, speaking in the National Assembly, warned both India and the Western Powers that an attack on Pakistan would not threaten the security and integrity of this country alone, but would equally involve the largest state of Asia.

August 4

A heavy concentration of Indian armed forces was reported on the borders of East and West Pakistan.

Aug 6

India and Pakistan reached agreement on the formal basis for the demonstration of the Berubari Union.

Aug 21

An Indian trade delegation arrived in Karachi to negotiate a first trade agreement with Pakistan.

September 1

Pakistan and India signed a new trade agreement for two years providing for payment in sterling, to replace the special rupee payment arrangement under the 1960 pact.

Sep 8

The Pakistan Government asked for the immediate withdrawal of the Air adviser and three members of the staff of the Indian High Commission in Pakistan on the charge of conducting planned espionage on a large scale.

Sep 22

India's aggressive designs against Pakistan were exposed by a week-long unproved firing by the Indian armed forces personale in the Lathitilla border area in East Pakistan.

October 1

Mr. Z.A. Bhutto, Minister of External Affairs of Pakistan, stated in the United Nations General Assembly that Pakistan would welcome an enquiry commission set up by a third party to ascertain facts about the expulsion of Muslims from the Indian district of Assam and the territory of Tripura.

Oct 24

The Government of Pakistan asked the Indian High Commission in Pakistan to close down its Library-Reading Room at Dacca and Rajshahi. This step was taken following increasing evidence that these libraries had become centres of subversion against Pakistan.

November 15

The Government of Pakistan asked for the immediate withdrawal of three officials of the Indian High Commission, who were engaged in subversive activities against Pakistan.

Nov 28

The Pakistan Government asked the Government of India to close down the office of the Assistant High Commissioner for India in Rajshahi with effect from 15 December.

Nov 29

Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, stated in the Lok Sabha that the exchange of territories between India and Pakistan under the Berubari agreement would take place after March, 1964.

December 21

President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan said that the United States plan for extension of the operational area of the Seventh Fleet to the Indian Ocean was discussed at a meeting between him and General Maxwell D. Taylor, Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Dec 23

President Mohammad Ayub Khan of Pakistan said that Pakistan was examining the problem posed by the patrolling for the Indian Ocean by the United States Seventh Fleet.

1964

January 3

Demonstrations were held in Karachi, to voice strong protest and indignation, over the sacrilege committed in Hazratbal and the burning down of the shrine in Kishtwar, in Indian occupied Kashmir.

Jan 11

The Government of Pakistan, conveyed its grave concern, to the Government of India, over the continued anti-Muslim disturbances in Indian-held Kashmir and West Bengal.

Jan 13

President Ayub Khan of Pakistan appealed to the Indian President to take firm steps, so as to bring the disturbed situation in the West Bengal, under control.

Jan 16

Over 50, 000 refugees entered East Pakistan during the last few days from the riot-ravaged areas of West Bengal, which created difficult problems for the Government of Pakistan.

Jan 19

Pakistan Communications Minister said that upto now over one lakh Muslims had arrived in East Pakistan, from Tripura, Assam and West Bengal.

Jan 21

President Mohammad Ayub Khan of Pakistan, in a letter to the Indian President, stated that stern measures and not joint appeals were needed to restore law and order, communal peace and harmony, in riot-affected areas.

March 1

President Mohammad Ayub Khan of Pakistan stated that he was against the exchange of population between India and Pakistan. He termed it as “senseless.”

Mar 3

President Ayub Khan declared that the SEATO and CENTO pacts were formulated as a protection against Communism but Pakistan faced another and bigger danger, mainly from India.

Mar 4

President Ayub Khan assured all help from the Government for the vast number of refugees driven away by India.

Mar 9

Indian border forces launched a heavy and concentrated military attack near Ranger village in Sialkot district of Pakistan.

Mar 12

It was reported that Indian armed forces were heavily concentrated along the East Pakistan Tripura borders.

Mar 15

Another 2040 Indian Muslims entered Jessore in Pakistan after being forcibly evicted from Calcutta, Nadia and the 24 Paraganas.

Mar 18

The Pakistan Home Minister, Habibullah Khan, declared that if efforts to solve the eviction issue of Muslims from India failed at the Ministerial level, Pakistan would take the matter to the United Nations.

Mar 26

Pakistan and India agreed to hold a meeting at Home Minister's level at New Delhi to discuss the minorities issue in the two countries.

Mar 28

Pakistan sent an aide memorie to India expressing Pakistan's grave concern over the large scale anti-Muslim riots in India.

April 6

Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Z.A. Bhutto, invited Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah to visit Pakistan.

Apr 7

The Indo-Pakistan Conference of Home Minister of the minorities problem began in New Delhi.

Apr 8

Pakistan formally suggested the setting up of an impartial judicial tribunal to go into the question of Indian Muslims.

Apr 9

Another 2000 Indian Muslim evictees from Calcutta entered East Pakistan.

Apr 11

The Indo-Pakistan Home Ministers Conference adjourned since five days of fruitless deliberations. A joint communique was issued announcing agreement for a second round of talks.

Apr 29

The Indian Government decided to seal off the 600 mile long Indo-Pakistan border in Assam.

Apr 30

India and Pakistan exchanged prisoners at Wagah.

May 8

President Ayub Khan declared that Western arms aid to India was endangering Pakistan.

May 12

Z.A. Bhutto, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, refuted India's argument that it needed to stay in occupied Kashmir to defend itself against China and termed it a "dangerous doctrine" and "real politic."

May 14

Pakistan Foreign Minister, Z.A. Bhutto declared that Soviet and America military aid to India could not be considered in the same category.

May 18

The United Nations Security Council, immobilized by power politics, once again failed to initiate any positive action for solving the Kashmir dispute. The Council merely expressed a wish for India and Pakistan to resolve their differences by negotiations.

May 24

Pakistan Minister for Home Affairs announced that the next conference of the Home Ministers of India and Pakistan would be held towards the end of June.

May 25

The President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan and Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah began their talks on Kashmir.

May 28

Foreign Minister Z.A. Bhutto represented Pakistan at the funeral of Mr. Nehru.

May 30

The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Z.A. Bhutto, announced that Pakistan would not bring up matters such as Kashmir, while the Indian Government settled in.

May 30

Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government against large-scale eviction of Indian Muslims.

May 31

President of Pakistan Mohammad Ayub Khan declared that Pakistan would never accept the idea of confederation or federation between India and Pakistan.

June 7

Pakistan and India signed an agreement under which Pakistan would supply to India rice worth Rs. 3.65 crores.

September 2

India accepted Pakistan's proposal to open negotiations to bring about tranquility on the disputed Indo-Pakistan borders.

Sep 5

Mr. Jai Parkash Narayan arrived in Rawalpindi on a goodwill mission of Pakistan.

Sep 7

At the conclusion of his talks with President Ayub Khan of Pakistan, Mr. Narayan said a real possibility existed for evolving a workable approach to the outstanding disputes between India and Pakistan.

Sep 8

The Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Z.A. Bhutto, assailed the Indian Premier's accusation that the Foreign Minister was speaking in a vein different from that of President Ayub.

Sep 15

The Indian Government rejected Pakistan's offer to divert Karachi-bound ships bringing American wheat to India.

Sep 26

The Indian Foreign Minister accepted Mr. Bhutto's invitation to visit Rawalpindi for an early meeting with him.

November 8

The Pakistan Foreign Minister declared that, in order to meet the situation arising out of the military build up in India, Pakistan would need to draw up a Master Plan on the basis of national interest of the country.

Nov 14

The Pakistan Foreign Minister declared that in order to meet the situation arising out of the military build up in India, Pakistan would need to draw up a Master Plan on the basis of national interest of the country.

Nov 21

President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan told the visiting Russian Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Serige Lapin, of the threat posed to Pakistan by the Indian Military build up.

Nov 27

The Pakistan Government strongly denied Indian allegation that Pakistan was training the Nagas in the technique of guerilla warfare.

Nov 29

Mr. Z.A. Bhutto stated in Rawalpindi that India's failure to grant transit facilities to Nepal was another example of India's double faced policy.

1965

January 11

Pakistan and India signed an agreement, under which Pakistan would supply 50,000 tones of rice to India, by the end of March 1965.

Jan 22

Pakistan lodged a protest with the Indian Government against a recent attack on the office of the Pakistan High Commissioner in Shillong.

Jan 22

In the United Nations, Pakistan offered once again to India an impartial inquiry into the eviction of Muslims from the Indian territories of Assam and Tripura.

February 28

President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan said that India's increase in its military budget created serious problems in Asia particularly for India's neighbours.

March 14

The Government of Pakistan demanded immediate withdrawal of Indian troops which had forcibly occupied Dahagram, a Pakistani enclave within Indian territory.

Mar 15

It was reported that all Pakistanis from Dahagram were forcibly ousted by Indian troops which had entered the area on 13 March.

Mar 20

The Indian Government agreed to an immediate ceasefire in Dahagram.

April 7

A large scale infiltration by Indian troops into the Ding area of Pakistan territory in the Rann of Kutch region was reported.

Apr 14

The Government of India offered unconditional ceasefire with immediate effect, in the Rann of Kutch area, to be followed by negotiations.

Apr 21

Pakistani and Indian forces in the Rann of Kutch clashed again and Pakistan's border forces in the area moved forward in order to prevent India from establishing new forward military posts in the disputed territory.

Apr 31

Heavy concentration of Indian troops was reported along the Rajshahi sector of the East Pakistan border.

May 1

President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan warned India that any further aggression by Indian forces would mean a general and total war between India and Pakistan.

May 1

Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri expressed his willingness to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the Rann of Kutch dispute, without any pre-conditions.

May 4

The Indian Government violated a bilateral Indo-Pakistan agreement by detaining a Pakistan Air Force Transport aircraft at New Delhi, on its weekly flight to Dacca.

May 9

Addressing a press conference in Rawalpindi, Pakistan's Foreign Minister Z.A. Bhutto, declared that Pakistan was prepared to meet and overcome any challenge from India.

June 10

In a letter to the United Nations Security Council, Pakistan affirmed its readiness to submit the Rann of Kutch dispute to an impartial arbitration or adjudication.

Jun 18

Addressing the Commonwealth Conference, President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan called for an immediate disengagement of the armies along the Indo-Pakistan borders. He also stressed the need for earnest efforts to resolve the disputes between the two countries.

Jun 30

Pakistan and India signed an agreement for an immediate cease-fire in the disputed territory of the Rann of Kutch.

Jun 30

While commenting on the Rann of Kutch accord, President Ayub Khan said that the agreement, which included a provision for arbitration, constituted a model for the manner in which all Indo-Pakistan disputes could be settled.

July 1

In his first-of-the-month broadcast, President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan disclosed that order had been issued for an immediate withdrawal of troops from the entire Indo-Pakistan borders.

Jul 8

Pakistan formally notified the Security Council of the agreement with India to settle the dispute over the Rann of Kutch.

Jul 15

It was officially learnt that the Indian Government had agreed to the Pakistan proposal for holding the first ministerial level meeting under, the Rann of Kutch agreement, at Foreign Ministers level.

Jul 29

It was officially learnt that Pakistan accepted 20 August as the date for the meeting between the Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and India to discuss the Rann of Kutch dispute between the two countries.

August 4

It was officially stated that important decisions had been taken by officials of the Pakistan and the Indian border security forces, who met at Vinji on 29 July in compliance with Article 2 of the agreement of the Rann of Kutch.

Aug 7

During his stop over at Karachi, the Prime Minister of Uganda called for a peaceful and negotiated settlement of all disputes between India and Pakistan.

Aug 7

A spokesman of the Government of East Pakistan stated that India was withdrawing water from the Teesta River in the Jalpaiguri area in an effort to cripple the economy of the northern districts.

Aug 18

It was officially learnt that India unilaterally called off the Indo-Pakistan Foreign Ministers meeting on the Rann of Kutch dispute, scheduled to be held in New Delhi on 20 August. The Indian Government asked Pakistan to refer the dispute to a tribunal.

Aug 23

The Indian Army shelled Awan village in the Gujrat district of West Pakistan.

Aug 25

In an aide memorie to the Indian High Commission in Karachi, the Government of Pakistan demanded from India adequate compensation for the losses suffered by Pakistanis in the village of Awan.

September 4

The Azad Kashmir Forces, supported by the Pakistan Army, crossed the River Tawi in the Chhamn sector.

Sep 4

The Indian Representative in the United Nations told the Security Council that a cease-fire could come only after Pakistan had been “condemned as an aggressor.”

Sep 4

In his reply to the UN Secretary General U Thant’s appeal, the Indian Premier, Lal Bahadur Shastri, wrote that a cease-fire could only be effective if Pakistan would “immediately accept the responsibility for withdrawing not only its armed forces but also the infiltrators” from Kashmir.

Sep 6

The Indian Army crossed the international boundary of Pakistan and launched a full-scale attack on Lahore.

Sep 8

It was reported that the Pakistan Army had halted the Indian advance on the Lahore front.

Sep 9

Mr. U Thant, the UN Secretary General, arrived in Rawalpindi, for talks with Pakistani leaders in an effort to bring about a cease-fire between India and Pakistan.

Sep 11

A spokesman of the Pakistan Foreign Office, presented a three-point Plan as the basis for a cease-fire. It provided for withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani troops from Kashmir, induction of an Afro-Asian force chosen by the United Nations and holding of a plebiscite in the occupied State of Kashmir within three months.

Sep 17

The UN Secretary General, Mr. U Thant, asked the Security Council to order India and Pakistan to cease hostilities.

Sep 17

In identical letters to the President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan and Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Russian Prime Minister, Elexy Kosygin, invited the two leaders to meet on Soviet territory to negotiate an agreement for the restoration of peace in the sub-continent.

Sep 20

The UN Security Council adopted a resolution demanding that a cease-fire should take effect between India and Pakistan, on 22 September, 1965 at 7.00 hours G.M.T. The resolution also provided for the settlement of the political problem underlying the conflict.

Sep 22

In a special broadcast to the nation, President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan announced that Pakistan had accepted the proposal for a cease-fire in the interest of the world peace.

Sep 23

The cease-fire between India and Pakistan became effective from 3.00 hours W.P.S.T.

Sep 28

Addressing the United Nations General Assembly, Mr. Z.A. Bhutto, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, put forth the proposal that Indian and Pakistani troops be withdrawn from Kashmir

and a United Nations Force be inducted in the held State preliminary to a UN supervised plebiscite.

Sep 28

Major General B. Macdonald of Canada, who had been appointed Commander of the United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission, arrived in New Delhi.

Sep 30

A spokesman of the Pakistan Ministry of Defence, stated that the Indian Army had launched an attack in the Chhamb Sector of Kashmir.

October 2

The Pakistan Army repulsed the Indian attack in the Chhamb sector of held Kashmir.

November 4

An official spokesman said in Rawalpindi that India had not been delivering Pakistan's due share of supplies to the Central-Bari Doab Canals and the Sutlej Canals, as required under the Indus Waters Treaty.

Nov 16

It was announced in Karachi that Pakistan had sent a note to India demanding that India should immediately restore the deliveries of Pakistan's share of waters of the three eastern rivers Sutlej, Beas and Ravi.

Nov 17

It was announced that President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan had agreed to meet the Indian Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, in the Soviet Union to discuss the India-Pakistan situation.

Nov 21

In a letter to the United Nations Secretary General, Pakistan strongly protested against India's continued and serious violations of the cease-fire in the Rajasthan Area.

Nov 23

It was authoritatively learnt that the Government of Pakistan had decided to recall the bulk of the staff in the Pakistani High Commission in New Delhi and the Deputy High Commission in Calcutta.

Nov 29

In a protest note to the Indian High Commission, Pakistan listed a number of serious violations of the Rann of Kutch agreement, committed by India between 25 September and 16 November.

December 2

Pakistan protested to India against “provocative and wanton firing” by the Indian Forces over a wide area along the East Pakistan border.

Dec 2

The Foreign Minister of the People’s Republic of China, Marshal Chen Yi, warned India against launching “another armed aggression against Pakistan” and reiterated his country’s desire to “support Pakistan in her struggle against Indian aggression.”

Dec 13

In his address to the General Assembly, President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan offered to conclude a no-war pact with India, if the Indian Government agreed to hold a plebiscite in held Kashmir, in the interest of peace and stability in Asia, but India rejected President Ayub’s offer of no-war pact as it was “supplemented by clearly unacceptable preconditions.”

Dec 14

Pakistan rejected the Indian Government Note justifying India’s action of depriving Pakistan of its rightful share of waters of the eastern rivers under the Indus Water Treaty.

Dec 16

In a report to the Security Council, the Secretary General proposed that the United Nations observation groups on the Indo-Pakistan cease-fire line should remain in the area for a further period three months after 22 December, 1965.

Dec 20

The United Nations Secretary-General nominated the Swedish jurist, Mr. Gunnar Lagergren, as Chairman of the three-men International Tribunal which would arbitrate on the Indo-Pakistan dispute on the Rann of Kutch.

1966

January 1

In his first of the month broadcast, President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan stated that his meeting with the Indian Prime Minister at Tashkent “could prove a turning point in the history of the subcontinent.”

Jan 3

President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan arrived in Tashkent to confer with the Indian Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, on the Kashmir dispute and other issues arising from the Indo-Pakistan conflict of September 1965.

Jan 3

The Military representatives of India and Pakistan met at Lahore to discuss the withdrawal of armed personal of the two countries to the positions held by them on 5 August 1965.

Jan 4

In his address at the opening session of the Tashkent Conference, President of Pakistan Mohammad Ayub Khan proposed India that Pakistan would accept peace with justice.

Jan 5

It was reported that President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan welcomed the Soviet Prime Minister’s suggestion, that India and Pakistan should combine their efforts to resolve the Kashmir dispute with steps to end the arms race between them, in order to normalise their mutual relations.

Jan 5

Pakistan and Indian spokesmen stated that the Summit Talks between the President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan and the Indian Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, had “made progress” and were moving in a “constructive direction.”

Jan 6

The President of Ghana, Dr. K. Nkrumah, placed his services at the disposal of the Soviet Prime Minister in his efforts to bring peace between India and Pakistan.

Jan 10

At the conclusion of their talks in the Soviet Union, President of Pakistan Mohammad Ayub Khan and Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri signed the nine-point Tashkent Declaration.

Jan 10

President Mohammad Ayub Khan declared that Tashkent Declaration was a “good start” to improve relations between India and Pakistan and ascribed the successful conclusion of the Tashkent Conference to the untiring and commendable endeavours of the Soviet Prime Minister.

Jan 10

The United States President welcomed the Tashkent Declaration signed by India and Pakistan and expressed the hope that it would lead to further steps “towards peace” between the two countries.

Jan 10

The Soviet Prime Minister praised the statesmanship of the leaders of Pakistan and India and stated that the implementation of the Tashkent Declaration would hinge on the skill of those who would translate it into life.

Jan 15

Z.A. Bhutto, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, stated that the Tashkent Declaration was not an end in itself and could not represent a “turning point in our relations with India.”

Jan 17

In accordance with the Tashkent Declaration, the Indian High Commissioner arrived in Pakistan to resume his duties. The Pakistan High Commissioner had earlier returned to his post in New Delhi.

Jan 17

In a report, the United Nations Secretary-General U Thant, stated that there had been a general relaxation of tension along the India-Pakistan cease fire line.

Jan 22

The Army Chiefs of India and Pakistan concluded their talks in New Delhi with the formulation of an agreement for

disengagement of the armies of the two countries along the border.

February 1

President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan stated that the withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani forces had been completed, the Security Council should turn its attention to the basic political problem (plebiscite in occupied Kashmir) underlying the Indo-Pakistan dispute.

Feb 2

It was reported that Pakistan had suggested to India a six-point agenda for the proposed Indo-Pakistan Ministerial talks. The Kashmir issue was placed as the fore-most item for discussion.

Feb 2

The first batch of Indian and Pakistani prisoners of war was exchanged at Husainiwala in West Pakistan.

Feb 10

In a communique issued at the conclusion of their two-day talks in Rawalpindi, the Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, General Mohammad Musa, and the Chief of Staff of the Indian Army, G.N. Chaudhri, expressed their satisfaction at the progress of the disengagement of troops in the Kashmir and the Indo-Pakistan borders, in accordance with the plan agreed upon at Delhi on 22 January, 1966.

Feb 15

The first session of the International Tribunal on the Rann of Kutch dispute between India and Pakistan was held in Geneva.

Feb 16

It was disclosed that the army chiefs of India and Pakistan at a meeting held in Rawalpindi, agreed to reduce the Military Forces on both sides of the cease-fire line in Kashmir, to the level that was accepted under the Karachi Agreement of 1949.

Feb 17

The Indian Defence Minister stated in Parliament, that the agreement between India and Pakistan on reduction of troops

in Kashmir, would not affect India's defence of the Ladakh region of Kashmir on the borders of China.

Feb 21

The Indian Parliament approved the Tashkent Declaration signed by India and Pakistan.

Feb 26

A spokesman of the Pakistan Defence Ministry stated that both India and Pakistan had evacuated the territory captured by each side during the Indo-Pakistan war.

Feb 28

A Pakistan official source confirmed that the Indian forces had evacuated the Hajri Pir Pass which was occupied by India during the Indo-Pakistan conflict in September 1965.

March 2

In a joint communique issued at the end of the two-day India-Pakistan Ministerial meeting both sides agreed that all disputes should be revolved to promote peace between the two countries.

Mar 3

Pakistan was reported to have informed that United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, that India was still in occupation of Pakistani territory at three places in the Jammu-Sialkot sector.

Mar 9

A spokesman of the Pakistan Foreign Office denied Indian allegation that the extremist elements of the Mizao Liberation Front had obtained arms and training from Pakistan.

Mar 13

In an interview in New York, Mrs. Indira Gandhi said that she would like to meet President Mohammad Ayub Khan of Pakistan. However, she added, the meeting was subjected to full establishment of normalcy between the two nations following the recent fighting and the Tashkent Agreement.

April 2

In a letter to the United Nations Secretary-General, Pakistan's Permanent Representative, Syed Amjad Ali, alleged that by keeping forces in three specified areas near Sialkot, India had

committed a serious breach of the agreement on the withdrawal of troops.

Apr 5

Official sources in Rawalpindi disclosed that Indian troops had withdrawn from two of three points they were occupying in the Sialkot sector.

May 11

Mr. Z.A. Bhutto declared in Dacca that Pakistan's silence in spite of provocative statements by the Indian leaders should not be construed as any "weakness in our objective and our resolve to pursue our national aims."

May 18

Z.A. Bhutto, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, declared that better relations and cooperation between Pakistan and India were possible only when India vacated its aggression in occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

May 28

At the conclusion of the two-day conference between the Directors of Land Records and Surveys of East Pakistan and West Bengal, it was announced that India and Pakistan had agreed that the demarcation of the Berubari dividing line would be taken up in June 1966.

June 3

The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Z.A. Bhutto, told the National Assembly in Rawalpindi, that India had till then committed eight breaches of the Tashkent Declaration.

July 14

It was learnt in Rawalpindi that Pakistan had decided to release India bound contraband goods seized during the September war.

Jul 19

The Pakistan Government lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government against the publication of one-sided reports on the so-called minorities exodus from East Pakistan.

August 1

In a note to the Geneva Disarmament Conference Secretariat, Pakistan charged that India was preparing to carry out an underground nuclear test.

Aug 3

In a note delivered to the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, Pakistan protested against the statement of Sardar Swaran Singh in the Lok Sabha, accusing Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulah Khan of having deliberately abstained from participating in the World Court proceedings on South-West Africa.

Aug 5

Talking to newsmen at Lahore airport, President Mohammad Ayub Khan denied the Indian allegation that Pakistan was training the rebel Mizo tribes of Assam in guerilla warfare.

Aug 26

Addressing a press conference in Islamabad, Mr. Pirzada said that Pakistan was aware of the movements and manoeuvres of the Indian troops along Pakistan's borders and was taking necessary steps for the defence of the country.

September 1

A spokesman of the Foreign Office of Pakistan declared that the Indian troop movement on the borders of Pakistan was cause of concern. He added that his Government would keep a vigilant watch on the situation.

Sep 7

A spokesman of the Foreign Office of Pakistan disclosed that India had proposed a meeting between the Army Chiefs of the two countries. The proposed meeting would be in pursuance of the January 1966 agreement reached between them providing for periodic meetings to discuss matters of mutual interest.

Sep 8

It was officially stated that the Pakistan Government had lodged a protest with the Indian Government against the construction of a road by the Indians, in the disputed Rann of Kutch area, in violation of the Border Ground Rules agreed to in 1960 and reaffirmed in the agreement signed on 30 June 1965.

Sep 14

In a joint communique issued at the conclusion of their meeting held in New Delhi, it was said that

Lt. General A.M. Yahya Khan, Commander-in-Chief designate Pakistan Army, and General P.P. Kumaramangalam, agreed that steps be taken to ensure the maintenance of peaceful condition, particularly in the border areas.

October 5

The Pakistan delegation to the 21st meeting of the Permanent Indus Commission, held in New Delhi, returned to Karachi. At the meeting, Pakistan's complain against India's stoppage of waters in September 1965 from the three eastern rivers Ravi, Beas and Sutlej, was discussed.

Oct 10

Pakistan and India agreed to exchange, through underwriters, two of the three ocean-going ships, detained by each during the war in 1965.

Oct 11

Firing stopped on the Sialkot-Jammu border at 12.30 p.m. following a meeting between Pakistan and Indian Sector Commanders. The firing had started two days earlier, when Indian Security forces had attacked a West Pakistan Rangers' post well within Pakistan territory.

November 11

Pakistan officials categorically denied the Indian allegation that the Mizo tribesmen were receiving support from Pakistan and had set up a provisional Government in East Pakistan.

Nov 27

The Governor of West Pakistan, General Musa, deprecated India's war preparation which posed a potent danger to Pakistan and warned that if India committed the blunder of attacking Pakistan, it would meet a crushing defeat.

Nov 30

The Central Information Minister of Pakistan stated that India had not fulfilled the Noon-Nehru Agreement on the transfer of the Berubari Union to Pakistan, although "under the Tashkent Declaration both countries are committed to implement existing agreements expeditiously."

December 12

Khan A. Sabur Khan, Leader of the House, stated in the Pakistan National Assembly that border incidents such as the firing by Indian troops on a train at Belonia could develop in to a full-scale war again.

1967**January 9**

In his message to the Soviet Premier on the occasion of the Tashkent Declaration, President Ayub Khan expressed Pakistan's disappointment over the non-fulfillment by India of the promises offered by the Tashkent Declaration.

February 2

A single-engined Cessna – 150 training aircraft of the Lahore Flying Club was shot down near Ferozpur by an IAF Jet.

Feb 3

The Government of Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government on the shooting down of the unarmed civilian aircraft.

Feb 3

According to official sources in Rawalpindi, the Indian forces opened unprovoked fire at a Pakistani patrol squad near Degh Nadi in Sialkot.

Feb 8

The Indian Government rejected Pakistan's demand for a joint inquiry into the shooting down of the Cessna Aircraft over Ferozpur.

March 23

President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan, declared that as long as the basic dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir remained unresolved, peace between the two countries was impossible.

April 3

Commenting on a press report that India had approached Pakistan for talks on mutual reduction in Armed Forces,

President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan said that a settlement of the Kashmir dispute was a pre-requisite for a reduction in the Armed Forces of India and Pakistan.

May 18

Addressing the members of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party, President Mohammad Ayub Khan declared that there would be no question of joint ventures with India until and unless there was a sincere desire on the part of Indian rulers to solve all outstanding disputes with Pakistan, including the Kashmir issue.

May 19

A mixed Indian forces crossed into Pakistan territory and opened fire on the Pakistan Rangers in the Sialkot area. A cease-fire was effected a few hours later.

June 8

President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan, declared that Pakistan could not remain indifferent towards defence and allow India to go ahead with its arms build up.

Jun 11

The Finance Minister, Mr. N.M. Uqali, told a press conference that Pakistan was anxious to know India's reaction to its unilateral announcement of a cut in defence expenditure as announced in the central budget on 10 June, 1967.

Jun 15

Mr. Sharifuddin Pirzada said that his Government had alerted international organizations regarding India's illegal construction of the Farakka Barrage.

Jun 17

Pakistan launched a strong protest with the Indian Government against Mrs. Gandhi's "malicious" analogy between the creation of Pakistan.

Jun 20

In a joint communique issued at the conclusion of President Kuanda's four-day visit to Pakistan, Zambia expressed hope for an early settlement of all disputes (including Kashmir) between India and Pakistan.

August 1

In his first of the month broadcast, President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan, deplored the continuation of the baseless Indian propaganda that Pakistan with the help of a neighboring country was preparing to invade India.

Aug 4

In a note to the Indian High Commission in Islamabad, Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government against repeated Indian hostilities in Dahagram.

Aug 14

President Mohammad Ayub Khan declared that if India based its relations with Pakistan on reason and rationalism, only then could the two countries coexist to the advantage of both.

Aug 17

It was reported that the demarcation of the Sylhet Assam boundary between India and Pakistan would be taken again after more than a year's suspension since the Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1965.

Aug 21

President Ayub Khan declared that India had massed troops in enormous strength on Pakistan's borders, the concentration being mostly on the West Pakistan borders.

1968

January 6

The Foreign Office demanded immediate withdrawal of the First Secretary of the Indian High Commission at Dacca.

February 10

Mr. Sharifuddin Pirzada, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, declared that supply of SU-7 supersonic jet fighter bombers to India by the Soviet has created imbalance in the subcontinent.

Feb 15

The Pakistan Minister of Commerce declared that Pakistan would not restore trade with Indian unless New Delhi agreed to settle all outstanding disputes with Pakistan.

Feb 19

The International Arbitral Tribunal awarded to Pakistan 350 square miles of territory in the northern part of the disputed Rann of Kutch.

Feb 19

Mr. Sharifuddin Pirzada expressed the hope that Award of the Rann of Kutch Tribunal would put an end to a long-standing dispute between India and Pakistan.

Feb 21

The Government of Pakistan reaffirmed that the Award announced by the Rann of Kutch Tribunal was mandatory in nature and India and Pakistan were morally bound to accept it.

Feb 23

The Central Minister for Food and Works described the seizure of 22 Pakistani trawlers and the detention of 367 fishermen by the Indian Navy as very unfortunate and unfair.

Feb 27

It was reported that the Indian Navy had captured five more Pakistani fishing vessels while they were deep-sea fishing near Gorabari.

March 1

In his first of the month broadcast, President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan said that Pakistan would accept the award on the Rann of Kutch in accordance with its undertaking.

Mar 2

Pakistan's Finance Minister, Mr. N.M. Uqaili, declared that the Pakistan Government had been disappointed to find that India had again raised its annual defence expenditure.

Mar 5

The Pakistan and Indian delegations which met in New Delhi to discuss implementation of the award on the Rann of Kutch, reached at an agreement on the schedule for demarcation of the border.

Mar 20

It was reported that of the 400 Pakistani fisherman, arrested by the Indian Navy which had intercepted Pakistani fishing,

60 had been sentenced to prison terms ranging from two to three weeks by the Indian authorities.

Mar 25

In pursuance of the award of the international tribunal, demarcation work began in the Rann of Kutch.

June 1

In his first-of-the-month broadcast, President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan expressed the hope that India would agree to hold "Purposeful talks at the political level to settle the problems arising from the construction of the Farrakka Barrage in India.

Jun 6

The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Arshad Husain, informed the National Assembly that the Indian Government had replied to the Pakistan Government's latest notes against the anti-Muslim riots in India.

Jun 13

Mian Arhsad Husain stated in the National Assembly that Pakistan could not remain indifferent to the treatment being meted out to the Muslims in India.

Jun 15

Pakistan lodged a strong protest with Indian officials at India's attempt to divert the flow of two river waters towards Pakistani areas which gravely threatened Sylhet borders towns in East Pakistan.

Jun 19

A five-members team of experts from Pakistan left for Calcutta to visit the Farrakka Barrage.

Jun 24

Pakistan's Defence Minister stated that in view of the threat to Pakistan's security by the Indian arms build-up, Pakistan was acquiring arms from western as well as Socialist countries. An ordinance factory was also being built in East Pakistan with the help of the People's Republic of China.

July 5

In a note handed to the Pakistan High Commissioner, the Indian Government denied the Pakistani allegation that it was

involved in the Agartala Conspiracy Case in which thirty-five people were being tried in Dacca.

Jul 5

The Pakistan High Commissioner in India rejected the Indian note of protest on the grounds that the charges about Indian complicity in the Agartala Conspiracy were supported by evidence.

Jul 14

President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan, declared that peace in the subcontinent could prevail only if the Indian leadership saw wisdom in solving the outstanding problems (including Kashmir) with Pakistan or that Pakistan got so strong militarily as to deter Indian aggression.

September 19

It was reported that the Government of East Pakistan had lodged a strong protest with West Bengal Government against the forcible possession of some plots of land in Dahagram by Indian nationals.

Sep 30

It was reported that the Government of East Pakistan had lodged a strong protest with the West Bengal Government against the forcible possession of some plots of land in Dahagram by Indian nationals.

October 26

President Mohammad Ayub Khan, declared that Pakistan was willing to have a No-War Pact with India provided it was accompanied by another pact defining the procedure whereby India and Pakistan could resolve the problems that existed between them.

Oct 30

A spokesman of the Foreign Office said that Pakistan had accepted the Indian proposal to discuss at the Secretaries level the dispute with India over the Farrakka Barrage.

Oct 31

Agreement on all outstanding points with regard to the western sector of the Rann of Kutch was reached between the Pakistan and Indian officers in charge of demarcation who ended a two-day meeting at the Husainiwala border.

1969

April 10

Addressing a press conference in Rawalpindi, President Yahya Khan promised general elections on the basis of direct adult franchisee “as quickly as normal life is restored in the country.” He also declared that his administration look forward to a solution on an honourable and equitable basis of Pakistan’s disputes with India.”

May 17

It was reported that the demarcation of the entire boundary between Pakistan and Indian in the Rann of Kutch had been completed in accordance with the International Tribunal’s Award.

May 31

In a joint communique issued at the conclusion of Prime Minister Kosygin’s visit to Rawalpindi, it was stated that the USSR reaffirmed its conviction that an early solution of the Indo-Pakistan disputes would be in the interest of the people of the subcontinent.

July 4

Pakistan and India signed the strip maps of the demarcation of the Rann of Kutch boundary.

Jul 4

In a brief speech after the normal signed of the final maps of the Rann of Kutch, the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan emphasized the importance of mutual goodwill and cooperation for settling other outstanding Indo-Pakistan disputes.

Jul 5

Pakistan and India exchanged territories in adverse possession in the Rann of Kutch area.

Jul 16

Air Marshal Nur Khan, declared that any talk of regional cooperation on economic or other issues between India and

Pakistan was “unrealistic” when there were differences between the countries on fundamentals.

September 8

An Indian delegation led by Col.T.S. Bedi, arrived in Islamabad, to hold talks with Pakistan authorities, on the demarcation of the common boundaries between the two countries which still remain undefined.

Sep 22

The International Arbitration Tribunal, set up in Geneva in 1966, which successfully mediated in the Rann of Kutch dispute between India and Pakistan and gave its verdict on 19 February 1968, was dissolved at a ceremony in Stockholm.

Sep 23

Through the Indian High Commissioner in Islamabad, the Government of Pakistan conveyed its grave concern to the Indian Government, over the serious anti-Muslim riots in Ahmedabad and other places.

Sep 25

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman expressed “deep regret” over India’s refusal to allow an officer of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, to visit the riots-torn areas in Gujrat State in India in accordance with the provisions of the Liaquat-Nehru Agreement of 1950.

Sep 27

President of Pakistan, Yahya Khan stated that he had opposed the presence of the Indian official delegation at the Rabat Conference, because India did not fulfil the conditions for participation.

October 2

In his address to the General Assembly, Pakistan’s Minister for Information, called upon India to check the massacre of the Indian Muslim minority, and appealed to the International community to extend humanitarian assistance to victims of communal riots in India.

Oct 6

In New York, the Foreign Minister of India, Mr. Dinesh Singh, and the Information Minister of Pakistan, Nawabzada

Sher Ali Khan, met and discussed problems involving their Governments.

Oct 9

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman categorically denied that Pakistan had changed its stand on outstanding disputes with India as claimed recently by the Indian External Affairs Minister, Mr. Dinesh Singh.

Oct 19

It was reported, that seven districts of East Pakistan, which depended on the waters of River Gangas were badly affected, as a result of the Farrakka Barrage which was being built by India.

November 30

In a statement issued by the Foreign Office, Pakistan denied that a Pakistan Airforce plane had violated the air corridor between East and West Pakistan as alleged by India.

December 10

The Indian External Affairs Minister, Mr. Dinesh Singh, stated in the Lok Sabha, that India was ready for a second Ministerial level meeting with Pakistan. He also said that India believed that a peace pact with Pakistan would improve relations and reduce tension between the two countries.

Dec 13

In Islamabad, informed source stated that the Indian Government's indirect offer of 10 December 1969, made in the Lok Sabha, by the Indian Foreign Minister, Mr. Dinesh Singh, for a second Ministerial level meeting, was meaningless in the absence of assurances that India would discuss all outstanding issues between the two countries.

Dec 20

It was reported that Indian and Pakistani troops had exchanged mortar and machinegun fire across the Pinarbhava river marking the border between India and East Pakistan.

Dec 29

It was reported that the Government of Pakistan had lodged a strong protest with the Government of India, for firing on unarmed civilians along the Pinarbhava river in the East Pakistan on 20 December 1969.

1970

January 3

President of Pakistan, Yahya Khan declared that although Pakistan was sincerely trying to settle the Indo-Pakistan dispute on the Farakka Barrage, India was adopting “dilatory” tactics on the issue.

Jan 10

In a note sent by the Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Indian High Commission in Islamabad, the Government of Pakistan protested against the recent aggressive activities by Indian nationals and the unprovoked firing on Pakistani civilians by the Indian Border Security Forces personnel.

Jan 16

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman confirmed that there had been no response from the Indian Government to the Pakistan Government’s request conveyed to New Delhi in December 1969, for an early meeting on the Farakka Barrage dispute.

Jan 28

In a note sent by Pakistan Foreign Office to the Indian High Commission in Islamabad, Pakistan protested against the aggressive activities of Indian nationals, and the build-up and provocation preparation by the Indian Border Security Force, in the disputed area along the river Pinarbhava in East Pakistan.

Jan 29

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Tashkent Declaration, the President of Pakistan, General Yahya Khan, in a message to the Soviet Premier, Mr. Alexei Kosygin, declared that Pakistan sought a peaceful settlement of its differences with India.

February 5

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Tashkent Declaration, the President of Pakistan, Yahya Khan, in a message to the Indian Premier, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, asked the

Indian Government to take concrete steps to resolve the basic disputes between India and Pakistan.

Feb 24

The fourth round of the Secretary-level India-Pakistan talks on the Farakka Barrage dispute began in Islamabad.

March 3

In a joint communique issued at the end of the Indo-Pakistan talks on Farakka Barrage, it was agreed that another Secretary-level meeting would be held in New Delhi within four months.

April 9

In a note issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan described the allegation made by the Indian Government of the maltreatment of minorities in East Pakistan as baseless.

Apr 15

Pakistan rejected India's protest against the alleged violation of its air space by a Pakistan Air Force plane on 17 March. It stated that, the allegation had been made to neutralize Pakistan's earlier protest against the violation of Pakistan Air Force by four Indian Air Force planes on 17 March, 1970.

Apr 21

The East Pakistan Government lodged a protest with the Tripura Government in Indian against the killing of a Pakistan National by Indian border forces on 14 April, 1970.

May 7

The Government of Pakistan protested to the Indian Government against the continued violence which the Muslims in India were being subjected to and the efforts by the Indian Government to hide it by totally baseless propaganda of allegation because of maltreatment.

May 12

In a note to the Indian Government, the Pakistan Government lodged a strong protest against the fresh wave of anti-Muslim riots in Indian and asked for strong measures to stop them.

May 17

The Indian Government turned down a request by the Pakistan High Commission to be allowed to send one of their officials to the riots torn areas in India.

May 20

Pakistan's Ambassador to the UN, accused India of failing to deal firmly enough with anti-Muslim riots and appealed for the UN intervention to aid the Indian Muslim minority.

May 31

President of Pakistan, Yahya Khan stated that his Government was taking all necessary steps to ensure the protection of the Indian Muslims who were being subjected to unabated genocide. He added that Pakistani ambassadors all over the world had been directed to take up this issue with their respective countries.

June 4

The Government of Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government against anti-Muslim riots in Bashirhat, a sub-division of the State of West Bengal.

July 16

At the opening session of the resumed Farakha Barrage talks, Pakistan's Chief delegate, Mr. A.G.N. Kazi, accused India of sanctioning new irrigation projects on the Ghara tributaries of the Ganges in an attempt to further limit the flow of waters to East Pakistan.

Jul 22

In a joint communique, issued after the fifth round of Secretary-level talks on the sharing of the Ganges waters, it was stated that an Indo-Pakistan meeting would be held in three to six months to consider the quantum of water to be supplied to Pakistan at Farakha.

August 17

The East Pakistan Government lodged a protest with Government of the Meghalaya State of India for unprovoked firing and killing of a Pakistani national by the Indian border security forces personnel.

September 16

It was reported that the Government of East Pakistan had lodged a protest with the Government of Tripura State in India against the killing of a Pakistani national by an Indian citizen in Tripura.

Sep 20

It was reported that 11 persons were killed and more than 70 injured in Hindu-Muslim riots in Bombay, India.

Sep 21

According to recent reports more than 100 Indian Muslims from Assam were forcibly driven into Pakistan by Indian authorities.

Sep 23

It was reported that India had, in recent weeks, strengthened its armed forces along the West Pakistan-Rajasthan border.

Sep 30

In his address before the 25th anniversary session of the UN General Assembly, Pakistan's Minister for Home Affairs, Sardar Abdul Rashid, appealed to India to safeguard the lives and property of the Indian Muslims. He proposed that an international commission be set up to investigate the reasons for massacres of the Muslim minority in India.

October 26

The Pakistan Government lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government, against the publication of derogatory remarks about President Yahya Khan's address in the UN General Assembly, in the Indian Press.

November 9

It was officially stated that Pakistan had rejected India's contention that the recent communal riots in Bombay did not come within the purview of the Liaquat-Nehru Agreement.

Nov 12

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman stated that Pakistan, on 3 November 1970, had lodged a "strong protest" with India over a recent statement made by the Indian Defence Minister which alleged that Pakistan was preparing for a short war with India.

December 6

The Government of Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the Government of India against the attack on Pakistani nationals of Batrigach, by the Indian nationals assisted and instigated by the Indian security forces.

Dec 15

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman stated that India's persistent refusal to allow Pakistani officials to visit Batrigach clearly indicated that India did not want them to see the extensive loss of life and property caused by the Indian attack on the enclave.

Dec 18

It was reported that Pakistan's High Commissioner to India, Mr. Sajjad Hyder, had renewed the demand for immediate facilities to enable Pakistan to send relief and medical supplies of the victims of the Indian attack on the Pakistan enclave of Batrigach.

1971

January 2

The East Pakistan Government delivered a note to the Indian Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca about the Batrigach incident, requesting him to take up the matter urgently, with his Government, on the question of meeting of the Deputy Commissioners of Rangpur (East Pakistan) and Cooch-Bihar (West Bengal).

Jan 7

During their formal talks in Rawalpindi, Pakistan's President Yahya Khan conveyed to the Canadian Prime Minister Pakistan's concern on India's nuclear potential and possibility of India becoming a nuclear Power on the basis of the assistance originally advanced by the Canadian Government.

Jan 9

It was reported that the Government of Pakistan had lodged a protest with the Government of West Bengal State in India, against frequent trespassing, kidnapping and forcible harvesting of paddy, in the Pakistani enclave of Dahagram.

Jan 9

In messages sent to the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the Pakistan President, Yahya Khan, on the anniversary of the signing of the Tashkent Declaration, the

Soviet Prime Minister Mr. Alexi N. Kosgin, declared that the problems hindering normalization of Indian-Pakistani relations can be best solved by bilateral talks in the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration.

Jan 15

At a meeting of the Commonwealth Conference, Pakistan's Commerce Minister and leader of the Pakistan delegation to the Conference reiterated his country's desire for "meaningful negotiations" with India over basic disputes like Kashmir and Farakha which affected the lives of 700 million people inside the Commonwealth.

Jan 15

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman stated that despite a number of notes delivered by the Pakistan Government to the Government of India, it had not provided facilities to Pakistan for relief teams and officials to visit the Pakistani enclave of Batrigach which was attacked by India in December 1970.

Jan 20

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman described as totally baseless the Indian allegation that some Pakistani nationals had intruded into the Indian enclave of Lathamani Panisala in the Rangpur district of East Pakistan.

Jan 24

The Indian Government declared the First Secretary of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi *persona non grata* and ordered him to leave the country on charges of, what it called, active involvement in an underground espionage organization, "Al-Fatah", in Indian Occupied Kashmir.

Jan 25

The Pakistan Government declared the First Secretary of the Indian High Commission in Islamabad as *persona non grata* and ordered him to leave the country within 48 hours. He was accused of "indulging in espionage and subversive activities" in Pakistan.

February 2

A statement issued by the Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs deplored the blowing up of the Indian plane which was hijacked to Lahore.

Feb 3

The Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi protested to the Indian Government against the demonstration staged before the High Commission to protest against the blowing up of the Indian plane in Lahore.

Feb 3

In a note to the Pakistan Government, the Indian Government demanded compensation of the Indian plane blown up by the two Kashmiri freedom fighters in Lahore.

Feb 3

In a protest note to the Pakistan Government, the Indian Government accused Pakistan of being directly involved in the hijacking of the Indian airliner to Lahore.

Feb 4

The Indian Government banned the flight of all Pakistani airplanes over its territory.

Feb 5

In a note to the Indian Government, the Government of Pakistan categorically rejected the contention of the Indian Government that the Pakistan authorities were responsible for the hijacking and had deliberately allowed the Indian plane to be blown up.

Feb 6

In an official statement, the Pakistan Government rejected the Indian demand that the Kashmiri hijackers be handed over to India, for they were from the disputed State of Jammu and Kashmir and not Indian nationals.

Feb 6

In a joint communique issued at the conclusion of the visit to Pakistan of the Mauritius Prime Minister, Sir Sweewoosagur Ramgoolam, the Prime Minister expressed the hope for an equitable and just solution of all disputes and problems between India and Pakistan.

Feb 9

It was reported that in a note sent to the Indian High Commission in Islamabad, that Pakistan Government reiterated its earliest demand for the visit of Pakistani officials, relief and medical teams to Batrigach and fore the

immediate return of refugees to their homes in the Pakistani enclave.

Feb 9

The Indian Government notified Pakistan that the ban of Pakistani over-flights across the Indian territory would continue until Pakistan agreed to pay compensation for the Indian aircraft hijacked and destroyed in Lahore.

Feb 10

The Government of East Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the Government of Indian State of Tripura against the abduction of a Pakistani national by Tripura borders police.

Feb 10

The Indian Government rejected Pakistan's request for a review of India's decision to ban Pakistani flighters over the Indian territory and Pakistan's appeal to India to have recourse to diplomatic channels to settle the involved issues.

Feb 13

In a note to the Indian Government, Pakistan again invited India to have recourse to an amicable settlement of the hijacking issue through discussion. It also stated that Pakistan reserved the right to claim compensation from the Indian Government for the extra expense which were being incurred by Pakistan as a result of the diversion of flights.

Feb 13

In a letter to the Security Council, Pakistan brought to the notice of the Council the serious situation which had developed between Pakistan and India as a result of the Indian ban on Pakistani over-flights following the hijacking of the Indian plane.

Feb 16

In a letter delivered to the President of the UN Security Council, Pakistan informed the Council that India's decision to suspend over-flights by Pakistani civil aircraft over its territory was an act of belligerence.

Feb 18

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman stated that Pakistan felt that, in view of the present state of relations between India and Pakistan, mediation by a third party could substantially

contribute to a reduction of tension between the two countries.

March 5

A Pakistan delegation led by the Attorney General, Syed Sahrifuddin Pirzada, left of Montreat to present Pakistan's case before the ICAO in respect of the ban of over-flights imposed on 4 February by India.

Mar 6

The Indian Defence Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram stated that India's ban on over-flights by Pakistani planes would continue.

Mar 15

Authoritative sources reported in New Delhi that the Indian Government had banned all foreign aircrafts from flying over Indian territory to East Pakistan.

Mar 22

The Pakistani Government, in a Note, asked the Indian Government to lift the ban on over-flights "imposed in violation of the provisions of the international conventions" as well as the bilateral agreement of 1948.

Mar 25

The Pakistan Government appointed a four-member Enquiry Commission, with Mr. Justice Nurul Arifin, of the High Court as its Chairman, to investigate into the hijacking of an Indian airline plane to Pakistan by two Kashmiris.

Mar 25

According to a report armed Indians raided Pakistan's border areas in the Tharparkar district of Sind.

Mar 27

It was reported that the Indian Government had set up a clandestine radio station on a ship in the river Hoogly near Calcutta. This radio was broadcasting concocted stories about the situation in East Pakistan and was claiming to be the "Voice of Bangladesh."

Mar 29

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, agreed to move a resolution in the Indian Parliament offering unanimous support to the "freedom struggle" of the people of East Pakistan.

Mar 31

According to the All-India Radio reports, both Houses of the Indian Parliament unanimously passed a resolution expressing “solidarity with the people of East Bengal” and assured them their struggle would receive “wholehearted support” of the people of India.

April 2

According to reports, a Pakistani merchant ship, the Ocean Enurance sailing on recognized international sea-lane, was harassed by four Indian warships. It was learnt that the Government of Pakistan had lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government against this.

Apr 2

The Pakistan Foreign Office warned the Indian Government of “serious consequences” if India continued interference in Pakistan’s internal affairs. The Indian High Commissioner, who was summoned to the Pakistan Foreign Office, was told that the Pakistan Government strongly deplored the unwarranted resolution passed by the Indian Parliament declaring support to anti-Pakistan elements in East Pakistan.

Apr 2

In a Note to the Secretary-General U Thant the Indian Government claimed that it had acted with “great restraint” and had “scrupulously avoided any interference in the recent situation in East Pakistan.”

Apr 4

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, speaking at a session of the All-India Congress Committee (AICC), stated that in the present situation in East Pakistan it was neither “proper nor possible” for India to keep quiet.

Apr 4

India was reported to have airlifted additional border security troops to West Bengal and concentrated them along the East Pakistan frontier.

Apr 5

Addressing the Indian Council of World Affairs in Bombay, a former Indian Defence Secretary, Mr. Shankar, described the

partition of Bengal artificial, and called for the unity of the Bengal.

Apr 7

In a Note verbale to the UN Secretary-General, Pakistan Ambassador Mr. Agha Shahi stated that India was plotting to undermine the national solidarity and territorial integrity of Pakistan.

Apr 8

In New Delhi, the Director of the Institute of Defence Studies, while addressing a symposium, stated that the “breakup of Pakistan is in our interest and we have an opportunity the like of which will never come again.”

Apr 8

The Pakistan Foreign Office warned the Indian Government of the consequences of the illegal entry of Indian nationals into Pakistan territory, for subversive activities, with the connivance of the Indian authorities of the States of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura.

Apr 10

In a Note to India, the Government of Pakistan protested against the installation of an unauthorized transmitter in the Indian Deputy High Commission in Dacca; demanded its removal, and pointed out that by operating the transmitter, it had committed “abuse of diplomatic facilities.”

Apr 10

Two companies of the Indian Border Security Force, operating within Pakistan territory, were wiped out by Pakistan Army during action in the Benapole area of Jessor district in East Pakistan.

Apr 13

A leading Indian daily, the Indian Express, disclosed that the Chief Minister of Bihar, Mr. Karpurri Thakur, paid a visit to the Gwalin Tola village on the West Bengal border and talked to the villagers to find out what kind of help India could provide to disruptionists and saboteurs in East Pakistan. High Indian officials accompanied him.

Apr 14

It was reported that in India, Government backed committees, set up all over the country; had started collecting funds for providing financial and material assistance to troublemakers in East Pakistan.

Apr 15

The Pakistan Government rejected the Indian former Governor-General, Mr. Raja Gopalachari, in an article advised India to stop meddling in the affairs of Pakistan and work instead for Indo-Pakistan amity to save India from economic disaster.

Apr 16

An official spokesman described as totally baseless a New Delhi Radio report that Pakistan troops had fired into the Indian State of Tripura from Comilla in East Pakistan.

Apr 16

It was reported that the former Governor-General of India, Mr. Raja Gopalachari, in an article advised India to stop meddling in the affairs of Pakistan and work instated for Indo-Pakistan amity to save India from economic disaster.

Apr 16

Pakistan troops secured Chaudanga, a border town in Kushita, East Pakistan, which India claimed was the seat of the so-called Bangladesh Government.

Apr 17

It was reported by the Indian daily, Milap of Jullundur that students in a number of towns in East Punjab, India, had demonstrated against the armed interference by the Indian Government in East Pakistan.

Apr 17

An Indonesian daily, International Tribune, disclosed that India had been supplying arms and equipment to Mujibur Rehman, the leader of the defunct Awami League Party of Pakistan, and his men, to help them set up an independent State in East Pakistan.

Apr 18

Indian infiltrators retreated leaving behind arms and

equipment when the Pakistan Army entered Brahmandaria and Akhnura in Comilla sector, and Mehrpur in Kushtia region in East Pakistan.

Apr 18

According to a message released to the press the Mufti-i-Azam of Palestine, Aminul Husseini, strongly condemned India's open interference in Pakistan's internal affairs.

Apr 19

In a Note to the Government of India, the Pakistan Government protested against the attack, on 16 April, by armed Indian personnel on a Pakistani post near Kasba, between Comilla and Brahmandaria in East Pakistan.

Apr 19

It was reported that India had set up more supply centres in the Indian State of Tripura to help Indian infiltrators and anti-State elements in East Pakistan.

Apr 20

The Commission of Enquiry, appointed by President of Pakistan, Gen. Yahya Khan to investigate into the circumstances which led to the hijacking of the Indian civil aircraft to Lahroe on 30 January, 1971, concluded that the hijacking was arranged by the Indian intelligence agencies.

Apr 20

It was reported that the Kashmiri leader, Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah, in a letter to the Indian leader, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, which was published in the Indian Express, New Delhi, of 15 February, had said that the hijacking of the Indian plane to Pakistan was arranged by the Indian intelligence agencies.

Apr 20

In a Note, the Government of Pakistan asked the Government of India to take necessary steps to vacate the illegal occupation of the premises of Pakistan Deputy High Commission in Calcutta, by persons who did not represent the Government of Pakistan and might use the building for

purposes other than those for which the Mission was established.

Apr 20

It was reported that the members of the Rajasthan Assembly had recently rejected a resolution in favour of Indian interference in the international affairs of Pakistan.

Apr 20

In reply to the Indian aide-memoire of 23 September, 1970, in connection with the Farakka Barrage talks, Pakistan in an aide-memoire told India that the essential needs of water for East Pakistan from the rivers, that flow through it, had been fully established, and that India could not sidetrack the issue by distorting figures. Pakistan also rejected the Indian allegation that it had been constantly revising water requirements and presenting new projects to boost its water demands.

Apr 21

The Two persons who hijacked the Indian civil aircraft to Lahore were put under detention by Pakistan authorities.

Apr 21

In a Note the Pakistan Government lodged a protest with the Indian Government against the violation of Pakistan territory and the unprovoked attack on its post near Hilli, in the Dinajpur district of East Pakistan.

Apr 22

According to a Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad, the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan assured the Government of Pakistan that his Government did not recognize the so-called Bangladesh Government, and that the previous Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta, who declared himself to be the representative of "Bangladesh", would not be given any diplomatic privileges.

Apr 22

In Calcutta, India, a crowd attacked the hotel where the newly appointed Deputy High Commissioner of Pakistan was

staying. Later he was refused accommodation in any other hotel.

Apr 23

In a Note, the Pakistan Government informed the Indian Government that it was compelled to close its Deputy High Commission in Calcutta with effect from 26 April due to Indian failure to give its protection and facilities. The Indian Government was also informed about the closure of its Deputy High Commission in Dacca from the same date.

Apr 27

According to a Pakistan Foreign Office statement, Pakistan protested to India against restrictions imposed by it on the movement of Pakistani diplomats stationed in India. It also stated that similar restrictions would be imposed on the Indian personnel in Pakistan.

Apr 27

According to a Radio report, Pakistan Armed Forces wiped out 300 Indian infiltrators and their collaborators from Sylhet district, in East Pakistan. Huge quantities of arms and ammunition and two Indian soldiers were also captured.

Apr 29

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman rejected the Indian allegation that Pakistan troops had intruded into Indian territory and had fired on Indian nationals.

Apr 30

In a speech at the opening session of the Ministerial Council of CENTO in Ankara, Pakistan's Chief delegate said that "open interference" by India in Pakistan's internal affairs during recent weeks had illustrated the difficulties in establishing desired good relations between the two States.

May 2

According to a Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman, two Indian fighter aircrafts violated Pakistan air space by flying over Lalmunirhat in Rangpur district, East Pakistan. It was reported that the Pakistan Government was lodging a protest with the Indian Government against this violation.

May 2

According to a report Pakistan asked Iran, and India requested the Soviet Union, to send their Planes to Calcutta and Dacca in order to evacuate the personnel of the Pakistan and Indian Deputy High Commissions from these cities.

May 3

The fifth round of talks between the Pakistan High Commission and the Indian Foreign Ministry, to repatriate the Deputy High Commission's staff in Calcutta and Dacca, ended in failure.

May 3

In a Note to the Indian Government, Pakistan protested against repeated violations of its territory by India, and told the Indian Government that it had been "systematically creating an atmosphere of confrontation with Pakistan".

May 11

According to Indian Foreign Office source, India and Pakistan accepted a Swiss offer of mediation to end the diplomatic impasse over the repatriation of their respective diplomatic personnel from Dacca and Calcutta.

May 12

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman stated that the Pakistan Government has proposed to the Indian Government that a Swiss Government representative be present during the meeting between Pakistan's Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta, Mr. Mehdi Masud, and the officials of the Pakistan Mission there, in order to ascertain the wishes of the latter.

May 13

The Head of the Swiss Federal Political Department, Mr. Pierre Graber, told a news conference in Berne that Switzerland was continuing its efforts to bring about an exchange of the personnel of the Indian and Pakistan Deputy High Commission in Dacca and Calcutta.

May 13

In a letter to the Security Council President, Pakistan's Ambassador, Mr. Agha Shahi, stated that the two persons

who hijacked an Indian civil aircraft on 30 January, 1971 to Pakistan were Indian agents.

May 13

In a statement, Pakistan Foreign Ministry spokesman declared that the Government of India was responsible for delay in the repatriation of personnel of the Sub-Missions in Calcutta and Dacca.

May 13

The Pakistan Ambassador to the UN, Mr. Agha Shahi, at a discussion in the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the UN, warned India against interfering in the East Pakistan situation which, he said, was within the domestic jurisdiction of Pakistan. He disputed the figures given by the India delegate regarding the number of refugees reaching India from East Pakistan. India, which is not a member of the ECOSOC, had raised the question of East Pakistani refugees on humanitarian grounds.

May 16

It was reported that India, taking advantage of the recent happenings in East Pakistan, had completed the construction of the Farakka Barrage in West Bengal.

May 18

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, warned Pakistan that India would be forced to act in its “national interest” in the face of the “increasing numbers from East Bengal”. She said, India “is fully prepared if the situation is forced on us”.

May 23

A Second Lieutenant of the Indian Army, captured in East Pakistan by the Pakistan Army, admitted and gave details of the collusion between the defunct Awami League Party and India.

May 24

In a Note, the Pakistan Government protested to India against the “unprovoked threat of armed conflict with Pakistan by the Prime Minister of India”. The Note said that it was clear that

India wanted to create a “situation of confrontation with Pakistan” to “implement her sinister designs against Pakistan”.

May 27

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman accused the Indian Government of “deliberately pursuing dilatory tactics” on the question of repatriation of the personnel of the Pakistan and India Missions in Calcutta and Dacca and said that this had compelled his Government to conclude that East Pakistani personnel of its Mission at Calcutta are being held against their wishes. Pakistan, he added, considered as serious the situation in which the Indian authorities were holding Pakistani officials as hostages.

May 27

The Pakistan Foreign Office released the text of the communication received from the High Commission of India in Islamabad, which proved that it was the Government of India and not Pakistan which disallowed Sikh pilgrims from visiting Pakistan on the occasion of the death anniversary of Guru Arjan Devji.

May 28

The Pakistan Ambassador to the US, Mr. Agha Hilaly, in a letter to the members of the US Senate and Foreign Relations Committee, gave details of President Yahya Khan’s interview to a group of foreign newsmen on 24 May. This was done to counter India’s anti-Pakistan propaganda in the United States.

May 28

The Times, London, correspondent in India reported that Indian troops had started digging trenches at a number of points along the India-East Pakistan border. He added that preparations had been made for something more than a limited border conflict.

June 2

The Indian Foreign Minister, Mr. Swaran Singh, while speaking in the parliament, criticized big powers for not

condemning Pakistan. He said that during his visit abroad next week, he would urge the big powers to support Indian policy towards East Pakistan happenings.

Jun 5

According to reports, the Indian Government had confined 30 Pakistani diplomats to their residences in Calcutta.

Jun 6

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Prince Sadrudding Aga Khan, hailed, in Islamabad, President Yahya's assurance to accept and rehabilitate all bonafide Pakistan refugees in India.

Jun 10

It was officially stated that the Government of Pakistan had lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government against the severe restrictions imposed on the Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta, Mr. Mehdi Masud, and other staff members of the Sub-Mission.

Jun 17

According to an official statement issued in Islamabad, the Indian Army and Border Security Forces carried out unprovoked shelling, mortar and machine-gun fire and physical intrusion into East Pakistan from across the West-Assam border during the last one week.

Jun 23

It was officially stated in Islamabad that Pakistan and protested to India against the repetitions of unprovoked firing on and trespassing into Pakistan's territory by the Indian Army.

Jun 24

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman stated that Pakistan had invited the attention of the Heads of Governments of all countries to the "mounting threat to peace and security in the subcontinent as a result of India's policy and actions".

Jun 25

In a Note the Pakistan Government asked the Indian

Government for bilateral negotiations in compliance with the resolution of the ICAO for settling the dispute resulting from India's unilateral ban on overflights of Pakistani aircraft.

July 5

It was reported that the Indian Government had prepared a project to divert waters of the river Ganges into a canal linking river Cauvery in southern India. This would further deprive East Pakistan of its right as lower riparian to the Ganges waters.

Jul 9

An Indian Foreign Minister official stated that India and Pakistan had reached an agreement for repatriation of Indian and Pakistani diplomats from Dacca and Calcutta. Both agreed to let the Swiss representative conduct the interview proceedings. This report was confirmed by the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi.

Jul 14

In a message to the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, Uganda's President, General Idi Amin Dada, called upon India to try and settle its differences with Pakistan through peaceful means and in accordance with the UN Charter. He reiterated his country's belief in the principle of non-interference in international affairs of other countries.

Jul 15

The visiting Australian MP, Mr. Len S. Reid, said in Karachi that economic aid to Pakistan should not be tied to political motivations. He called for the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference to help ease tension along the India-Pakistan border to facilitate the return of East Pakistani nationals from India on "strictly humanitarian basis".

Jul 17

In a Note to the Indian Government, Pakistan protested against the Indian curbs on the movement of Pakistani diplomatic personnel in India.

Jul 18

In an article Published in the Indian daily Hindustan Standard

of Calcutta, Mr. Nirad C. Chaudhry, an Indian journalist, stated that Indian Leaders' call for war with Pakistan was madness that they had learnt no lesson from India's failure in the 1962 and 1965 wars with China and Pakistan, respectively.

Jul 19

In a Note to the Indian Government, Pakistan lodged a protest against the violation of the air space by Indian aircraft over West Pakistan on 15 July.

Jul 24

It was officially stated that Pakistan had denied India's allegation that Pakistani aircraft had violated Indian air space on 20 July, 1971.

Jul 29

The Indian Minister of State, Mr. Krishna Chandra Pant, said in the Lower House that India had reinforced its troops along the border with Pakistan and was holding its Army ready to meet the situation.

Jul 30

According to reports, the Pakistan Government had notified the United States and other major powers that artillery firing across the border from India could lead to war between the two countries.

Jul 31

The ICAO Council, at its meeting held on 27 to 29 July in Montreal, rejected India's contention that the Council was not competent to adjudicate on Pakistan's application against India regarding the restoration of PIA flights over Indian territory which were banned by India.

August 2

It was announced that, in an aid-memories on 19 July, the UN Secretary-General U Thant had suggested to India and Pakistan to station the representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees on both sides of the Pakistan-India border.

Aug 4

In an article published in the Indian daily Tribune of Chandigarh, the former Indian Army Chief, General M. Cariappa, advised India to make peace and not war with Pakistan. He called upon the Indian leaders to do everything possible to achieve third end.

Aug 7

Writing in an Indian daily, Swarajya of Madras, the former Governor-General of India, Mr. Rajagopal-acharia, advised the Indian Government to establish friendly relations with Pakistan.

Aug 8

In a Note, the Government of Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government against the demonstrations staged in front of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi by members of the Jan Sangh Party.

Aug 8

In a statement officially released in Islamabad, Dr. Schidt Voekenhausen, the visiting Vice President of the Parliament of West Germany, said that President Yahya Khan was willing to negotiate and reace agreement with all concerned and that he had rejected war as a means to a solution of the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Aug 9

President Yahya Khan told correspondent Ralph Shaw of the Sunday Times, of London that he would welcome British and Commonwealth mediation in the current Indo-Pakistan strict if they would adopt a strift neutral stance.

Aug 11

In a letter to the President of the Security Council, Pakistan's Ambassador Mr. Agha Shahi, proposed the establishment of a good offices committee consisting of Security Council members, who would visit India and Pakistan with a view to defuse the threatening situation.

Aug 13

In a Note to the Indian Government, Pakistan protested

against the repetitions of unprovoked firing and shelling on Pakistan territory by the Indian Army.

Aug 16

Two visiting British MP's, Mr. J. Osborne and Mr. J. Wilkinson, stated in Karachi that India should accept the proposal to place UN observers on both sides of the India-East Pakistan border to facilitate the return of the displaced persons to their homes.

Aug 23

India was reported to have rejected Pakistan's proposal for establishment of a good offices committee, consisting of members of the United Nations Security Council, to visit Pakistan and India to defuse the threatening situation.

September 1

India requested the International Court of Justice to consider whether the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was competent to deal with Pakistan's complaint, lodged with the ICAO, against India's decision of February 1971 to ban the flight of Pakistani aircrafts across Indian territory.

Sep 4

At the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Conference held in Paris, a resolution tabled by India accusing Pakistan of having committed genocide in East Pakistan was not included in the agenda because it failed to secure the required two-third majority. It was reported that Muslim countries had opposed the resolution.

Sep 5

Reporting from New Delhi, correspondent David Loshak of the Sunday Telegraph of London stated that the "Indian Army has begun a major buildup, moving units into key positions, enhancing its general state of readiness and canceling leave and retirements". He added that "Air Force and Border Security Force units have also been put on the alert".

Sep 14

The Australian Prime Minister disclosed in Parliament that he

had sent message to India and Pakistan, suggesting respectively, that India should take no action which could lead to war with Pakistan and that “democratic rule” should be resumed in Pakistan as soon as possible.

Sep 15

The Political Committee of the Arab League approved the proposal of the Libyan delegation which called for efforts to mediate in the Indo-Pakistan conflict. The Committee decided to refer the issue to the Government of the Member State.

Sep 22

It was disclosed that in a demarche to the Indian Government, the Pakistan High Commission in India had asked the Indian Government to take necessary action to safeguard the lives and property of Muslims in Rajasthan, India, in view of the campaign launched by the communal organization of India.

Sep 25

In a letter to the UN Secretary-General, released today, Pakistan’s Foreign Secretary Stated that the threat to peace in the subcontinent existed because India, “in violation of its solemn obligations under the Charter of the UN not only refuses to honour its commitments with regard to the peaceful settlement outstanding disputes between Pakistan and itself but is also openly interfering in the internal affairs of Pakistan.”

Sep 26

The weekly Organizer from Delhi reported that Mr. R.K. Nehru, the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University and a former Indian Foreign Secretary, while speaking at a symposium had urged India that she should aim at the breaking of Pakistan.”

Sep 26

While commenting on a New Delhi Radio broadcast, which alleged that Pakistan had sent saboteurs into India, a Pakistan official spokesman denied the involvement of Pakistan in any sabotage activity in India.

Sep 28

While speaking in the General Assembly about the East Pakistan crisis, the Indian External Affairs Minister, Sardar Swarn Singh stated that negotiations with Pakistan could not help to stem the flood of refugees from East Pakistan. He said, "I must firmly and categorically state that this is not an India-Pakistan problem and we have no intention of turning it into one".

Sep 28

In a speech delivered at a luncheon in honour of the visiting Indian Prime Minister, the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Alexie Kosygin, called on President Yahya Khan to "take the most effective steps for the liquidation of the hotbed of tension in East Pakistan". He stated that the action of Pakistan is "compelling over 8 million people to leave their country, land property and to seek shelter in neighbouring India, are impossible to justify."

Sep 28

A Conservative British Member Parliament, Sir Fredrick Bennet, during his visit to Pakistan, stated that the situation in the subcontinent was a potential threat to world peace.

Sep 29

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman stated that four members of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, and their families, had been forcibly kidnapped by armed Indian police on 28 September, 1971.

Sep 30

In a protest Note to India, the Government of Pakistan demanded that the Indian Government should release kidnapped Pakistan officials and their families and extend all facilities for their immediate return to Pakistan.

Sep 30

In a Note to the Indian Government, Pakistan protested against the harassment of two Pakistani merchant ships by warships of the Indian Navy, on the high seas.

October 1

It was reported that Pakistan had expressed fears that India's new project for connecting the River Ganges with the River Cauvery would substantially add to the serious threat of water shortage already facing East Pakistan as a result of the non-settlement of the Indo-Pakistan dispute on the Farakka Barrage.

Oct 1

Official American sources stated that the US and the Soviet Union were strongly opposed to a resumption of hostilities between India and Pakistan and had agreed to work as a moderating influence. The tension between the two countries had been discussed at a meeting in Washington, on 30 September, between the US Secretary of State, Mr. William Rogers, and the Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Andrei Gromyko.

Oct 6

The Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, who recently led the Pakistan delegate Conference held at Geneva, stated that Pakistan at the conference had drawn the attention of the world nations to the Indian plan for exploding.

Oct 7

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman stated that "Pakistan has noted with regret that India has been emboldened by the treaty" it had signed with the Soviet Union, in August 1971. "Since the signing of the treaty with the Soviet Union, India has started to indulge in the most provocative activities directed against Pakistan", he added.

Oct 9

In a joint communiqué issued at the conclusion of talks between President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria and the visiting Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Alexei Kosygin, Algeria and the Soviet Union expressed "respect for the national unity and territorial integrity of Pakistan" and appealed to India and Pakistan "to find a peaceful settlement of the question of

displaced persons in conformity with the principle of non-interference and mutual respect and the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration”.

Oct 12

In his address to the nation, President Yahya Khan warned that the “feverish military preparations” by India could lead to launching of a “war of aggression against Pakistan at short notice”.

Oct 13

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, stated that India would not start a war with Pakistan. “But it was up to Pakistan to see that war is not thrust on us”, she added.

Oct 17

It was reported that an Indian Defence Ministry spokesman had stated that India, as a defensive measure, was moving its armed forces up to the borders with both East and West Pakistan.

Oct 19

Foreign press reports from India indicated that India was carrying out large-scale evacuation of civilian population from the border areas with battle-ready Indian troop concentrations close to the border with Pakistan.

Oct 19

It was reported that the Big Four Permanent members of the UN – France, Britain, US and Soviet Union – had addressed separate semi-official communications to India and Pakistan, asking them to show utmost restraint in the face of the threat to peace in the subcontinent. The communications were sent in view of the growing tension on the Indo-Pakistan borders.

Oct 19

An Indian Embassy spokesman in Washington turned down a US request for restraint in the build up of troops on both sides of the Indo-Pakistan border. He said that by urging restraint the US only aggravated its relations with India.

Oct 19

In a protest Note, Pakistan warned India that the consequences that may follow from unprovoked shelling and mortaring by the Indian Army on Pakistan territory would rest entirely with the Government of India. The Note listed several incidents.

Oct 19

An Inter-Services Press Release stated that the Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Air Force (PAF), in a telegram to the Indian Air Force Chief, had warned that the PAF would take appropriate action in case of any further violation of Pakistan air space by Indian Air Force aircraft. He stated that lately violations had become more frequent in both wings of Pakistan.

Oct 22

The New York Times disclosed that Secretary-General U Thant had given, on 20 October, 1971, identical memoranda to the Indian and Pakistan Ambassadors at the UN, placing the UN at their disposal for mediation purpose in view of the threat of war in the sub-continent.

Oct 22

The Press Trust of India news agency, quoting reliable sources, said that the Indian Army reservists – an estimated 1,110,000 – had been called up for service in view of the Indo-Pakistan border situation.

Oct 23

It was disclosed that in protest Notes, delivered on 4 and 11 October 1971, Pakistan had conveyed its serious concern to the Government of India at the unabated wave of violence, perpetrated by the extremist elements in the majority community against the Muslims in India. Pakistan referred in these Notes to the anti-Muslim riots that had occurred in areas of Azamgarh district of UP (India), on 20 and 26 September, 1971.

Oct 23

In an interview published in The Observer of London, on the

eve of the Aib-Consortium meeting in Paris, the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, suggested “all sanctions short of war” against Pakistan to secure political changes in East Pakistan. A powerful Indian delegation also arrived in Paris to urge the Consortium meeting, scheduled to be held on 26 October, to grant additional aid to India and stop all aid to Pakistan.

Oct 25

It was disclosed that in reply, dated 21 October, to the Secretary-General’s offer contained in his letter of 20 October, 1971, President Yahya Khan welcomed his offer of good offices for the preservation of peace in the subcontinent and requested him to pay “an immediate visit to India and Pakistan to discuss ways and means of withdrawal of forces” from their present position at the borders. The President also renewed his earlier suggestion that “withdrawals of manpower along with armour and...

Oct 25

Pakistan’s Permanent Representative, Mr. Agha Shahi, told the UN First Committee that India was interested only in continuing its hostility against Pakistan and not in rational dialogue to defuse the tension in the subcontinent.

Oct 27

A message of the UN Secretary – General to Indian and Pakistani leaders was published, in which he expressed anxiety about the threat of war in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent and offered them his good offices to help avert a wider crisis.

Oct 28

It was disclosed that, in messages sent to the President of the Soviet Union and the US to the US Secretary – General, the President of the Motamar-e-Alam-e-Islami, Syed Amin Al-Husseini, ...between India and Pakistan as a result of India’s concentration of forces of Pakistan’s borders.

Oct 28

A statement issued by the UN Secretary-General, U Thant,

said that he had offered his good offices, not mediation, to India and Pakistan in their current dispute. He said that he had taken the initiative following up his memorandum of 29 July 1971, to the President of the Security Council.

Oct 30

A high-ranking soviet delegation, led by the Chief of Air Staff, Marshal Pavel Koutakhvo, arrived in New Delhi. The delegation was expected to discuss India's defence needs in the light of the "dangers of war with Pakistan".

Oct 31

The Indian Defence Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, stated that India did not want war with Pakistan but would retaliate if attacked.

Oct 31

In a letter to the Daily Telegraph of London, a Conservative member of the British Parliament, Sir, Fredric Bennett, who recently visited Pakistan, stressed the urgency of defusing the tension along the Indo-Pakistan borders in order to avoid a major war which might eventually involve the big Powers.

November 1

At a press conference, after the meeting with the UN Secretary-General, the leader of the Pakistan delegation to the UN General Assembly stated that: the India-Pakistan border situation was deteriorating and might lead to a war if India was not restrained; the Security Council may meet to discuss the situation and the request for a meeting; and that he had renewed President Yahya's offer to accept the good offices of the Secretary – General to bring about peace between India and Pakistan.

Nov 1

In a letter to the Security Council, Pakistan informed the Council of its 9 Notes of protest to India, which alleged 130 "serious violations of Pakistan's borders and air space". These had been delivered to the Indian High Commission in Pakistan, between 19 September and 23 October, 1971.

Nov 1

Sardar Charan Singh Panchi, Convener of the Sikh Movement Action Committee of Britain (formed in 1965), and Gayani Bakshish Singh, General Secretary of the Shiromani Akali Dal Movement in Britain, disclosed that their leaders in India had made it clear to the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, that in the event of war against Pakistan, Indian Sikhs would not support India's Hindu-dominated Government.

Nov 2

It was reported that all Security Council members, including the People's Republic of China, and other friendly states such as Iran, had been informed again by Pakistan, through diplomatic channels, of the worsening situation resulting from India's hostility towards Pakistan.

Nov 2

In Nankana Sahib, Pakistan, the Government of Pakistan formally entrusted to the Sikhs, the affairs connected with the maintenance and pilgrimage of their major Gurdwaras and shrines in Pakistan. The international Sikh leader, Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan, who received the traditional key of the Gurdwara Janamasthan, said that this act of the Pakistan Government was a welcome surprise "especially so in the light of the Indian Government's take-over of Sikh shrines in New Delhi".

Nov 3

An Indian official spokesman stated in New Delhi that India had delivered a strong protest Note to Pakistan over alleged airspace violations in western border areas, building bunkers in Kashmir, and for sabotage operations in Bihar and West Bengal, India.

Nov 3

In a Note to the Indian Government, Pakistan protested against instances of continued and unprovoked shelling on Pakistan territory by the Indian Army, and warned India of the consequences of these aggressive activities which caused

considerable loss of life and property in East Pakistan. The Note enlisted 22 such incidents which occurred between 10-24 October, 1971.

Nov 4

Shortly after she arrived at the White House for talks with President Nixon, the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, stated that she hoped her visit would create a deeper understanding of the impact of events in Pakistan on India”.

Nov 5

According to reports, the Israeli Consul – General in Bombay told a meeting, held recently in Jullundur, India, that Israel had pledged full political, moral and material support to India against Pakistan.

Nov 5

It was reported that during her talks with the US President, Mr. Richard Nixon, in Washington, the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, had reviewed her attempts to win US support for her condemnation of Pakistan. She asked the US President to stop arms supplies to Pakistan and to bring pressure on it to find a political solution to the East Pakistan crisis. The White House spokesman Ronald Ziegler said that the President’s talks with Mrs. Gandhi were being held in the framework of current US moves, which barred open US intervention or any demonstration of pressure against the Pakistan Government.

Nov 5

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman expressed Pakistan Government’s hope that “the big powers would play a constructive role in strengthening the initiative of the UN Secretary – General in order to defuse the explosive situation in the subcontinent, by making an objective assessment of the point of view of the two countries immediately involved”. He added that U Thant had thanked the Pakistan President for promptly and positively responding to his message of 20 October offering his good offices in the present Indo-Pakistan crisis.

Nov 5

US Senator Harris (Democrat, Oklahoma) introduced a resolution calling on the US delegation to the United Nations, to put the India-Pakistan question on the Security Council Agenda. The resolution also provided that the US delegation call for an emergency session of the Security Council.

Nov 6

At a press conference in Karachi Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan, General Secretary of the Shiromani Akali Dal Movement in Britain, urged the big Powers to hold a summit conference on all outstanding India-Pakistan issues and help avert the “catastrophic war” and thus preserve the life, property and institutions of the Sikhs. He added that the current India-Pakistan crisis gravely exposed the future of 12 million Sikhs in India (East Punjab) and vitally concerned the 6 million international Sikh community.

Nov 6

In Washington talks between the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and President Nixon of the United States ended without any announcement being made about agreed steps. Officials accounts of the talks said that Mrs. Gandhi and the President had succeeded in giving each other a better understanding about their conflicting policy views. Mrs. Gandhi also stated that President Nixon had promised that the US would evaluate the possibilities for a change in American policy towards Pakistan.

Nov 9

The Soviet Communist Party daily “Pravda” urged India and Pakistan to settle their differences and work for the peaceful development of the Asian subcontinent. While accusing “hotheads and extremists” in Pakistan for fanning up conflict with India, it praised India’s great humanism” in taking on the burden of the destinies of millions of refugees.

Nov 9

In a Note to the Indian Government, the Government of Pakistan strongly protested against the harassment of a

Pakistani merchant ship by an Indian aircraft last month. It demanded that the Government of India should “take immediate steps so that such provocative acts” did not occur again.

Nov 9

In a dispatch from New Delhi, the New York Times, correspondent said that India had placed further orders of arms with the Soviet Union during the last few weeks, in view of its current border confrontation with Pakistan. It had also requested that the delivery of earlier orders be speeded up.

Nov 10

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, said in Bonn that her country would not withdraw its troops from the Borders in the face of what she called, the “danger of war”.

Nov 10

The Indian Foreign Minister, Mr. Swaran Singh, stated in Chandigarh, India, that there was no indication from the People’s Republic of China that it would intervene on Pakistan’s side in the event of a conflict with India.

Nov 11

The US Under – Secretary of State, Mr. Joseph Sisco, summoned Indian and Pakistani Ambassadors and urged the two Governments “to refrain from any action that could exacerbate the situation and take such steps as they could to defuse it”.

Nov 12

While replying a question at a press conference in Bonn about West German Chancellor, Herr Willy Brandt’s offer for good offices to de-escalate the Indo-Pakistan conflict, the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, stated that she did not mind rational good offices provided the conciliators concerned go into the problem “in its totality”. But at the same time she denied that there was anything to discuss between India and Pakistan over East Pakistan or Kashmir.

Nov 12

The US Secretary of State, Mr. William Rogers, expressed fears that hostilities might break out soon between India and Pakistan and asked both sides to exercise maximum restraint. He said that the US was doing everything it could to prevent a war. However, he added, “obviously if war breaks out, we will do everything we can to stay out. We have no intention of getting into any other war.”

Nov 13

It was reported that in a letter to the President of the Security Council, Pakistan’s Permanent Representative had drawn the attention of the Council to the situation resulting from massing of Indian troops and armour on Pakistan’s borders and the considerable increase of its forces in the Occupied State of Jammu and Kashmir, which violated the agreement embodied in the resolutions of the UN Commission for India and Pakistan.

Nov 13

On her return from a tour of six western capitals, the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, said in New Dehli that there was a danger of war between India and Pakistan and declared that the East Pakistani refugees must leave India.

Nov 14

The US Secretary of State, Mr. William Rogers, said that “possibilities of an accidental flare-up are great” between India and Pakistan because in his view “a very explosive situation exists there”.

Nov 15

The visiting Pakistan Foreign Secretary stated in Washington that his country was facing a state of war on the Indo-Pakistan borders.

Nov 16

The US Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, received official assurance from Pakistan that the Government was taking steps to avoid the outbreak of war with India.

Nov 16

While commenting on the Indo-Pakistan situation, a US State Department spokesman said, "We would support any measure that the two countries could agree on to reduce tension in the area and perhaps lead to a solution of the problem on the subcontinent."

Nov 17

It was reported that the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Mr. Abdel Khalique Hassaouna, had sent messages to President Yahya Khan of Pakistan and to Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi urging the solution of the present Indo-Pakistan crisis through peaceful means.

Nov 17

It was reported that the Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, had sent a letter to President Yahya Khan of Pakistan through the Indian High Commissioner-designate to Pakistan.

Nov 18

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman welcomed the Arab League's decision to urge India and Pakistan to resolve their differences through negotiations.

Nov 18

In a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council, Pakistan's Permanent Representative expressed the opinion that "the Government of India seems to have chosen to escalate the conflict with Pakistan" in view of the two major Indian attacks since the beginning of November.

Nov 19

Pakistan's Foreign Secretary, Mr. Sultan Muhammad Khan, told a press conference in Paris that the situation between India and Pakistan was "no longer a state of confrontation but a state of conflict."

Nov 23

A US State Department spokesman said that the US and USSR were having discussions on the necessity to observe restraint, so that full-fledged war on the subcontinent could be avoided.

Nov 23

The West German Chancellor, Herr Willy Brandt, conveyed to the visiting Pakistan Foreign Secretary his deep concern over incidents along the Indo-Pakistan border, and called on both the countries to do every thing possible to ensure peace in the area.

Nov 23

The British Government appealed to India and Pakistan to show restraint in their confrontation over East Pakistan.

Nov 24

The White House Presidential Press Secretary said that President Nixon had talked to the British Premier, on telephone, about various matters of mutual concern, particularly the situation in India and Pakistan.

Nov 25

President Yahya Khan appealed to the British Prime Minister, Mr. Edward Heath, and other world leaders, to prevent India from escalating aggression against Pakistan.

Nov 25

In separate messages from Japan, Malaysia and the Philippines, the three countries appealed to India and Pakistan, to settle problems in a peaceful manner.

Nov 25

It was announced in the British Parliament that the Prime Minister of Britain, Mr. Heath, was in continuous touch with India and Pakistan and was ready to mediate in the crisis at any time.

Nov26

The Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Nihat Erim, emphasized the absolute necessity of immediate withdrawal of Indian forces from Pakistan territory of ceasefire agreement and peaceful negotiations to solve the existing Indo-Pakistan dispute.

Nov 26

It was reported that in a letter to the President of the Security Council, Pakistan's Permanent Representative had informed

the Council about the two major Indian attacks launched against Pakistan.

Nov 27

It was reported that the President of the World Muslim Congress, Alhaj Muhammad Amin al Husseini, had condemned the Indian aggression against Pakistan and had appealed to the Muslim countries to support Pakistan to foil it.

Nov 27

According to reports, President Nixon sent messages to India, Pakistan and the Soviet Union, asking them to do every thing in their power to prevent a full-scale war on the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent.

Nov 28

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, warned that India was not ready to bow to pressure from the UN or great Powers in its dispute with Pakistan.

Nov 29

Speaking in the UN General Assembly, Pakistan's Permanent Representative said that the Indian objective in attacking Pakistan was to dismember it. He said, the recent Indo-Soviet military pact had bolstered India in launching this aggression.

Nov 29

The Malaysian Deputy Premier, Tun Ismail Abdul Rahman, said that the UN, as the world's only impartial body, should intervene in the "undeclared war" between India and Pakistan.

Nov 30

An official spokesman said in Rawalpindi that Pakistan would not be able to tolerate the continuation of Indian aggression and that the restraint exercised by Pakistan should not be taken as a sign of weakness.

December 1

An official spokesman of the Pakistan Government said that

Indian Air Force had committed serious violation of West Pakistan air space in the Sialkot area on 30 November.

Dec 1

In a joint statement issued at the conclusion of the Turkish Foreign Minister's visit to Pakistan, Turkey urged the international community to use influence to bring about cessation of Indo-Pakistan hostilities and to seek respect for Pakistan's territorial integrity.

Dec 1

Pakistan's Permanent Representative at the UN warned that if the Security Council did not act then it would be failing in its duty to maintain peace. He said it was the duty of the Security Council to get India to vacate aggression on Pakistan.

Dec 2

The Indian Prime Minister, while addressing the Congress Party workers, criticized the attitude of Britain, the US, and the "so-called big Nations" towards India-Pakistan situation. She said that India was determined to do "what is best in our national interests and not what these so-called big Nations would like us to do".

Dec 2

A Pakistan official spokesman said that American Government's decision to stop arms supplies to India "in our view takes cognizance of the fact that India is now directly involved" in aggression against Pakistan.

Dec 2

Commenting on the question of taking Indo-Pakistan conflict to the UN, a US State Department spokesman said: "our judgment has been and remains that to most effective way to attempt to deal with the situation is through more traditional forms of diplomacy".

Dec 2

The New York Times, while condemning Indian duplicity with regard to East Pakistan problem, warned that the UN may be one of the casualties in the widening Indo-Pakistani

clash. It also called upon the big Powers to press for peace in the conflict.

Dec 3

Indian troops attacked West Pakistan at seven points. The Indian ground action was supported by the Indian Air Force. Pakistan Air Force retaliated and struck a number of Indian air fields. The fighting continued on the borders.

Dec 3

It was reported that the Soviet Prime Minister had said in Copenhagen that the Soviet Union would do every thing to prevent a full-scale conflict between India and Pakistan.

Dec 3

The Indian Prime Minister claimed, in a broadcast to the nation, that Pakistan had launched a full-scale war on India. She appealed to the Indian people to prepare for a long, drawn-out war.

Dec 4

In a broadcast to the nation, the President of Pakistan said that the latest aggression by India is her biggest and last bid to achieve their aim. We have shown great patience and restraint, but the time has come that we give a crushing response to the enemy.

Dec 4

A Pakistan Defence Services spokesman told the press that Pakistan troops had made some tactical gains inside the Indian Territory.

Dec 4

The Vatican announced that Pope Paul had sent personal messages to the Presidents of India and Pakistan offering to mediate in the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Dec 4

According to official sources in New Delhi, the Indian Government placed restrictions on the movement of Pakistani diplomats in India.

Dec 4

The Daily Telegraph of London, while condemning Indian invasion of West Pakistan, wrote that the Indian Prime Minister's pretension to fool anybody has attempted to put an end to the existence of Pakistan altogether.

Dec 4

A member of the Soviet delegation to Denmark, led by the Soviet Prime Minister, told the press that the Soviet Premier did not plan at this time to mediate between India and Pakistan as he did in 1965-66.

Dec 4

It was reported that the President of Yugoslavia had sent urgent cables to the Indian and Pakistani leaders, appealing to them to make all efforts to overcome the present situation in a peaceful way.

Dec 4

The US Secretary of State announced that the US had called for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to try to halt the fighting between India and Pakistan. He said the US viewed the recent situation in the sub-continent as.

Dec 4

The Soviet Prime Minister, while commenting on the Indo-Pakistan conflict, said: "We consider it our responsibility to act whenever there is tension in the world, but in this case, we do not hold a special responsibility".

Dec 4

The Acting Foreign Minister of China said, under the nurture of socialist imperialism, India is expanding its aggression against Pakistan. He said the Chinese Government and people will resolutely support the Pakistan Government and people in their just struggle against India.

Dec 4

A US State Department official said, "We believe that since the beginning of the crisis Indian policy, in a systematic way, had led to perpetuation of the crisis, and that India bears the

major responsibility for the border hostilities which have ensued”.

Dec 4

In an interview, published today in the Sunday Times, the Chinese Premier said that if war broke out China would firmly support Pakistan against India's subversive and aggressive activities. He added, if India should brazenly provoke war, it would taste in the end the bitter fruit of its own making.

Dec 5

A Pakistan official spokesman said that the Pakistan forces had captured twenty Indian outposts in the area between Burki and Hussainiwala on West Pakistan border. They had also made further gains in the Indian occupied Kashmir.

Dec 5

It was reported that 69 persons had been killed and many injured during the last two days, in Lahore, Sialkot, Sargodha and Layallpur in West Pakistan due to indiscriminate and ruthless strafing of the civilian population by the Indian air force.

Dec 5

The British Foreign Secretary said that Britain would work hard within the UN to try for a ceasefire and then talks between India and Pakistan.

Dec 5

A TASS statement said that the Soviet Union considered the Indo-Pakistan war was a threat to its “security” and announced that it had warned Pakistan with all clarity that it must bear the grave responsibility for the current situation. It also warned the Government of all countries to stay out of the conflict since any involvement would lead to the “aggravation” of the war.

Dec 5

The Soviet Union vetoed a US resolution in the Security Council, calling for ceasefire in the subcontinent and

withdrawal of troops. 11 voted in favour, 2 against and Britain and France abstained.

Dec 5

In a joint communiqué issued at the end of the Soviet Prime Minister's visit to Denmark, the Soviet and Danish Prime Ministers expressed concern over the crisis in the subcontinent and urged its settlement by peaceful means.

Dec 5

The US permanent Representative at the UN said, "There have been a massive invasion of Pakistan and it is aggression".

Dec 5

The President of Algeria said, "we express our concern at the sorrowful situation confronting Pakistani refugees and at the most acute crisis between neighbouring India and Pakistan."

Dec 5

In a statement, Saudi Arabia said, "the treacherous aggression launched by India against Pakistan flagrantly violates all international Charters and human values which should adorn the community of men".

Dec 5

Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the UN stated in the Security Council that the Council was concerned with a situation of war. He said, there could be no solution that did not end Indian aggression at the same time as a cessation of hostilities was called for.

Dec 5

The Soviet Union, for the second time, vetoed an eight-Power resolution in the Security Council calling for a ceasefire between India and Pakistan. 11 voted in favour, 2 against, and Britain and France abstained. Earlier a Soviet resolution calling for a political settlement in East Pakistan was vetoed by China.

Dec 6

Pakistan broke off diplomatic relations with India with

immediate effect. The decision was taken following the recognition by the Indian Government of the so-called “Bangladesh”.

Dec 6

Under the Uniting for Peace Resolution the UN Security Council transferred the India-Pakistan question to the General Assembly.

Dec 7

The Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, while referring to the Indo-Pakistan conflict, said, “the Soviet Union firmly speaks in favour of ceasing the bloodshed, a peaceful settlement of the existing problems with respect for just peace in this region”.

Dec 7

According to reports, the Indian Defence Minister said in the Parliament, “there has been intense pressure in the Chhamb sector (occupied Kashmir). We have withdrawn our troops to prepare positions on the River Manawar Tawi.”

Dec 7

The US, blaming India for broadening the crisis with Pakistan, urged the UN General Assembly to pass a resolution to end the fighting and bring about mutual withdrawal of the two countries’ forces.

Dec 7

The Swiss Foreign Minister announced that Switzerland would represent Indian interests in Pakistan and Pakistani interests in India following the Indo-Pakistan diplomatic breach.

Dec 7

A spokesman of the Indonesian Government said that Indonesia had offered to mediate in the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Dec 7

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) declared that the

African countries would spare no effort in the UN to obtain cessation of hostilities between India and Pakistan.

Dec 7

The UN General Assembly passed a resolution, by 104 votes, calling upon India and Pakistan to observe an immediate ceasefire and withdraw their armed forces to their own territories.

Dec 8

It was disclosed by the Ceylonese Foreign Ministry that the Ceylonese Prime Minister had sent UN Secretary General a personal message urging him to use his good offices to bring about ceasefire between India and Pakistan.

Dec 8

The Japanese Foreign Minister said that it would be difficult for Japan to continue giving aid to India and Pakistan because of the current conflict.

Dec 8

The French Foreign Minister stated that France would continue its non-partisan efforts in the UN and elsewhere for the settlement of the Indo-Pakistan dispute on the basis of a political agreement.

Dec 8

According to an Algerian Embassy press release, the Secretary-General of the Algerian Foreign Ministry told the representatives of Pakistan and India in that country that Algerian position on the Indo-Pakistan problem was based on the principle of territorial integrity of all States and the unity of the people.

Dec 9

A Pakistan spokesman, while referring to a Reuter report that the Soviet personnel was manning Indian missile boats and flying military planes inside Indian territory, said that Pakistan was facing “wanton and blatant aggression” and that the aggression is aided by the Soviet Union is obvious.

Dec 9

Pakistan's Deputy Prime Minister declared in Tehran that the Indo-Pakistan conflict would soon turn into a world-wide war unless necessary steps were taken by all nations.

Dec 9

At the Tanzanian national day reception in Peking, the Chinese Prime Minister toasted Pakistan's victory in the conflict with India and said: "The aggressors would soon be defeated". He demanded that aggression be stopped and Indian troops withdrawn unconditionally and totally from Pakistan.

Dec 9

The leader of the Pakistan delegation to the UN said that the Soviet Union was left with only one alternative regarding India's aggression against Pakistan and that was to stop its military aid to India with immediate effect. Otherwise the Soviet Union would stand exposed before the bar of world opinion.

Dec 9

Pakistan's Deputy Prime Minister said in Frankfurt that Pakistan was ready to open negotiations with India for a peaceful solution of the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Dec 9

In a letter to the UN Secretary-General, Pakistan conveyed its acceptance of the UN General Assembly's call for a ceasefire and withdrawal of troops.

Dec 9

The Australian Foreign Minister told Parliament that any conference between the Commonwealth countries to mediate in the India-Pakistan was would be less than effective at the present time.

Dec 10

A Pakistan Army spokesman said that the Pakistan troops had beaten back the Indian aggression on all fronts in West Pakistan, made advances well across the cease fire line in

Kashmir and tactical gains in the Lahore sector, and had inflicted heavy losses on the Indians in East Pakistan.

Dec 10

The Indian Prime Minister said that India had neither rejected nor accepted the UN General Assembly's call for a ceasefire.

Dec 10

The US urged India to join Pakistan in accepting the UN General Assembly appeal for an immediate ceasefire.

Dec 10

The People's Daily of Peking warned India to "stay sober and honestly follow the UN resolution for ceasefire and withdrawal or face a shameful defeat".

Dec 10

An official spokesman said in London that the question of British arms shipment to India is being looked at again in the Whitehall. It was reported that Pakistan's High Commissioner to U.K. called on the British Foreign Secretary thrice during the week to plead for cessation of British arms aid to India.

Dec 10

The British Prime Minister said, "we are doing all that we can to bring an end to the war between India and Pakistan and find a peaceful answer to the problems which divided them."

Dec 10

The Indian Foreign Minister said in London that a ceasefire in the Indo-Pakistan war was unrealistic unless the so-called "Bangladesh" was involved in any talks on ending the fighting.

Dec 11

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman stated that various diplomatic moves were afoot to resolve the Indo-Pakistan conflict besides the effort at

Dec 11

A Pakistan Army spokesman said that the general pattern of fighting along the West Pakistan border has not gone under any significant change during the past 24 hours but Pakistani

troops made some gains in Punjab and Rajasthan. He said the situation in East Pakistan was “grim”.

Dec 11

In a statement issued recently, the Sudanese Government, while upholding the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Pakistan, had appealed for a ceasefire and withdrawal of troops by both India and Pakistan.

Dec 11

It was reported that the Prime Minister of Ceylon had appealed to the UN Secretary-General to use his good offices to take all possible action through the UN to bring about an immediate end to the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Dec 11

Radio Peking said that the Soviet Union was seeking to contain China and dominate the world through Moscow's support of Indian offences against Pakistan.

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Dec 11

It was reported that the UN Secretary-General had appealed to all parties involved in the Indo-Pakistan fighting to take every possible measure to spare the lives of the innocent population.

Dec 11

The Kuwait National Assembly called on the Government to sever relations with India and to offer aid to Pakistan.

Dec 11

The President of Equatorial Guinea State said that: “The

Pakistani people are struggling in defence of their independence and territorial integrity. We stand for peaceful settlement of the conflict between India and Pakistan.”

Dec 12

A Pakistan official spokesman said that the Pakistan Navy had so far destroyed three naval gun-boats and one frigate, and had damaged one gun-boat and a frigate.

Dec 12

An Indian official spokesman confirmed that an Indian frigate had been lost in the Arabian Sea in a naval action against Pakistan.

Dec 12

A Pakistan Army spokesman said that Army had destroyed at least 135 Indian tanks and captured 23 in running condition during the fighting so far.

Dec 12

In a communiqué issued in Washington, the US President charged India with “defiance of world opinion” by continuing military penetration of East Pakistan and called on it to halt its “armed attack” on Pakistan. He also requested a new Security Council meeting to deal with the war in the subcontinent.

Dec 12

The UN Permanent Representative to the UN urged India to “end its defiance” of “overwhelming world opinion” and support the resolution of the General Assembly.

Dec 12

The Deputy Prime Minister of Pakistan made an appeal to the UN Security Council to recognize the voice of the world embodied in the General Assembly resolution for the territorial integrity and national unity of Pakistan.

Dec 12

The UN Secretary of State said that the UN failure to halt the Indo-Pakistan war would suggest that the organization was ineffective as a peace-keeping body.

Dec 12

The Prime Minister of India, in a cable to the UN Secretary-General, said that a ceasefire and pullback of India troops would depend on a Pakistan military withdrawal from East Pakistan and peaceful settlement with the civilian population.

Dec 13

The US and the French Presidents, after their discussions, called for urgent action by the UN Secretary Council to halt the Indo-Pakistan war.

Dec 13

According to reports the US Seventh Fleet was on its way to Bay of Bengal.

Dec 13

A Pakistan official spokesman said that the US initiative calling for a Security Council meeting on the Indo-Pakistan conflict was a “welcome move.”

Dec 13

The Prime Minister of Pakistan described US President’s warning to India to immediately halt its armed attack on Pakistan as a timely welcome move towards preservation of peace.

Dec 13

The Soviet Union vetoed, for the third time, a US resolution in the Security Council demanding immediate Indo-Pakistan ceasefire and withdrawal of troops. 11 votes were in favour, 2 against and Britain and France abstained.

Dec 13

The US President, in a statement, deplored the Soviet Union’s veto of a UN Security Council resolution on India-Pakistan.

Dec 13

The Deputy Prime Minister of Pakistan told the Security Council that any peace initiative in the war-torn subcontinent must include immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani troops from each others’ territories.

Dec 14

At least 35 persons were killed and 28 injured as a result of bombardment by Indian planes on civilian population near Lahore, West Pakistan.

Dec 14

A Pakistan official spokesman said that the Soviet Union's veto against the latest resolution in the Security Council was an unfortunate development.

Dec 14

In a joint communiqué issued after their talks in Belgrade, the King of Afghanistan and the President of Yugoslavia expressed their "deep concern" over the armed clash between India and Pakistan.

Dec 15

A Pakistan military spokesman said that Pakistan troops were defending Dacca, East Pakistan, from reorganized defences but the enemy continued to close in on Dacca during the past 24 hours.

Dec 15

The Iranian Prime Minister said that Pakistan was being "subjected to violence and force". He added, "the entire World had remained indifferent to the conflict."

Dec 15

The Deputy Prime Minister of Pakistan walked out of the Security Council, declaring the UN a farce which had failed to stop fighting in the subcontinent.

Dec 16

It was reported that, following an arrangement between the local commanders of India and East Pakistan, fighting had ceased in East Pakistan and Indian troops had entered Dacca. The fighting continued in West Pakistan.

Dec 16

In his address to the nation, the President of Pakistan said: "we have been overwhelmed in the Eastern sector, but a temporary setback in one theatre of war does not by any

means signify the end of the struggle”. He added: “we may lose a battle but final victory in this war of survival shall Insha Allah be ours.”

Dec 16

The UN Security Council was formally informed of India’s unilateral decision to observe a cease fire on the western front.

Dec 16

It was reported that in a statement, Rabita Al-Alam Al-Islami had called upon the Muslim States to declare Jihad against India and send men and arms as quickly as possible to Pakistan.

Dec 16

Libya strongly denounced the “premeditated” Indian aggression against Pakistan and said, Russia should assume a major part of the responsibility for its complicity with the aggressor.

Dec 17

A White House spokesman said in Washington that the US was hopeful that a bilateral agreement between India and Pakistan regarding an overall ceasefire in the western area would be reached and that US would be concerned if the fighting continued.

Dec 17

In a statement, the President of Pakistan announced that he had ordered the Pakistan forces to ceasefire “in the interest of peace” and in pursuance of the resolution of the UN General Assembly.

Dec 17

The Chinese Prime Minister said that the situation in East Pakistan constituted “the starting point for a constant struggle on the South Asian subcontinent and for the defeat” of the “Indian aggressors”. He accused “social imperialism” of having supported the Indian aggression in order to build a world empire.

Dec 17

A White House spokesman said in Washington “we now look forward to withdrawal of forces behind their national borders in an orderly and systematic way” by India and Pakistan.

Dec 17

In his reply to the Indian Prime Minister, released today, the Libyan President had rejected an Indian suggestion of consultations with the Third World countries about the Indo-Pakistan situation, saying that India was neither free nor neutral after signing the Indo-Soviet Treaty.

Dec 18

The Deputy Prime Minister of Pakistan called on the US President and discussed the situation following the ceasefire in the India-Pakistan war.

Dec 18

A Pakistan military spokesman denied foreign reports about ceasefire violations by Pakistan and said that Indians had violated ceasefire at many places.

Dec 18

A spokesman of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry said that the Indonesian President had proposed to India and Pakistan a number of steps which could pave the way for settlement between the two countries.

Dec 19

It was reported that the Motamare-Alam-i-Islami had called for economic boycott of India all over the Muslim world as a mark of solidarity with Pakistan.

Dec 20

The Pakistani forces had beaten back an attack launched by India in the Lahore sector.

Dec 21

The UN Security Council adopted a resolution demanding that ceasefire be strictly observed by India and Pakistan and remain in effect until withdrawal of troops.

Dec 22

The President of the UN General Assembly, Mr. Adam Malik of Indonesia, said that the UN was undergoing a most dangerous crisis. He said it failed to prevent Indo-Pakistan war and, even more seriously, to put stop to it.

Dec 25

An Inter-Services Public Relations' press release announced that a total of 141 war planes were destroyed or damaged by the Pakistan Air Force, during the recent Indo-Pakistan war.

Dec 25

The UN Under Secretary-General was appointed as UN Special Representative for Indo-Pakistan subcontinent for solution of humanitarian problems arising out of the war.

Dec 26

According to a report published in the Time magazine today, the US President said that restraint by the Soviet Union in the recent India-Pakistan war made possible a ceasefire and prevented a conquest of West Pakistan.

Dec 27

In an interview published in the Time magazine, the Indian Prime Minister had denied that India was pressurized by the Soviet Union into ceasefire with Pakistan. She charged that India had been forced into the recent war with Pakistan because of big Power politics, even though the war was not in India's national interest.

Dec 28

The Indian Prime Minister said that the threat to peace from Pakistan still persisted. He warned Pakistan against the consequences of undermining "the integrity and self-respect of India".

Dec 28

It was reported that the Senegalese Foreign Minister had deplored Indian interference in Pakistan's internal affairs.

Dec 29

The Indian Prime Minister declared that India did not want a

weak Pakistan but it would not tolerate attempts by Pakistan or her allies to weaken India. She blamed certain “big powers” for India’s difficulties with Pakistan in the past.

Dec 30

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, charged that the “adventurers” in Peking contributed in the India-Pakistan war.

Dec 30

The President of Pakistan said that Pakistan stood for peace and was prepared for a dialogue with India to live peacefully. He warned Pakistan against the consequences of undermining “the integrity and self-respect of India.”

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1972

January 3

The Chief of the delegation of the International Red Cross stated in Rawalpindi that repatriation of the POWs could be affected after an agreement was reached between the Government of India and Pakistan.

Jan 5

The Chief of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross announced that he had received from Pakistan, on 3 January, the complete list of the Indian prisoners of war held in Pakistan.

Jan 5

It was officially stated that an aircraft of the Pakistan Army had been hijacked to India. Pakistan had requested the Indian authorities to return the aircraft to Pakistan.

Jan 6

It was officially stated that the Government of Pakistan was lodging a strong protest with India over repeated ceasefire violations in West Pakistan by the Indian troops.

Jan 7

In a joint communiqué issued in Sudan, the Emperor of Ethiopia and the Sudanese President expressed their conviction that conflict between India and Pakistan should be resolved by peaceful means and in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter.

Jan 7

The Indian Defence Minister, said that until a permanent boundary was drawn between India and West Pakistan, Indian forces would remain along the present ceasefire line in West Pakistan.

Jan 13

It was announced in Geneva that official lists with the names of 55,000 Pakistani prisoners of war had been handed over to the Pakistan Mission to UN by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Jan 13

The President of Pakistan said that Pakistan was willing to enter into negotiations with India to discuss the new equilibrium in the subcontinent provided the latter vacated its forces from East Pakistan and did not insist on any preconditions.

Jan 17

It was officially stated in Islamabad that the Government of Pakistan had received another official list of approximately 37,000 Pakistani prisoners of war from its permanent Mission in Geneva.

Jan 17

According to reports, the Indian Defence Minister had said that there would be no withdrawal of Indian troops from territory in West Pakistan until a border settlement was reached without the interference of a third country.

Jan 17

It was reported that the Government of Pakistan was lodging a strong protest with India over the continuous breach of ceasefire in West Pakistan.

Jan 18

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman stated that Pakistan was asking the UN Security Council to take steps for implementing its resolution on the Indo-Pakistan conflict in view of the repeated ceasefire violations by India.

Jan 19

Pakistan protested to the UN Secretary-General over India's continued "unpermissible" violation of the Geneva Conventions regarding the prisoners of war.

Jan 20

In a letter to the UN Secretary-General Pakistan's Ambassador to the UN informed him of a series of ceasefire violations by India from 22 December, 1971 to 4 January, 1972.

Jan 22

In a Joint communiqué, issued in Khartoum at the end of the Somalian President's visit, Sudan and Somalia expressed

their “conviction for necessity of solving conflict between India and Pakistan peacefully according to principles and resolutions of the United Nations.”

Jan 24

In a joint communiqué, issued in Teheran after talks between the President of Pakistan, Z.A Bhutto, and the Shahinashah of Iran, Muhammad Raza Shah Pehlavi, both sides urged member States of the UN to strive for an early formalization of a durable ceasefire between Pakistan and India and withdrawal of their Armed Forces to their own side of the border and in Jammu and Kashmir.

Jan 25

Pakistan called for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to consider the stationing of the international observers on the ceasefire line with India on its western front.

Jan 26

The British Foreign Secretary stated in the House of Commons that the British Government was in close touch with the Government of India and Pakistan with regard to the present situation in the subcontinent.

Jan 26

In a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan described as without foundation the Indian charges of ceasefire violations by Pakistan.

Jan 26

A joint communiqué, issued at the conclusion of the President of Pakistan’s visit to Morocco, stated that “any precipitous action by other countries can only hinder talks between leaders seeking a solution to the problem facing Pakistan”.

Jan 31

The President of Pakistan arrived in Peking and began talks with the Chinese leaders. The Chinese Prime Minister, in a welcome speech at a reception, pledged strong support to Pakistan in its effort to safeguard national independence and overcome the present grave crisis.

Jan 31

The People’s Daily of Peking accused India and the Soviet Union of trying to legalise the invasion of Pakistan.

February 1

It was reported that the International Commission of Jurists had asked India to explain its position in respect of the allegations that its forces resorted to bombing of the civilian population of Pakistan and dropping of napalm bombs during the last war.

Feb 2

In a joint communiqué, issued after the talks between the President of Pakistan and the Chinese leaders, both sides strongly condemned India's naked aggression against Pakistan and demanded the withdrawal of forces as required by the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions of 7 and 21 December 1971, respectively.

Feb 2

The Indian Defence Minister said that the Kashmir ceasefire line would have to be adjusted and made into an international frontier in peace negotiation with Pakistan.

Feb 2

The President of Pakistan said in Peking that Pakistan was prepared to wait but would not rest and "lay down our arms till our people are free".

Feb 3

It was officially stated in Islamabad that India had committed a number of cease fire violations from 13 to 23 January.

Feb 5

According to an Egyptian daily, Al Siyassat, the Soviet Union transferred electronic military equipment from Egypt to India during the Indo-Pakistan war.

Feb 7

The Indian Prime Minister said that she was ready to receive the President of Pakistan in India for talks on matters relating to two countries but would not discuss with him Pakistan's breakaway eastern province.

Feb 8

Pakistan's Minister for political Affairs said that Pakistan wished to live in peace with India and unless a situation was forced on Pakistan it would never go to war.

Feb 9

It was reported that India had committed 25 ceasefire violations in Azad Kashmir, Sialkot, Lahore, Sulemanki and Rajasthan sectors during the last week of January.

Feb 12

According to reports Indians were harassing Muslim population in the areas they had occupied in the recent war.

Feb 14

The President of Pakistan said that he was working on a plan for meeting the Indian Prime Minister and the “Prime Minister of the so-called Bangladesh”.

Feb 15

The Pakistan Government informed the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General of its “deep concern” about the lack of progress on the question of repatriation of prisoners of war.

Feb 16

It was reported that the Indians had committed ceasefire violations in Azad Kashmir, Sialkot, Lahore and Rajasthan sectors during the first week of February.

Feb 16

It was officially announced in Islamabad that the President of Pakistan was ready to commence negotiations with India any time on the question of immediate repatriation of prisoners of war and other matters.

Feb 17

All-India Radio announced that India had decided to repatriate the seriously wounded and sick Pakistani Prisoners of war.

Feb 18

It was officially stated in Islamabad that Pakistan had lodged a protest with the Indian Government against continued ceasefire violations by the Indian Army.

Feb 18

The President of Pakistan, Z.A. Bhutto, in an interview with the BBC correspondent, declared that Kashmir still remained the “basic dispute” between India and Pakistan but the recent aggression by India and the occupation of large parts of

Pakistani territory had added a new dimension to the crisis in the subcontinent. He warned that “imposed peace will simply not work.”

Feb 19

The Pakistan Government, in an official statement, accused India of defying the UN Security Council resolution of 21 December, 1971 and the provisions of the Geneva Conventions by delaying the repatriation of prisoners of war with the object of causing discontent among affected families in West Pakistan and trying to increase difficulties of the Government.

Feb 19

An Indian Government statement said that India had formally offered to conduct direct talks with Pakistan at any time, at any level and without preconditions to ensure durable peace and stability in the subcontinent.

Feb 20

According to reports, India and the USSR continued to oppose all suggestions of posting of UN observers along the ceasefire line on the borders between India and Pakistan.

Feb 21

The Red Cross sources said that India and Pakistan would exchange sick and seriously wounded prisoners of war in the coming week.

Feb 21

The President of Pakistan charged that India’s offer of direct unconditional talks with Pakistan was essentially a tactical move turned to coincide with the opening of the Sino-American dialogue in Peking. He said he would not reply to it until the US President had left China.

Feb 25

It was reported that Pakistan had sought clarification from India on its offer of talks.

Feb 26

The Indian Prime Minister warned the countries which were “still instigating and supporting Pakistan against India” and said that if they continued to do so Pakistan would “suffer again as it did in the recent war”.

Feb 27

In a joint Sino-US communiqué, both countries called for the withdrawal of all troops involved in the recent Indo-Pakistan war to positions behind their own frontiers and the ceasefire line in Kashmir. China assured of its firm support to Pakistan and to Kashmiris in their struggle for the right of self-determination.

Feb 28

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that the Indian Defence Minister's statement, saying that Pakistan had not approached India about the exchange of prisoners of war, was based on misunderstanding and misinformation.

Feb 29

The President of Pakistan in an interview to the Guardian London, said that a fresh initiative for talks with the Indian Prime Minister had been taken through the Soviet Embassy in Islamabad.

Feb 29

The President of Pakistan, in an interview to the BBC, said that after the withdrawal of Indian troops people of East Pakistan would be in a better position to decide about their future relationship with Pakistan.

Feb 29

The Security-General of the Islamic Secretariat urged India to honour the resolution of 105 countries and vacate aggression from Pakistan.

Feb 29

According to reliable sources, Pakistan Army casualties, including wounded, in the December 1971 war with India were 9,704 and the enemy casualties were 30,000. In 1965 war the Pakistan Army casualties were 5,260.

Feb 29

The King of Saudi Arabia, while inaugurating the moot of the Muslim Foreign Ministers in Jeddah, said that the "enemies of Islam" were responsible for the interference in Pakistan who had exploited the differences between eastern and western wings to further their "own interest".

March 3

In a broadcast to the nation, President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto expressed the hope that he would be able to embark on negotiations with India soon, and in due course with Sheikh Mujibur Rehman. He said that his Government would be animated by a sincere desire to end the state of hostility and to live in peace and cooperation with honour which could bring satisfaction and tranquility for “all of us in the subcontinent”. He hoped that India would reciprocate his sincere initiatives for peace in the region.

Mar 4

In a communiqué issued by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic Countries at Jeddah, the Conference declared its full support for the territorial integrity, national sovereignty and independence of Pakistan. It endorsed the UN General Assembly Resolution of December 1971 and the Security Council Resolution of 21 December 1971; called upon India and Pakistan to withdraw troops to positions behind their frontiers and the ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir; asked both to stop hostilities, repatriate prisoners of war and civil internees, and settle their differences through peaceful negotiations.

Mar 6

It was reported that the Government of Pakistan had protested to the Indian Government, through the Swiss Embassy in Islamabad, against recent violations of Pakistan’ air-space by Indian planes in the Bahawalnagar and Rajasthan sectors.

Mar 8

Pakistan’s Foreign Secretary declared at a press conference that Pakistan had lodged a protest with India against the brutal firing, on 7 March, by Indian guards on Pakistani POWs at a camp in India, which resulted in several casualties. The Pakistani prisoners had been treated throughout in a brutal and inhuman manner and Pakistan would take up the matter with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the UN Secretary-General and the members of the Security Council, he stated.

Mar 8

Pakistan's Foreign Secretary denied the Indian Defence Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram's allegation of 6 March that Pakistan had not so far officially approached the Indian Government on the issue of the repatriation of Pakistani POWs in India. Pakistan, he said, had repeatedly approached India through the Protecting Power for Pakistan in New Delhi (Switzerland), as well as through other friendly governments and international organizations.

Mar 9

It was officially stated in Islamabad, that Pakistan has protested to the Indian Government against 57 ceasefire violations committed by India, in the Kashmir sector alone, from 9 to 27 February 1972, and the violation by India of Pakistan's air space 5 times, from 20 to 26 February, 1972. Pakistan intended to draw the attention of the Security Council as well, to the deteriorating situation on its borders.

Mar 9

A spokesman of the International Red Cross stated in Geneva, that the ICRC had asked India for details of the incident, on 7 March 1972, in which several Pakistani POWs were reported to have been killed by Indian guards at a camp in India.

Mar 10

Radio Pakistan, quoting All-India Radio announced that, on 7 March 1972, 12 Pakistani prisoners of war had been killed at a POW camp in India as a result of firing by Indian guards.

Mar 11

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman, commenting on the Indian version of the recent firing on Pakistani POWs in India, stated that according to information available no attempt had been made by the POWs for a mass breakout as alleged by the Indian Ministry of Defence.

Mar 12

In a Note handed by the Acting Foreign Secretary, Manuel Colanta, to the Indian Ambassador, the Philippines Government expressed concern over the plight of the sick and wounded Pakistani POWs in India and hoped that Indian Government would use its influence to effect their

repatriation “as soon as possible” in accordance with the Geneva Convention to which India was a signatory.

Mar 12

Speaking at a luncheon given by the Soviet Government for the Afghan Prime Minister, Dr. Abdul Zahir, Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin said that the Soviet Union would help in the settlement of disputable issues between the State of “Hindustan” (Indo-Pakistan subcontinent) which could only be settled through negotiations, without foreign interference. He also said that a system of collective security in Asia would also contribute towards the consolidation of peace.

Mar 12

The UN released the text of a letter from Pakistan’s Ambassador to the UN, Mr. Agha Shahi, to the Secretary-General, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, in which he asked that the Security Council’s attention be drawn to a recent incident in which guards opened fire on Pakistani prisoners in an Indian prisoners of war camp. He further said that India was using the POWs issue for “political ends”.

Mar 15

Two Indian journalists, Mr. Dilip Mukherjee of The Time of India and Mr. B.K. Tiwari of The Indian Express, interviewed President Bhutto at Larkana. He told them: Pakistan wanted consultations with India and not confrontation; expressed his desire to meet the Indian Prime Minister to discuss the outstanding problems between the two countries; and stated that the Kashmir question could not be separated from Indo-Pakistan relations.

Mar 15

Talking to newsmen on the eve of her two-day visit to Dacca, the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indra Gandhi, said she had no knowledge of a reported Soviet offer to help bring about a settlement between India and Pakistan but India was “ready for bilateral talks”.

Mar 16

As talks began between President Bhutto and the Soviet leaders, a section of the British Press reported that the Indian Government had informed Moscow that “Premier Kosygin’s

offer of Mediation between India and Pakistan is premature if not superfluous”.

Mar 17

Speaking at a luncheon given in his honour by Pakistan's President, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, in Moscow, Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin called on Pakistan, India and “Bangladesh” to put an end to the “policy of confrontation” and to seek peace through direct negotiations. Referring to the recent crisis and following events which lead to destruction, he reiterated that the Soviet Union had taken the correct stand and would do so again if “history were to be repeated”. He felt it was imperative to seek ways for a peaceful settlement of disputed problems between the “States of the Hindostan subcontinent”.

Mar 19

While addressing a public meeting at Lahore, President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto thanked the Muslim countries for their support and cooperation and stated that; Pakistan wanted to live in peace with India based on justice and mutual respect, but she would never accept a dictated peace; Pakistan could not forget the Kashmir Problem; the United States and the Soviet Union wanted better relations with Pakistani; and that Pakistan cherished friendship with China. He also appealed to Sheikh Mujibur Rehman for direct negotiations with Pakistan.

Mar 19

While talking to newsmen, the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, indicated that: the issue of the Pakistani POWs could not be separated from other matters of discussion with Pakistan.

Mar 21

It was officially stated that more than 100 armed Indian soldiers had raised a village in Tharparker in Sind, and had abducted 50 Pakistanis. The Pakistan Government, concerned at the violation of the ceasefire, requested its Permanent Representative at the United Nations to bring this incident to the notice of the Secretary-General.

Mar 22

In an editorial The New York Times said that India's refusal

to repatriate Pakistani POWs was a contravention of the Geneva Convention and contrary to both International Law and India's own interests. Their repatriation should not be tiled to the issue of the recognition of "Bangladesh".

Mar 22

Commenting on the effect on India of improved Sino-American relations, correspondent Peter Hazlehurst of The Times, London, said that India was horrified at the prospect that "Islamabad will emerge in an envious position in the event of a Sino-American equation in Asia". He also said that India was afraid of being used as a whipping boy to cement Sino-American relations.

Mar 25

Speaking at a press conference, President Z.A. Bhutto warned the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the "Prime Minister of Bangladesh" Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, that he would not tolerate the trials of Pakistani POWs as "war criminals". He ruled out the possibility of an early visit to India, in view of this, and said that Pakistan was not opposed to a meeting between officials of India and Pakistan as suggested by the Indian Government. He also asked Sheikh Mujibur Rehman to protect the life of the Bihari population in "Bangladesh".

Mar 25

Contradicting official pronouncements from New Delhi and Dacca that all Indian troops had left Bangladesh, The New York Times reported that Indian troops had not re-entered East Pakistan for operation against the Mizos—they had never left in the first place.

Mar 26

Informed sources disclosed that Indian members of the 15-man International Commission of Jurists, in Geneva, and its British Secretary were seeking to associate the Commission with the proposed Pakistani POWs trial in Dacca.

Mar 27

In an interview with Kuldip Nayar, editor of the Indian paper, The Statesman, President of Pakistan, Z.A. Bhutto, was reported to have given the impression that: "he is ready to go

to the limit abandoned his previous belief in a policy of confrontation over Kashmir”; he would like to make the ceasefire line in Kashmir one of peace so that there could be free movement of Kashmiries between India and Pakistan; “Delhi could maintain its position that Kashmir was an integral part of India and Pakistan could maintain its own position”; and he would not press for a settlement of the Kashmir dispute in initial peace talks with India”.

Mar 28

It was reported that in a letter to the UN Secretary-General, Pakistan had requested him to make an impartial inquiry into the killing of Pakistan POWs in Indian custody.

Mar 29

It was disclosed that on 14 March, Indian forces had expelled another 125 Muslim civilians from Pakistan territory in Rajasthan now under India an occupation.

Mar 30

President Z.A. Bhutto of Pakistan indicated that no positive steps had been taken to hold official level talks between India and Pakistan as suggested by reports from Delhi. He said that Pakistan had conveyed its desire for such talks through Ceylon and the Soviet Union.

Mar 31

In an interview to The Times of Ceylon, the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, said she was prepared to meet President Z.A. Bhutto unconditionally for talks if he “demonstrates beyond doubt” his “good faith” and desire for peace with India. She also said that India would like to normalize her relations with China.

April 4

Pakistan lodged a protest with India against fresh violations of the ceasefire line along the West Pakistan border, during the period 20 to 25 March, 1972.

Apr 4

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, stated in Parliament that India was in direct touch with Pakistan on the question of normalization of relations between the two countries.

Apr 6

In a joint communiqué issued at the end of the Indian Foreign Minister's visit to Moscow, the Soviet Union and India stated that the Governments of India, "Bangladesh" and Pakistan should reach a peaceful settlement of problems in the subcontinent through direct negotiations.

Apr 6

It was officially stated that President Z.A. Bhutto of Pakistan had received a letter from the Indian Premier, Mrs. Gandhi, in which she had agreed to holding of summit talks between India and Pakistan without precondition, to be preceded by a meeting of the emissaries of the two countries.

Apr 6

In a joint communiqué, issued at the conclusion of the President of Rumania, Mr. N. Ceausescu's visit to Sudan, both countries affirmed that the Indo-Pakistan conflict should be settled in accordance with the principles of International Law and the United Nations Charter.

Apr 7

It was reported that, in a letter to the President of the UN Security Council dated 5 April, Pakistan had asked the UN to use its good offices to stop India from handing over Pakistani POWs to "Bangladesh" for trial as war criminals.

Apr 9

According to reports President Z.A. Bhutto of Pakistan in his reply to Mrs. Gandhi's proposal had agreed to a summit meeting between India and Pakistan.

Apr 10

An ICRC plane brought the second batch of 35 Pakistani sick and wounded POWs from India and flew back with one Indian wounded POW.

Apr 11

In a press release of the Ministry of Defence of Pakistan it was stated that twenty-four ceasefire violations had been committed by the Indian troops between 18 March and 1 April, 1972.

Apr 12

The New York Times editorially described India's holding of

Pakistani POWs as contrary to the principles of International Law laid down in the Geneva Convention of 1949.

Apr 14

The Indian Defence Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, said that India had taken into custody 75,323 Pakistani POWs during the December 1971 war between India and Pakistan.

Apr 17

It was officially stated in India that the Indian Army and Police units had rounded up 1806 armed Pakistani Razakars in joint combing operations in eastern parts of the Indian State of Bihar in recent Weeks.

Apr 19

A Pakistan Defence Minister press release stated that Indian Forces had committed twenty-three ceasefire violations in the Azad Kashmir, Sialkot and Rajasthan areas from 2 to 8 April, 1972.

Apr 20

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that the emissaries of President Bhutto and the Indian Prime Minister. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, would meet on 26 April, at Murree, in Pakistan.

Apr 21

Addressing a mass rally at Rawalpindi, President Bhutto said that he was willing to release all India POWs without any conditions if the Indian Prime Minister made such a request.

Apr 22

In an interview to a foreign journalist, the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, said that Pakistan's POWs were not exempted from the processes of law if they had committed a crime.

Apr 22

According to reports, Indian authorities were conducting well-organized brain-washing of 93,000 Pakistani POWs detained in India.

Apr 22

The Indian Defence Minister's annual report stated that India was holding 73,211 Pakistani POWs. The report said that

during the December War 3,141 officers and men had been killed.

Apr 24

A Pakistan Defence Ministry press release said that Indian's had committed fresh ceasefire violations in Kashmir, Lahore and Sialkot sectors during the week ending 15 April, 1972.

Apr 25

Mr. D.P. Dhar, the special emissary of the Indian Prime Minister, arrived in Islamabad for talks with Pakistani officials on the problems facing the subcontinent.

Apr 26

In a letter of the President of the Security Council, the acting Chief Representative of Pakistan at the UN, Mr. Mehdi Masud, said that since the ceasefire in December 1971, India had committed 241 ceasefire violations along the West Pakistan border.

Apr 26

The Indian Foreign Minister, Mr. Swaran Singh, stated in the Indian Parliament that "Bangladesh" would have to be a party to any settlement between India and Pakistan.

Apr 26

The "Prime Minister of Bangladesh", Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, in an interview published in the Indian newspaper, The Statesman, said that India could not negotiate any settlement of the POW issue with Pakistan without the concurrence of "Bangladesh".

Apr 28

The Indian emissary, Mr. D.P. Dhar, called on President Bhutto and remained with him for 75 minutes.

Apr 30

A joint statement was issued at the conclusion of the visit of the Indian delegation to Pakistan, which said that the summit meeting between President Bhutto and the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, would be held at New Delhi "towards the end of May or the beginning of June" for which the Indo-Pakistan emissaries had settled the modalities.

May 5

In a joint statement issued in Islamabad at the conclusion of

the visit of the Foreign Minister of Uganda, Mr. Wanume Kibedi, Pakistan and Uganda emphasized the need for urgent repatriation of the Pakistani POWs and other nationalist, currently detained in India, in accordance with the Geneva Convention.

May 5

A press release issued by Pakistan's Defence Minister said that Pakistani and Indian troops had clashed in the northern areas and the Kashmir sector. It said that fighting was still continuing in the Kashmir and Lips sectors.

May 6

It was officially stated that Pakistani troops which had "successfully evicted" the Indian troops from the Lips valley, in Azad Kashmir, had been ordered to ceasefire.

May 6

It was reported that the Pakistan Government had lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government against the renewed violations of the ceasefire in the northern areas and the Azad Kashmir sector in West Pakistan.

May 8

Thirty-seven sick and wounded Pakistani POWs reached Rawalpindi in an ICRC chartered plane. The ICRC plane flew back to New Delhi with one Indian prisoner of war.

May 9

In an interview to the Editor of the Indian newspaper, The Hindustan Times, on May 4, 1972, President Z.A. Bhutto said that he was prepared to settle the question of the restoration of diplomatic ties and normalization of travel, communication and some other matters with India.

May 10

The Indian Defence Minister, Jagjivan Ram, said in the Lower House of the Indian Parliament that the Indian troops had to withdraw from two posts in the Titwal sector of Jammu and Kashmir because they had been outnumbered by the Pakistani Forces in the areas.

May 10

It was reported that the UAR and Tunisia, in a joint communiqué issued at the end of President Sadat's visit of

Tunisia, had expressed the hope that a satisfactory solution to the Indo-Pakistan conflict would be found in the interest of peace and security in the region.

May 11

In a joint communiqué, issued from Islamabad at the conclusion of talks between President Z.A. Bhutto and the visiting President of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Abu Dhabi, Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan al-Nahiyian, Pakistan and the UAE called for an early withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani troops to their own sides of the borders and in Jammu and Kashmir and the repatriation of POWs in accordance with the Geneva Conventions.

May 13

The President of Somalia, Mr. Mohammad Said Barre, during his stopover at Karachi said that disputes between India and Pakistan should be settled amicably.

May 13

According to a press note of the Pakistan Ministry of Defence, the Indian forces had committed a number of ceasefire violations in various sectors in West Pakistan from 24-30 April, 1972.

May 14

In an interview to the American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), President Bhutto said that Pakistan would adopt a flexible posture at the forthcoming Summit with India but would not compromise on principles. President Bhutto also expressed Pakistan's deep concern over the happenings in Vietnam.

May 17

It was disclosed that, in a report dated 12 May, 1972, the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Kurt Waldheim had said that while Pakistan had complained about ceasefire violations by the Indian Army, India had submitted no such complaints.

May 17

The Indian Foreign Minister, Swaran Singh said that the UN observers posted in Kashmir along the ceasefire line no longer served any useful purpose, since the line had changed after the Indo-Pakistan war in December 1971.

May 18

The Soviet Ambassador in Pakistan, Mr. A.A. Radionov, said that the Soviet Union was satisfied with the outcome of the recent talks held between the special emissaries of the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India.

May 26

It was officially stated in New Delhi that a summit meeting between the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, and President of Pakistan, Z.A. Bhutto would be held in New Delhi from 28 June, 1972.

May 26

The Indian Deputy Minister for External Affairs said in the Lok Sabha that his Government would cooperate with "Bangladesh" as and when required, in the trials of the Pakistan POWs for "war crimes".

May 30

At the conclusion of President Bhutto's visit to Kuwait, a joint communiqué was issued which called for immediate withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani troops from each other's territory and an early repatriation of POWs according to the Geneva Conventions.

May 31

A press statement issued at the conclusion of President Bhutto's visit to Iraq said that President Bhutto and the Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr had agreed that every effort should be made for the success of the Indo-Pakistan talks in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations.

May 31

In a joint communiqué, issued at the conclusion of President Bhutto's visit to Lebanon, President Suleiman Franjeh expressed the hope that Pakistan and India would resolve their differences at the summit meeting next month.

May 31

In a joint communiqué, issued in Teheran at the conclusion of President Nixon's visit to Iran, the United States and Iran expressed the hope that Pakistan and India would find ways to reach a just and honourable settlement of the existing

issues. The communiqué also stated that the security of the Gulf area was the responsibility of the States bordering it.

June 1

In a joint statement issued after the President of Pakistan, Z.A. Bhutto's one day visit to Amman, Jordan expressed the hope that the summit meeting between India and Pakistan would lead to a speedy withdrawal of forces from the territories occupied by the two sides in the December 1971 war.

Jun 1

The Indian Defence Minister, Jagjivan Ram, called on Pakistan and "Bangladesh" to join hands with India to resist outside interference in the affairs of the subcontinent.

Jun 1

India's ruling Congress Party endorsed the Government's foreign policy and welcomed moves for peace with Pakistan.

Jun 2

A joint communiqué issued at the conclusion of the CENTO Ministerial Council meeting in London wished success to the summit conference scheduled between India and Pakistan.

Jun 3

In a joint communiqué issued after President Bhutto's visit to Saudi Arabia. King Faisal welcomed the efforts to hold a summit meeting between India and Pakistani leaders.

Jun 4

In a joint communiqué issued after President Bhutto's visit to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia called for the strengthening of relations among the peoples of the subcontinent.

Jun 4

In a joint communiqué issued after President Bhutto's visit to Khartoum, Sudan called for an early withdrawal of the Indian and Pakistani troops to their respective territories.

Jun 5

In a joint communiqué issued after President Bhutto's visit to Lagos, Nigeria expressed the hope that the summit talks between India and Pakistan would result in peace in the subcontinent.

Jun 5

In a joint communiqué issued after President Bhutto's visit to Conakry, Guinea expressed the hope that the India-Pakistan summit would lead to withdrawal of their troops to the lines that existed prior to the December 1971 War.

Jun 8

In a joint statement issued after President Bhutto's visit to Ankara, Turkey expressed the hope that the summit between India and Pakistan would lead to a durable and honourable settlement of the disputes between them.

Jun 10

In a joint communiqué issued at the conclusion of President Bhutto's visit to Teheran, Iran appealed for repatriation, without further delay, of the prisoners of wars in India, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions.

Jun 10

In a statement to the press, issued on his return from a fourteen-nation tour, President Bhutto declared that the labour trouble in Karachi and the language controversy had been whipped up to weaken Pakistan's position at the summit conference with India.

Jun 13

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi expressed the hope that her scheduled summit with President Bhutto would bring a lasting peace to the subcontinent.

Jun 15

It was reported that President Bhutto had declared in an interview with the German magazine Stern that Pakistan wanted friendship with India but not its leadership.

Jun 20

The "Prime Minister of Bangladesh" wished good luck to Pakistan and India whose leaders were to meet at Simla, India.

Jun 20

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, declared in Prague that she would not negotiate with President Bhutto from "the position of a victor".

Jun 24

Speaking at the passing-out parade at the Pakistan Naval Academy in Karachi, President Bhutto declared that he would not sign the death warrant of Pakistan during his forthcoming summit talks with Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Jun 24

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, declared that she expected “no far-reaching or immediate results” from the forthcoming India Pakistan summit meeting at Simla.

Jun 26

President Bhutto declared that he would not be a party to national dishonour at the Simla Summit Conference.

Jun 26

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, expressed the hope that the forthcoming Simla Summit Conference would provide India and Pakistan the opportunity to make a new beginning.

Jun 27

In a broadcast to the nation, on the eve of his departure to India, President Bhutto declared that Pakistan was prepared to resume diplomatic relations with India.

Jun 28

The Summit meeting between the President of Pakistan Mr. Z.A. Bhutto, and the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, began in Simla, India, with both leaders reiterating their desire for lasting peace.

Jun 28

A joint statement was issued by India and Pakistan at the Simla Summit Conference stating that they had discussed the agenda finalized at Rawalpindi.

Jun 29

It was reported that the officials of India and Pakistan had continued to discuss the agenda for the summit at Simla without reaching an agreement.

Jun 29

A study by the International Commission of Jurists, published in Geneva, stated that India’s move to support the

“Bangladesh” rebels in East Pakistan in December 1971 was in violation of International Law.

Jun 30

Pakistan’s President, Mr. Z.A. Bhutto, and the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, had their first direct meeting at Simla, India, to discuss substantive issues.

July 1

Talking to Pakistani newsmen at Simla, the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, maintained that she was not too pessimistic regarding the outcome of the Summit Conference.

Jul 2

President Bhutto of Pakistan and the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, signed an agreement, at Simla, providing for the withdrawal of troops from the international borders between India and Pakistan to the pre-December 1971 War positions.

Jul 3

President Bhutto declared that the Simla Agreement had vindicated Pakistan’s principled stand on the basic issues.

Jul 3

Sardar Swarn Singh, Indian Minister for External Affairs, expressed his joy over the great success of the Simla Summit.

Jul 3

An Indian Government spokesman pointed to the bilateral approach in the Simla Agreement as a special and important aspect of the document.

Jul 3

India’s Jan Sangh Party leader, Atal Behari Vajpayee, attacked the Simla Agreement as “an Indian sellout”.

Jul 3

Mr. Abdus Samad, the Bangladesh Foreign Minister” welcomed the Simla Agreement as “a success towards achieving more success”.

Jul 3

The British Government welcomed the Simla Agreement as a first step towards the establishment of friendly relations between India and Pakistan.

Jul 4

The APN news agency released a commentary stating that the USSR had welcomed the Simla Summit and its results.

Jul 5

Mr. John Connally, the special representative of the US President Nixon, acclaimed President Bhutto's efforts to resolve the most difficult problem between India and Pakistan.

Jul 5

The Indian Foreign Minister, Mr. Swaran Singh, said that the recognition of "Bangladesh" by Pakistan would facilitate discussion on issues and settlement of the question of the Pakistani prisoners of war.

Jul 5

The Azad Kashmir Council of Ministers welcomed the Indo-Pakistani Summit Agreement as a beginning of a thaw in the strained relations between the two countries.

Jul 9

The Soviet President, Mr. Nikolai Padgorny, described the Simla Accord as "an important contribution to normalizing India-Pakistan relations and the situation in that part of the world".

Jul 10

The National Assembly of Pakistan met in a special session to ratify the Simla Accord.

Jul 11

In a joint statement issued at the conclusion of the Turkish Foreign Minister's visit to Iran, Iran and Turkey welcomed the Simla Accord between India and Pakistan and called for the release of Pakistan POWs.

Jul 12

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, told a press conference, in New Delhi, that India would not return the Pakistani prisoners of war until it was assured that there would be peace between the two countries.

Jul 14

The National Assembly of Pakistan gave its approval to the Simla Agreement by an overwhelming majority.

Jul 14

In his speech in the National Assembly, President Bhutto said that the decisions arrived at Simla were pre-eminently justified.

Jul 14

In a joint communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Turkish Foreign Minister's visit to Pakistan, the hope was expressed that Pakistan and India would soon reach an agreement regarding the repatriation of the prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Conventions.

Jul 15

The Government of Pakistan conveyed to the Indian Government the instrument of ratification of the Simla Agreement.

Jul 16

The Indian Foreign Minister told newsmen, in Lagos, that the involvement of "Bangladesh" would be necessary at future India-Pakistan meetings to normalize the situation.

Jul 26

The leader of the Jan Sangh Party was arrested by the Indian Army when he rode on a camel into Pakistani territory occupied by India, as a protest against the Simla Agreement.

Jul 29

It was reported that India and Pakistan were considering to exchange enclaves held by each in the others' territory.

Jul 30

It was reported that India and Pakistan would begin withdrawing troops from each other's territory from 9 August.

Jul 31

It was reported that informed circles in Islamabad regarded as "pure speculation" recent Indian press reports that India and Pakistan would begin withdrawing their troops from each other's territory from 9 August 1972. They stated that the time-table for their withdrawals would be prepared after a meeting of senior commanders of the two sides.

Jul 31

To protest against Simla Agreement a massive demonstration

was held near Parliament, in New Delhi, in which an estimated 100,000 people took part. The demonstrations were organized by the Jang Sang Party in which the Socialist Party's supporters also participated. The Jan Sangh Party leader, Mr. Vajpayee, announced that his followers would "occupy" the territories taken by India during the last war to prevent their return to Pakistan.

Jul 31

India's External Affairs Minister, Sardar Swarn Singh, informed the executive committee of the ruling Congress Party that, in a communication sent to Islamabad, India had drawn Pakistan's attention to the promise made by President Bhutto during his Simla Summit meeting with the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, that the Hindu refugees, who had crossed over into India on the western front during the last war, would be allowed to return to their homes in Sind, Pakistan.

Jul 31

During his report to Parliament on the Simla Agreement, the Indian Foreign Minister, Sardar Swarn Singh, declared that the Agreement's three most important aspects were: (1) Pakistan's agreement to exclusively bilateral treatment of controversial issues; (2) renunciation of forces and; (3) mutual respect of the new cease-fire line in Kashmir. He stated that India was prepared to treat "the new" Pakistan as a friend. The Jan Sangh and Socialist parliamentarians denounced the Agreement as "Treachery to the country" and demanded its annulment.

Jul 31

While defending the Simla Accord in the Lok Sabha, the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, stated that it was a small but promising step towards better relations with Pakistan. She rejected the accusation leveled by the right-wing opposition parties that the Agreement had been concluded under pressure from third Countries.

August 31

In an address delivered at a meeting of the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs, President Z.A. Bhutto defended the

Simla Agreement signed between India and Pakistan and said that it was not detrimental to the interests of Pakistan. While rejecting the argument that the Agreement was a non-aggression treaty of a no-war pact and had closed the doors of the UN to the Kashmir dispute, he pointed out that it did not prevent Pakistan, India or any other country or the Security Council from taking the matter upto the UN. He also said that “the state of relations with Muslim Bengal will have to wait until people are ready for it.”

Aug 3

A spokesman of the Pakistan Foreign Office rejected the view that Indian and Pakistani enclaves, across each others borders, should be exchanged between the two countries.

Aug 4

The Simla Agreement came into force with the receipt, in Islamabad, of the instrument of ratification from New Delhi.

Aug 4

The Indian Defence Minister told the Lok Sabha that Indian prisoners of war in Pakistan were being looked after in accordance with the Geneva Convention.

Aug 7

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman announced that at the request of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRS), the Pakistan Government had decided, unilaterally, to release all Indian civilians who had either been detained for illegal entry into Pakistan before 3 December 1971, or were entered during the India-Pakistan war in December 1971.

Aug 8

Indian officials sources declared that India would be prepared to release the Pakistani civilians stranded in India because of the outbreak of war between the two countries in December 1971.

Aug 10

Pakistan and Indian military commanders met at Suchetgarh to discuss procedures to implement the process on delineation of disputed areas resulting from the cease-fire of 17 December, 1971.

Aug 11

The UN Secretary-General expressed the hope that the Simla Agreement would be the first step towards establishing a durable peace in the subcontinent.

Aug 15

The Indian Defence Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, said that India could not afford to be complacent even after the recent Indo-Pakistan Summit Agreement at Simla. “We have to remain prepared to repel any aggression on our territory”, he added.

Aug 17

Addressing the Lok Sabha, India’s Deputy Foreign Minister stated that the UN should withdraw its observers, who had been stationed along the cease-fire line in Kashmir since 1949, because a new cease-fire line had come into being as a result of the December 1971 war, and at the Simla Summit India and Pakistan had also said that China, since the 1962 War, had “illegally” occupied 37,000 square kilometers of Indian territory in Ladakh whilst Pakistan had “illegally” conceded 5000 square kilometers of Indian territory in Kashmir to China under the 1963 border treaty.

Aug 18

The International Court of Justice (ICJ), at the Hague, rejected India’s appeal against the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) verdict on over-flights ban and ruled that both the Chicago Convention and Indo-Pakistan Transit Agreement, permitting the use of Indian airspace by Pakistan aircraft, were still in force. 14 Judges of the World Court supported the verdict while two judges from India and the Soviet Union voted against it.

Aug 20

The ISPR press release announced that the representatives of the Pakistan and Indian Chiefs of Staff would meet on 21 August on Pakistan territory, at Wagah border, to discuss and review the progress made to implement the agreed procedures for the delineation of the line of control resulting from the India-Pakistan cease-fire of 17 December India-Pakistan cease-fire, in the disturbed areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

Aug 22

The Indian Defence Minister, Jagvian Ram, told the Rajya Sabha that the Indian Government was well aware of the fact that Pakistan was acquiring arms through SEATO and CENTO.

Aug 23

It was officially announced, in Islamabad, that the President of Pakistan was sending Mr. Aziz Ahmad, the Secretary-General Minister of Foreign Affairs, as his special envoy to New Delhi saying that the visit would be in response to a suggestion by the Indian Prime Minister, so as to enable the two countries to consider the post-Simla developments and review the progress so far made in implementing the Agreement.

Aug 23

King Zahir Shaah of Afghanistan expressed the hope that the Simla Agreement would usher in an era of lasting peace in the subcontinent.

Aug 24

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman discounted foreign press reports that some hitch had developed in the implementation of the Simla Agreement due to India's insistence that the withdrawal of troops and the delineation of the actual line of control, as it existed on 17 December 1971, in Kashmir should be simultaneous. He pointed out that the two issues were not linked with each other, because in the cease of withdrawals the Simla Agreement had laid down a time of 30 days.

Aug 24

In a press release issued in Geneva, the International Commission of Jurists urged the Indian Government to take, immediately, all necessary steps in order to liberate and repatriate the Pakistani prisoners of war detained in India.

Aug 24

A Pakistani official spokesman stated that active steps were being taken by the Pakistan Government to facilitate the return and rehabilitation of Pakistani nationals who had crossed over to India during the December 1971 War. Such

nationals, most of whom were non-Muslims, were reported to number between 40,000 and 60,000.

Aug 25

It was reported that difficulties had arisen between India and Pakistan over the delineation of the actual line of control in Kashmir, with doubts being raised by both sides over actual positions held at the time of cease-fire. Pakistan was reported to be eager about troops withdrawal while India was concerned over Pakistan's failure to recognize "Bangladesh."

Aug 25

The Indian Defence Minister, Javjivan Ram, told Parliament that, till June 1972, India had spent two and a quarter million dollars on the maintenance of over 90,000 prisoners detained in India since the India-Pakistan War in December 1971.

Aug 25

In New Delhi, a joint statement issued at the end of the first session of the official level talks between India and Pakistan stated that the two sides have "reviewed developments since the Simla Agreement in order to smooth implementation." Reports indicated that the session had dealt with military matters such as the delineation of the line of control of Kashmir and withdrawal of troops in other sectors.

Aug 25

President Bhutto said that another India-Pakistan summit conference would be possible in October 1972, though the exact date for it would be worked out by the Secretary-General of the Pakistan Foreign Ministry, Mr. Aziz Ahmad, who was currently holding talks with Indian officials in New Delhi.

Aug 26

In a joint communique issued at the end of a six-day visit to India of a high-powered Iraqi delegation led by the Foreign Minister, Mr. M. Saeed Abdul Baqi, India and Iraq declared that they were opposed to all attempts by colonial counties to impose their control over the Indian Ocean and the Gulf States. Mr. Baqi also appreciated the efforts made by India and Pakistan for reconciliation and hoped that the Simla

Agreement between them would lead to a durable peace on the subcontinent.

Aug 26

Pakistan's Ministry of Interior announced that all Indian nationals, who had been stranded in Pakistan on account of the war in December 1971, were free to leave the country by air, sea or land.

Aug 27

Indian sources revealed: that the officials' talks being held in New Delhi to find out differences, that were holding up the implementation of the Simla agreement, were progressing reasonably well; that Pakistan's non-recognition of Bangladesh and the Chinese vote in the Security Council had put the clock back; and that there was no move to hold a second summit in another fortnight or so.

Aug 28

Speaking at a dinner given in his honour in Rawalpindi, the visiting Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister, Mr. Chiao Kuan-Hua, called for the implementation of the UN Resolution of December 1971 on the India-Pakistan conflict; described President Bhutto's offer to Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, for talks without preconditions, as "reasonable" which "should be welcomed and responded to": and said that President Bhutto had made a positive contribution in reaching a partial troop withdrawal agreement with India which "should be implemented conscientiously"

Aug 28

India and Pakistan decided to extend for another day their official-level talks being held in New Delhi. Earlier, at the request of the head of the Pakistan delegation, Mr. Aziz Ahmad, a meeting had been held between him and the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in which she was reported to have told the Pakistani representative that India had been disturbed by the visit of the Chinese Vice Foreign Minister of Pakistan and by the Chinese veto on "Bangladesh" admission – actions which ran contrary to the spirit of the Simla Agreement, and that the countries of the

region should settle their problems without outside interference.

Aug 28

The Government of India issued a rejoinder to the International Commission of Jurists' call for the early repatriation of Pakistani prisoners of war, in which it stated that negotiations were in progress with Pakistan to bring durable peace in the sub-continent and there was hope that a settlement would soon be reached between India, Pakistan and "Bangladesh."

Aug 29

In a joint communiqué, issued at the conclusion of the 5-day talks held in New Delhi between representative of India and Pakistan, both countries reaffirmed their determination to implement the provisions of the Simla Agreement; the representatives proposed to their respective Governments to extend the period for withdrawals of troops to international borders, from 4 to 17 September, in view of "certain practical difficulties", and recommended that the line of control in Kashmir resulting from the cease-fire of 17 December, 1971 be delineated by 4 September along its entire length and respected by both sides without prejudice to the recognized position of either sides. It was also recommended that the leaders from Tharparker in Sind Province (Pakistan) to persuade members of the minority community to return to their homes in the Province.

Aug 30

The Indian Minister for External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, told Parliament that any further delay by Pakistan in recognizing Bangladesh would "hamper the process of durable peace and normalization of relations". He added that he had told the Pakistan officials delegation in New Delhi, that the question of Pakistani POWs could not be settled without the participation and agreement of the Government of Bangladesh.

Aug 30

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi stated that it was in the interest of the Government and people of Pakistan

that the Simla Agreement should be implemented in the spirit it was concluded. She also advised Pakistan not to involve itself in high power games.

Aug 30

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman announced that Pakistan had contacted India to arrange the visit of Pakistan political leaders to the Indian occupied areas of Sind. The visit, which was agreed upon at a recent meeting held in New Delhi between India and Pakistan officials, was aimed at assuring the inhabitants of the region, who were displaced during the 1971 war, that they could be welcomed to return to their homes in Pakistan.

September 1

The Indian Defence Minister, Mr. Jagivan Ram, told the Lok Sabha that any external military aid for Pakistan would endanger a lasting peace on the subcontinent, hence, India was intently following reports that Pakistan's CENTO partners (Turkey and Iran) were enabling Islamabad to rearm itself.

Sep 1

The Indian Foreign Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, told the Rajya Sabha: that India would withdraw its troops from the areas occupied during the last December War with Pakistan; that Pakistan would have to withdraw its troops from the areas in Kashmir seized after the war had ended; and that India would see that the UN Observers no longer played a role in Kashmir as the war had changed the situation there.

Sep 2

The Indian Minister for Defence Production, Vidya Charan Shukla, told Parliament that negotiation had started between Pakistan and India, for the repatriation of Indian nationals stranded and detained in Pakistan, since the December 1971 war.

Sep 2

The Press Trust of India News Agency reported that the Soviet Union and Pakistan had contacted each other, at the highest level, regarding recent developments in the subcontinent. The USSR was understood to have renewed its

call for the early recognition by Pakistan of “Bangladesh” and for tripartite peace talks involving India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.”

Sep 3

The President of Pakistan, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, declared that Pakistan would faithfully implement the Simla Accord and withdraw its forces to the positions as they had existed on 17 December 1971, when the cease-fire between India and Pakistan had been agreed upon. He also stated that Pakistan would retain the Chamb Saliend which was of great strategic importance.

Sep 5

Indian officials stated that difficulties that had arisen between the Indian and Pakistan military representatives during their current negotiations, at Wagah, regarding the delineation of the line of control had caused a delay in the withdrawal of troops of the two countries from captured territories. Last August officials of the two countries had agreed after their meeting, in New Delhi, that delineation should be completed by 4 September and withdrawal by 15 September 1972.

Sep 14

It was officially announced in Islamabad that the Governments of India and Pakistan had agreed to exchange, between 16 to 19 September, civilian internees who had been captured from the territories of either side. Pakistan nationals of this category were about 700 whereas Indian nationals numbered 272.

Sep 14

During the stopover of the “Prime Minister of Bangladesh”, Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, in New Delhi, on his way back home from Geneva, the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi told him that India would not release the 93000 Pakistani prisoners of war until Pakistan recognized “Bangladesh” and would cooperate with his “Government” in holding “war crimes trials” for them. The Sheikh reiterated that he would not meet President Bhutto until Pakistan recognized Bangladesh and expressed his determination to try Pakistani POWs.

Sep 15

President Bhutto stated that the withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani troops to the international border had been delayed because of certain difficulties.

Sep 15

An Indian Defence Ministry spokesman stated that India was holding 91,401 Pakistani POWs who had surrendered to the “joint command” of Indian and “Bangladesh” in the Eastern sector on 17 December, 1971. He said that while 74,856 POWs were military and para-military personnel, the remaining 16,545 were civilians.

Sep 16

In accordance with the Pakistan-India agreement on the exchange of civilian internees, Pakistan handed over to India at Wagah, all the Indian nationals who had been detained in Pakistan as a result of the December 1971 India-Pakistan War.

Sep 17

In a joint communique issued at the conclusion of the official visit of the Iranian Foreign Minister, called for an early release, by India of Pakistan POWs.

Sep 19

President Z.A. Bhutto expressed the hope that, despite difficulties, India and Pakistani troops would withdraw from the occupied areas, because it was in the interest of both countries. He further stated that delay in this regard amounted to a violation of the UN resolutions and the Simla Agreement, but “this is not from our side and we are not going to make an issue out of it.”

Sep 19

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman stated that Pakistan considered it desirable to settle the issue of overflights between India and Pakistan bilaterally.

Sep 19

A second batch of Pakistan civilian internees numbering 507 crossed into Pakistan from India via the Wagah border. This brought the total number of civilians repatriated from India in two days to 585.

Sep 20

According to reports the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, stated that the withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani forces would begin after the delineation of the Jammu and Kashmir control line had been finalized.

Sep 25

A spokesman of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) stated that India had continued to discharge release the 500 to 1000 sick and wounded Pakistani soldiers captured by India during the 1971 war.

Sep 26

A report from the Dacca correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, London, quoted "Bangladesh" officials as saying that about 1000 pro-Pakistan Bengali Muslims had already been tried and 5000 more cases were ready to be brought for trial. The report said that 20000 people accused of "collaborating" with the Pakistan Army were now in prison.

Sep 27

While commenting on reports that appeared in certain sections of the local press, a Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman declared that the India-Pakistan Agreement, signed at Simla, contained no secret clauses and that "Pakistan's rights and interests would beautifully be safeguarded while honouring the Agreement.

Sep 28

An official announcement from Islamabad stated that by 30 September, 123 sick and wounded Pakistani POWs would be repatriated by India. Pakistan would also repatriate 3 sick and wounded POWs to India. India had so far repatriated 284 sick and wounded soldiers prisoners and one civilian.

Sep 28

While commenting on All-India Radio reports, official sources in Islamabad denied the allegation that Indian armed forces personnel listed as missing were being held in Pakistan, and stated that Pakistan had supplied the complete list of Indian prisoners of war to the Indian Government through the International Red Cross.

Sep 30

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman denied that any approach had been made by President Bhutto to the Indian Premier for partial withdrawal of troops. He was commenting on a foreign news agency report from New Delhi.

Sep 30

Indian troops restored to unprovoked firing on a Pakistan outpost in the Kotli sector of Jammu and Kashmir. The incident was described by a Pakistan military spokesman as the most serious since the Simla Agreement and the first of its kind. A protest was lodged with the Indian Government.

Sep 30

Another 42 sick and wounded Pakistani POWs arrived from India by ICRC plane.

October 1

A Turko-Afghan joint communique, issued at the conclusion of the visit of the Afghan King to Turkey, said that the two sides hoped the Pakistan-India Summit Conference at Simla marked “a first step in the establishment of security and a just and lasting peace in the area.”

Oct 2

President Z.A. Bhutto of Pakistan said that Pakistan had signed the Simla Agreement to honour it sincerely, however Pakistan alone could not determine the fate of the Accord. He said, it was for the other side also to honour the spirit of the agreement.

Oct 3

The Indian Foreign Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, told the UN General Assembly that withdrawals by Indian and Pakistani troops to their sides of the border would take place after the delineation of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir.

Oct 3

It was announced in New Delhi that 6 Pakistani POWs were killed and 19 wounded in camp in Madhya Pradesh, Central India, when Police fired on a “rebellious group” of prisoners.

Oct 3

A Pakistan Government spokesman repudiated that Indian

claim that the Pakistan sector commanders had conceded having intruded into Indian-held territory in Kotli sector on 30 September.

Oct 4

In a speech before the UN General Assembly the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Haluk Bayulken, made a strong plea for the release of Pakistani POWs held in India since the last December Indo-Pakistan War.

Oct 4

An official announcement from Islamabad said that a protest had been lodged with India by Pakistan which took a very serious view of the use of force by India against unarmed Pakistani POWs which had resulted in heavy casualties among them.

Oct 4

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting of Pakistan, Maulana Kausar Nizai, said that Pakistan would draw the attention of the Indian Government towards a serious violation of the Simla Agreement by its propaganda machinery which had unleashed a campaign of hatred against Pakistan.

Oct 4

The Vice-President of Pakistan, Mr. Nurul Amin, said that the violation of the Simla Accord would have disastrous effects on Southeast Asia. He was commenting on the recent border violations by India.

Oct 5

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman expressed surprise at the notice of the Director-General of Civil Aviation of India to all the foreign airlines to follow new routes across the India-Pakistan border for international flights. He described this unilateral action of India as contravention of established international practice.

Oct 5

It was officially stated in Islamabad that 8 Pakistani POWs were killed and 20 wounded in a camp located at Dhanna in the Indian Province of Madhya Pradesh, as a result of firing by the Indians on 3 October.

Oct 6

President Bhutto said that he entered into no secret deal with India at Simla, since he did not believe in closed-door politics or clandestine diplomacy.

Oct 7

A daily of Cairo, Akhbar-el-Yoam, charged that the Soviet Union had used its facilities in Egypt to airlift weapons to India during December 1971 Indo-Pakistan War.

Oct 8

The Indian Prime minister, Mrs. Gandhi, said that India took the initiative for the Simla Agreement and was trying to solve outstanding disputes with Pakistan peacefully and bilaterally. But, she said, “some powers” did not want peace in the subcontinent for their personal grants.”

Oct 9

The President of the ruling Congress Party of India said that Pakistan’s recognition of “Bangladesh” would lead to the early release of the 90,000 Pakistani POWs in India.

Oct 10

The Indian Foreign Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, declared that the delineation of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir was an inescapable precondition for the withdrawal of Indian troops from the occupied Pakistan territory. He charged Pakistan with taking an obstructionists attitude in the delineation by raising new issues and delaying a settlement of the POWs issue by not recognizing “Bangladesh.”

Oct 10

The Afghan Foreign Minister, while speaking in the UN General Assembly, welcomed the spirit of détente prevailing on the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent.

Oct 10

The Shah of Iran, while speaking at a dinner held in his honour in Moscow, expressed the hope for the speediest solution of Indo-Pakistan issues.

Oct 13

Six Pakistani POWs were killed when guards opened fire at a camp in the Uttar Pardesh State of India. A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman expressed concern over the incident.

Oct 14

Pakistan lodged a strong protest with India and the UN Secretary-General against the recurrence of the use of force on unarmed Pakistani POWs by India.

Oct 22

In an interview with the representative of Dawn, Karachi, in New Delhi, the Indian Foreign Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, said that talks between the representatives of the Government of Pakistan and India could be held after the withdrawal of troops had begun.

Oct 22

An Indian daily, Indian Express, disclosed that India had reorganized Indian Air Force and Army establishments along West Pakistan border in view of the December 1971 India-Pakistan War.

Oct 24

Official sources in Islamabad said that letters had been exchanged between the Indian Prime Minister and the President of Pakistan relating to smooth implementation of the Simla Agreement.

Oct 25

It was disclosed that in an interview with Elseveirs Magazine, Amsterdam, on 1 October, President Bhutto had said that Pakistan and India had no other choice but to live as good neighbours irrespective of their peculiar relations with the peoples Republic of China and the Soviet Union.

Oct 26

The Indian Premier, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, welcomed President of Pakistan, Z.A. Bhutto's statement in which he had stressed the need for friendship with India and peace in Southeast Asia. She ruled out the possibility of an immediate summit meeting between herself and President Bhutto and said that it could be held after the delineation of the line of control in Kashmir and withdrawal of troops.

Oct 28

The Christian Science Monitor of Boston, US, reported that the Indian Army was accused by many in "Bangladesh" of having "hauled away" Pakistani weapons, mill equipment and

a good part of the jute crop, and that dissatisfaction was increasing because of the fear of Indian domination.

Oct 29

It was reported that the Pakistan Army Chief of Staff, in his reply to the Indian Army Chief of Staff, had said that the senior military commanders of the two sides should meet again as soon as possible to try to resolve the differences in spirit of goodwill.

Oct 30

Pakistan urged the UN General Assembly's Third Committee to take account of the fate of over 90 thousand Pakistanis who were illegally detained in India even ten months after the cessation of hostilities.

Oct 30

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman expressed deep shock at the killing of another four Pakistani POWs and the injuring of several others by Indian guards. He said that Pakistan had lodged a strong protest with India at the recent incident.

Oct 31

It was reported that, while speaking in the current session of the British Parliament, Queen Elizabeth II has expressed the hope that the outstanding disputes between Pakistan, India and "Bangladesh" would be settled soon. She said, Britain could make arrangements for high level talks between Pakistan and "Bangladesh".

November 3

The Indian Government decided to repatriate 300 Pakistanis, mostly women and children, presently detained in India.

Nov 4

Pakistan official sources stated that India had declared that unless Pakistan have given up to its claim on Thaku Chak, the Indian Army would not vacate a sizeable portion of Pakistan's territory in Sialkot district.

Nov 5

It was officially stated in Islamabad that Pakistan had accepted the Indian proposal that the senior military commanders of the two countries should meet at Wagah on 7 November.

Nov 7

One hundred civilian Pakistani POWs, all women and children, were repatriated to Pakistan by the Indian Government.

Nov 10

A fourth batch of 89 sick and wounded Pakistani POWs and civilian internees detained in India were repatriated to Pakistan.

Nov 17

A Pakistan Government spokesman said that the Indian troops had fired on Pakistan's forward position in the Sulemanki sector and had committed numerous cease-fire violations in the Hajira sector of Kashmir. He further stated that the Pakistan Government had protested to the Indian authorities against these incidents.

Nov 19

It was reported that India and Pakistan had agreed to hold direct talks on the Issue of over-flights of civil aircrafts. India had banned Pakistani over-flights in early 1971.

Nov 20

India and "Bangladesh" were reported to have proposed to repatriate the family members of Pakistani civilian internees and POWs held in Indian camps.

Nov 21

President Bhutto announced that he would repatriate 10,000 Bengalees, at present in West Pakistan, to reciprocate the decision of the Indian and "Bangladesh" Governments to release 6,000 women and children of Pakistan POWs interned in India.

Nov 22

A UN spokesman disclosed that the UN Under Secretary for special Political Affairs, Mr. Roberto Guyers, had recently visited Dacca, Islamabad and New Delhi, on behalf of the Secretary-General, to assist in the search for solutions to questions of common concern., "Guyers' talks were helpful and constructive, and contacts will continue", he added.

Nov 23

Diplomatic sources at the United Nations revealed that an

agreement had been reached in principle on a compromise which permitted the General Assembly to adopt, without a divisive note, a pending resolution in favour of the return of the 90,000 Pakistani POWs detained in India since the December 1971 War. While Yugoslavia and 21 other countries had sponsored the first resolution, Argentina was reported to be co-sponsors for the resolution.

Nov 23

It was reported that in an interview given to Mr. R.K. Karnjia, the editor of the Blitz, Bombay, on 31 October 1972, the President of Pakistan had stated that our principle objective is more than getting back our occupied territories and prisoners of war. Our principle concern is to live in peace with your country (India). That is more important”.

Nov 24

Informed circles in New Delhi expressed the hope that Pakistan’s decision to allow 10,000 Bengali women and children to return to their homeland was not conditional, and said that the issue of Pakistan POWs should not be lined with that of civilian internees. The All-Indian Radio, meanwhile, announced that India and “Bangladesh” were studying Pakistan’s decision in consultation with each other.

Nov 24

While reporting on the firing incident at camp 35 in Allahabad, India, on 13 October, 1972, in which 6 Pakistani POWs had been killed by Indian guards, the ICRC said that of the 6 POWs killed “two at least, if not three, seemed to be case of cold-blooded murder than self-defence”. The text of the report was released by the Pakistan Government.

Nov 24

It was reported that the Pakistan Government had lodged a protest with the Indian Government against its barbaric treatment of Pakistani POWs detained in India and had also drawn the attention of the UN Secretary-General, the ICRC and foreign Governments to their continued mistreatment.

Nov 24

The Indian Defence Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, told Parliament that the repatriation of Pakistani POWs would

“depend on the readiness of all concerned to solve the problems involved”.

Nov 25

While speaking to the press, the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, reaffirmed that India would strive for friendship with Pakistan while skipping itself.... prepared for any consequences. She said that Power politics was vague politics and that India had no ambitions to become a big power.

Nov 25

A spokesman of the Pakistan Foreign Office appealed to the signatories of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 to become active to ensure the observance of the Convention by India. He accused India of maltreating the Pakistani POWs and said that they should be treated in accordance with the terms of the Convention and should be repatriated without delay, because repatriation hinged on “cessation of hostilities” and nothing else.

Nov 25

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman issued statement and showed a map to the press which refuted the Indian claim that agreement had been reached earlier between Indian and Pakistani senior military commanders only in regard to 19 camps, and that the delineation of the Line of Control in Kashmir had been delayed because Pakistan had raised a fresh controversy in regard to the Thako Chak area. He said that the map displayed by him had been delayed only because India, on second thought, had refused to include it in the final agreement.

Nov 26

It was officially announced in New Delhi that the families of Pakistani civil internees and prisoners of war, detained in India, would be repatriated, via the Wagha Check Post, at a date settled by mutual agreement. The decision to implement the India-“Bangladesh” offer to repatriate them follows Pakistan’s announcement to allow 10,000 Bengali women and children to return to their homes in “Bangladesh”.

Nov 27

President Z.A. Bhutto announced his Government’s unilateral

decision to release all Indian POWs (617 in all), immediately and without precondition, in order to fulfil its obligation under the Geneva Convention and the Security Council resolution of December 1971.

Nov 27

The Indian Foreign Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, announced in Parliament his Government's offer to repatriate the 540 Pakistani POWs captured on India's western front during the December 1971 war. The decision does not affect the 90,000 Pakistani troops and civilians taken in "Bangladesh". Pakistani POWs during the Simla peace talks in July 1972.

Nov 27

A Pakistani Government spokesman described the claim by India, that it had first offered to free the 540 Pakistani POWs at the Simla summit meeting, a "perverse response" to the Pakistan President's generous gesture to unilaterally release all Indian POWs held in Pakistan. He said that no such proposal had been made by the Indian side during the Simla talks.

Nov 28

The Army Chiefs of India and Pakistan, who met in Lahore, discussed various courses for the settlement of the Thako Chak issue and decided to refer the question back to their respective Governments. The two Chiefs said that they had disagreed over the interpretation of para 4 of the Simla Agreement.

Nov 28

In Britain a Conservative MP, Mr. Johan Wilkinson, declared in the House of Commons that the Indian Prime Minister should be told of Britain's humanitarian concern at the detention of 90,000 Pakistan POWs "many of whom have family connections in this country". He also urged the British Prime Minister to draw the attention of the "Bangladesh Government" to "our concern that political trials in that country might hinder the way of reconciliation". The Liberal Party leader, Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, also urged India to release the Pakistani POWs.

Nov 29

It was reported that the General Assembly would take up that agenda item on “admission of new members to the UN”, after “Bangladesh” gave its approval to the arrangements agreed between the co-sponsors of the two draft resolutions on the question. According to the arrangements a formula had been devised whereby there would be two draft resolutions – one expressing the desire that “Bangladesh” be made a member of the UN, and the other for the release of Pakistani POWs held in India – and the President of the Assembly would declare that the two were “interdependent”.

Nov 30

The Indian Foreign Minister, Sardar Sawarn Singh, stated in parliament that India was willing to consider another meeting with Pakistan, at the level of Chiefs of Staff “or a different level”, to arrive at a settlement on two and a half square kilometers of territory (Thako Chak), which had delayed an agreement on the demarcation line in Kashmir and thus the implementation of the Simla Agreement.

Nov 30

All-India Radio quoting an Indian Defence Department Press Release, announced that on 28 November one Pakistani POW had been killed and two injured while trying to escape from the POWs camp at Ramgarh, India.

December 1

In a statement issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Pakistan Government disclosed that it had sent a protest note to the Indian Government at the recent killing of another Pakistani POW in Indian custody and the wounding of two others. It also called upon India to take effective steps to stop forthwith the carnage of these defenseless people.

Dec 1

540 Pakistani and 616 Indian POWs, captured during the India-Pakistan War of December 1971, were repatriated across the border at Wagah, near Lahore.

Dec 1

In a joint communique, issued at the conclusion of the Turkish Foreign Minister’s visit to Jordan, Turkey and Jordan

stated “the repatriation of the Pakistani POWs will constitute a major step towards normalization of relations between the countries of the subcontinent.

Dec 2

A Pakistan Government official handout stated that , on 28 November 1972, in two separate firing incidents at Pakistani POWs camps at Ramgarh and Meerut in India, three Pakistani POW had been killed and one wounded. Pakistan, it was stated, had already conveyed its protest to the Government of India at the killing of the POWs by Indian armed guards.

Dec 2

The “Bangladesh Foreign Minister”, Mr. Abdus Samad Azad, called for the immediate recognition of “Bangladesh” by Pakistan, in order to settle all issues in the subcontinent including the repatriation of Pakistani POWs; repeated his Government’s position that the resolutions recently adopted by the General Assembly on the admission of Bangladesh and the repatriation of POWs were not inter-dependent; and said that the Foreign Office was investigating the charges brought against the US diplomat, R.J. Carle of involvement in CIA activities and interference in “Bangladesh’s” internal politics.

Dec 3

A Pakistan official spokesman stated that the Pakistan Government deplored the reported intention of the Dacca authorities to bring to Dacca 250 Pakistani soldiers, held as POWs in India, for so-called war crimes trials. He added that this move would constitute defiance of the Geneva Conventions, the Security Council Resolution No. 307, the two resolutions unanimously adopted by the General Assembly recently, and would also hamper President Bhutto’s efforts for reconciliation and normalization of conditions in the subcontinent.

Dec 3

In an interview published in the Time Magazine, the Prime Minister of India Mrs. Gandhi, said that her country desired “real friendship with Pakistan and better relations with the Untied Stated and China”.

Dec 3

A Moscow Radio commentator said that the Soviet Union “sincerely favours” the establishment of lasting peace and good neighbourly relations between India, Pakistan and “Bangladesh”.

Dec 7

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman, while welcoming the Pakistan-India Army Chiefs accord on the line of control in Kashmir, stated that it had vindicated Pakistan’s stand on this problem. He added that the question at issue was not merely the 1.77 square miles area of Thako Chak but what was involved was principle that if Pakistan was adequately compensated with territory elsewhere along the line of control.

Dec 7

While speaking in Parliament, the Indian Foreign Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, urgently requested Pakistan to recognize “Bangladesh” and said that such a recognition was the pre-requisite for the release of the 90000 Pakistani POWs detained in India. The question he said, demanded three cornered talks between Pakistan, India and “Bangladesh”. He also said that India-Pakistan troops withdrawals would be finalized with in two weeks of agreement on a truce line in Kashmir.

Dec 8

The Indian Defence Minister told Lok Sabha that Pakistan would have to refund India the cost of maintaining 90,000 Pakistani POWs, and this financial demand to Pakistan would come up in any discussion on their release. He said that the Pakistani POWs were costing Indian Rs. 328,000 per day and that the Indian Government has so far spread Rs. 12,800,000 on their upkeep.

Dec 11

The Secretary-General of Pakistan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Aziz Ahmad, said that India had informed Pakistan that, simultaneously with the withdrawal of the troops of both countries in Kashmir, India would withdraw her troops from Pakistan territory across the international

border. India also stated that the withdrawal would be completed within 10 days i.e. by 21 December. While giving details of the territories given up by both sides, he stated: that compared to the old cease-fire line the new line appeared to be advantageous to Pakistan; that the juridical position of the UN observers along the cease fire line remained unchanged; that the new line was not an international border; and that it would be recognized by both sides without prejudice to the recognized positions of either sides – which meant that Kashmir remained a disputed territory between India and Pakistan.

Dec 13

An official press note of the Government of Pakistan stated that the withdrawal of Indian force from Pakistan territories had already started.

Dec 13

The Secretary-General of the Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated, in an interview, that the next step after the withdrawal of troops would be to convene a meeting of representatives of India and Pakistan to prepare for the next summit meeting between President Bhutto and the Indian Prime Minister. He added that the subjects on the agenda for the next summit would be: the repatriation of prisoners of war, steps for a durable peace as indicated in the Simla Agreement, a settlement of the Kashmir dispute, and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Dec 16

The UN General Assembly passed a resolution under which a 15-member committee was set up to draw up a plan for making the Indian Ocean a “Peace Zone”. Pakistan was appointed a member of the committee.

Dec 20

In a joint statement the Chiefs of the Army Staff of India and Pakistan reported to their respective Governments that their forces had withdrawn to their sides of the international borders in conformity with the Simla Agreement. India was reported to have vacated about 5200 square miles of territory

in the Provinces of Sind and Punjab while Pakistan had pulled out of 120 square miles in the Indian State of Punjab.

Dec 21

It was reported that, in an interview with the Press Trust of India, President Bhutto said that he would welcome a second meeting with the Indian Prime Minister, either in Islamabad or New Delhi.

Dec 21

Pakistan re-established administrative control over an area of 4500 square miles evacuated by the Indian troops in the Tharpakar district of Pakistan.

Dec 23

After visiting the areas in the Tharparkar district of Pakistan vacated by the Indians, journalists reported that Indian Army had severely damaged public and private properties, telecommunication and water resources, before vacating the 4500 square mil area.

Dec 27

In an interview to a correspondent of the French daily Le Monde, President Bhutto was reported to have said that under the terms of the Simla Agreement the next logical step after the withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani troops would be for the officials of the two countries to meet and work out the modality of a second meeting between the Indian Prime Minister and himself.

Dec 27

It was reported that Mr. Milton Bengamin, a correspondent of the US newspaper Washington Post, has revealed in a recent article that Pakistani POWs detained in India were being brutally treated by the Indian authorities. He said that he had based his articles on a secret report compiled by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on the POWs.

1973

January 4

Indian official sources denied that the Indian Prime Minister

had received an invitation from President Bhutto to visit Pakistan.

Jan 4

Ambassadors and diplomatic representatives of 13 foreign countries in Pakistan visited war-affected areas of Shakargarh and Phuklian, Punjab, vacated by India, and saw the magnitude of destruction and extent of damage done by the Indian Army during occupation.

Jan 5

An Indian Government spokesman described as “totally false” and “blatant propaganda” reports from Pakistan that Indian troops had committed wanton destruction before withdrawing from Pakistan territory. He was commenting on a statement attributed to the American Charged affairs in Pakistan that he saw “unbelievable devastation” in the former Indian-occupied areas.

Jan 6

A Pakistan official spokesman told newsmen that Pakistan had made representations to a large number of governments, the ICRC and other humanitarian organizations, drawing their attention to the delay in release and repatriation of POWs, by India and the treatment they were being subjected to in the Indian camps.

Jan 6

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that President Bhutto, in a communication to the Indian Premier, over the ‘hot line’, had emphasized the need for solving the question of Pakistan POWs in India.

Jan 8

A Pakistan Government spokesman clarified that the communication sent by President Bhutto to the Indian Premier was a letter, though its contents were transmitted by an officer on the hot line established between the army headquarters of the two countries and that it did not involve a talk between the two leaders.

Jan 8

The UN Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, expressed the hope that he would contribute towards the solution of still

unsettled problems, during his forthcoming trip to India, Pakistan and “Bangladesh”.

Jan 9

A Pakistan official spokesman said that Pakistan had expressed profound shock at the death of another Pakistani POW and had rejected the explanation that it was the result of a clash of two POWs.

Jan 12

Four Pakistani POWs were killed and several others injured when the Indian guards opened fire on them in a POW camp in Uttar Pardesh.

Jan 12

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that India had denied the existence of any torture cells or dungeons for the 93,000 Pakistani POWs.

Jan 13

Pakistan lodged a strong protest with India against the brutal killings of 4 Pakistani POWs and injuring of 10 others on 11 January.

Jan 13

It was reported that The Times of India, in its recent issue, had condemned India for her treatment of Pakistani POWs.

Jan 14

The Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Umit Haluk Bayulken, said that he was profoundly pained over the killing of Pakistani POWs in India and added that his government would continue her efforts for their repatriation.

Jan 14

It was reported that the Finance Minister of New Zealand had assured Pakistan of complete support of his government to secure an early release of Pakistani POWs.

Jan 14

The Sunday Nation of Nairobi called upon the Prime Ministers of India and “Bangladesh” to release Pakistani POWs and grant amnesty to those who were being termed as “collaborators”.

Jan 15

The ex-Army Chief of Staff of India, Field Marshall

Manekshaw, said that India should take account of possible dangers from Pakistan and China in her defence planning needs.

Jan 17

It was reported that India had accused the ICRC of making politically motivated reports on the condition of Pakistani POWs in Camps in India.

Jan 17

Pakistan strongly deplored the killing of one more Pakistani POW at a camp in Uttar Pradesh, India, on 16, January.

Jan 18

The leader of the right-wing opposition Swatantra Party of India, Mr. Piloo Mody, who returned from an 11-day visit to Pakistan said that India should unilaterally release the bulk of the 90,000 Pakistani POWs detained in India.

Jan 19

The Lebanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Khalil Abu Hamad, on his arrival in Pakistan on a four-day official visit, expressed the hope that all disputes between India and Pakistan would be solved on the basis of legitimate interests of the peoples, and said that his country would be willing to extend friendly help in achieving this objective. Later, he held talks with Pakistani officials.

Jan 19

The Times of India, in an editorial, pleaded for immediate release of Pakistani POWs.

Jan 22

The ex-Army Chief of Staff of India said that "Bangladesh" had not asked to interview 90,000 Pakistani POWs held in India neither had India made available to her any information about them.

Jan 22

The Indian Prime Minister's emissary left for Tehran for discussions with the Shah of Iran aimed at finding a way out of the present impasse in Indo-Pakistan relations.

Jan 22

King Feisal of Saudi Arabia called upon India to honour its

commitments as a signatory to the Geneva Conventions and release Pakistani POWs.

Jan 23

The Pakistan Minister of Communications and political affairs, Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi told the National Assembly that Pakistan would take up the question of repatriation of POWs to the Security Council if the situation so demanded.

Jan 23

It was reported that the Albanian President, Hazhi Lleshi, and the Foreign Minister of Albania had conveyed to the Pakistan Ambassador their deep concern over the delay in the return of Pakistani POWs.

Jan 25

Pakistan deplored India's decision to extern the Chief Delegate of the ICRC in New Delhi, and described it as a "most unfortunate" development.

Jan 26

The report of the ICRC, released today, said that the treatment of Indian POWs by Pakistan was "the best possible".

Jan 27

Pakistan official sources confirmed that President Bhutto had received a reply from the Indian Prime Minister to his letter of 21 December.

Jan 29

The British newspapers, *Gardian* and *The Times* of London, called for the release of Pakistani POWs.

Jan 30

The visiting Egyptian Editor of the Cairo daily, *Al-Ahram*, Mr. M.H. Heykal, said in New Delhi that most of the aid from the Soviet Union to India during the East Pakistan crisis in 1971 passed through Egypt with the knowledge of the Egyptian Government.

Jan 31

In an editorial, *The New York Times* called for the release of Pakistani POWs and said that their release "cannot legitimately be said to the recognition issue".

February 1

The visiting Editor-in-Chief of the Cairo daily al-Ahram, said in Karachi, that Soviet aid to India passed through Egypt but not during the Indo-Pakistan War of 1971.

Feb 2

It was reported that relations between India and the ICRC were heading for a “definite rupture.” The quarrel between the two was provoked by an ICRC report regarding the atrocities being committed on Pakistani POWs held in Indian camps.

Feb 3

Speaking in the US Senate, Senator Thurmond condemned India for holding Pakistani POWs. He said that imprisonment of people as a means of gaining bargaining advantage was contrary to the tenants of international law.

Feb 3

In an interview, the Iranian Prime Minister, Mr. Amir Abbas Hoveyda, said that Indo-Pakistan peace was of “extreme importance” to Iran.

Feb 4

A British leader, Mr. Cyrill Smith, criticized India for violation of the Geneva Conventions and appealed to the British people to support Pakistan on the human problem of the Pakistani POWs.

Feb 5

The Washington Post, in an editorial, said that “India had not honoured its obligations under the Geneva Convention to return prisoners upon cessation of active hostilities and refuted that some prisoners have been mistreated, even tortured and killed.”

Feb 6

In a report, the International Commission of Jurists protested against the detention in India of 93,000 Pakistani POWs and also condemned the living conditions of non-Bengalis in “Bangladesh”. The commission proposed that a neutral international tribunal should be formed for “war crimes trials” in “Bangladesh.”

Feb 7

The US Senator, Mr. Edward Kennedy, called on India, Pakistan and Bangladesh to support the efforts of the UN secretary-general to break the diplomatic deadlock over the issue of Pakistani POWs, during his mission to Southeast Asia.

Feb 8

In an interview to the Editor of The Time of Ceylon, President of Pakistan Mr. Bhutto said that Pakistan would welcome any initiative Ceylon might take for the repatriation of Pakistani POWs.

Feb 9

At the conclusion of his three-days visit to Pakistan, the UN Secretary-General said that he had “certain ideas” to find “a way out of the stalemate” which he discussed with the Indian and Pakistan Governments.

Feb 11

Ambassadors and diplomats from 18 countries visited the war affected areas of Shakargarh (West Pakistan). The diplomats were reported to have expressed their surprise over the damage done to civilian areas by the Indian Army.

Feb 11

Before leaving for Bangkok, the UN Secretary-General said in Calcutta (India) that his visits to India, Pakistan and Bangladesh had “improved the atmosphere” and that he had found some points of agreements which could provide a basis for an accord.

Feb 14

The North Korean Foreign Minister, Mr. Ho Dam, on his arrival in Karachi, expressed the hope that the problems between India and Pakistan including the repatriation of Pakistani POWs would be resolved in peaceful manner.

Feb 21

It was reported that the daily Ganakatha of Dacca in an editorial has said that there was no truth in the contention of the Indian Government that since the Pakistan troops surrendered to the so-called joint command, 90,000 Pakistan

POWs could not be repatriated without the permission of Bangladesh.”

Feb 21

In a note to the Indian Government, Pakistan strongly protested against the torture of Pakistani POWs by the Indian authorities.

Feb 22

According to a press release of the Pakistan Ministry of Defence, Pakistan had lodged a protest with India, through the ICRC, for charging customs duty from the Pakistani POWs on private gift parcels sent to them from Pakistan.

Feb 22

The Indian Foreign Minister ruled out the possibility of a summit between the Indian Prime Minister and President of Pakistan until “certain preparatory work has been completed at the officials level.”

Feb 27

The Indian Prime Minister said that the interests of “Bangladesh” on the question of the release of Pakistani POWs could not be ignored.

Feb 27

The visiting special envoy of the Libyan President, Dr. Ali Treky, called for immediate repatriation of Pakistani POWs detained in India.

March 2

President Z.A. Bhutto was reported to have told the visiting Editor-in-Chief of a Cairo daily Al-Ahram, Mr. Husnain Heykal, that Pakistan wanted a comprehensive settlement of the POWs and all other major issues before she recognized “Bangladesh”

Mar 2

Speaking in the Parliament, the Indian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. S.P. Singh, rejected alleged charges by China that India was posing a threat to China and Pakistan.

Mar 9

According to reports, the United States had promised Pakistan diplomatic help in seeking the returning of her POWs held by India.

Mar 10

In an interview published in an Indian daily, Statesman, the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi said that the entire border between India and Pakistan including Kashmir could be made soft if there was friendship between the two countries India and Pakistan.

Mar 15

President Bhutto urged India not to over react to the US decision to ease the embargo on arms shipments to Pakistan. He also invited the Indian Prime Minister to visit Pakistan for talks on normalizing situation in the subcontinent.

Mar 17

According to reports, the Amnesty International had urged the Indian Government to release the Pakistani civilian POWs, held by India.

Mar 18

In a joint communique issued at the conclusion of the Egyptian Foreign Minister's visit to Pakistan, Egypt and Pakistan expressed the hope that "all the outstanding problems" between the countries of the subcontinent "including that of the prisoners of war would be satisfactorily and soon resolved".

Mar 21

The Pakistan Minister for Political Affairs and Communications, Mr. G.M. Jatoi, said that the trial of some of the Pakistani POWs by "Bangladesh" would be "retrograde move fraught with the gravest consequences."

Mar 22

The Indian Foreign Minister stated in the Parliament that India might take the initiative in breaking the existing deadlock in Indo-Pakistan relations.

Mar 22

According to a BBC report, the "Bangladesh Government" would hold trial of some of Pakistan POWs in May.

Mar 25

The Secretary-General of the Islamic Secretariat, Tengku Abdul Rahman, called upon the Islamic Conference of

Muslim Foreign Ministers, meeting in Benghazi Libya, to press India to expedite the release of Pakistani POWs.

Mar 27

The Islamic conference of Foreign Ministers urged the Indian Government to release the Pakistani POWs. It noted with “deep concern” that the POWs were suffering from torture, lack of medical care and that many had been shot dead or wounded according to reports of the Red Cross.

Mar 30

The Indian Prime Minister was reported to have said in an interview with the editor of Al-Ahram, a Cairo daily, that India was prepared to release the Pakistani POWs as part of an overall settlement of Indo-Pakistan problems.

Mar 30

According to reports, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr. Adam Malik, said that Indonesia “would like to be informed” about the problems of 93,000 Pakistani POWs held by India.

Mar 30

A delegation, representing the families of Pakistani POWs detained in India, visited the UN to appeal for their repatriation.

Mar 31

The Special Assistant to the President of Pakistan, Mr. Rafi Raza, expressed the hope that India would pay heed to the resolution, adopted by the fourth Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Islamic countries, calling for immediate release of Pakistani POWs.

April 1

The Pakistan Government demanded an impartial inquiry into the death of a Pakistani POW in India on 31, March.

Apr 2

A BBC correspondent reported from Dacca that the Bangladesh Government had prepared the final list of those Pakistani POWs whom it intended to try shortly.

Apr 2

Another Pakistani POW, who was wounded on 31 March, succumbed to his injuries.

Apr 3

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that Pakistan had demanded an impartial enquiry into the death of Pakistani POWs after the recent killing of yet another two POWs in an Indian Camp.

Apr 4

The Jordanian Parliament appealed to the Indian Prime Minister to release the Pakistani POWs.

Apr 5

A Pakistan official spokesman said that Pakistan had invoked Article 1 of the Geneva Convention and had approached all the signatories to the Convention in order to put pressure on India to make her respect the Geneva Convention while dealing with the question of Pakistan POWs.

Apr 5

The US Senator Mike Mansfield (Democratic) and Senator Huger Scott (Republican) urged India to release Pakistan POWs in an efforts to improve relations between India and Pakistan and to restore a degree of stability to the subcontinent.

Apr 5

The “Bangladesh Foreign Minister”, Dr. Kamal Hossain, said that no dramatic developments should be expected from the current talks between India and “Bangladesh” on the future of Pakistan POWs.

Apr 6

India handed over to “Bangladesh” one of the three Pakistani ships captured during the last war.

Apr 7

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman described as absurd and totally baseless the Indian allegation that 12 Indian POWs had been shot by the Pakistan Army.

Apr 11

According to reports from New Delhi, “Bangladesh” might agree to the release of the bulk of the Pakistan POWs if Pakistan offered to repatriate Bengalees stranded there.

Apr 12

The Indian Defence Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, assured the

Parliamentary Consultative Committee that in reviewing the Country's preparedness to protect vital areas, the government had taken into account steps taken by Pakistan to strengthen her armed forces.

Apr 13

In an interview to the BBC broadcasted today, the Iranian Prime Minister, MR. Abbas Hoveida, called for the release of Pakistani POWs held in India.

Apr 14

The Swiss Aambassador to India, who arrived in Pakistan on 13 April on a brief visit, met Foreign Office officials. During the discussion a number of outstanding Indo-Pakistan problems were discussed.

Apr 15

The President of Pakistan said that it was now the turn of the Indian Prime Minster to visit Pakistan so that "we again meet and discuss our problems". He said that the issue of Pakistani POWs was the most important problems.

Apr 17

A joint Indo – "Bangladesh" declaration offered Pakistan the repatriation of most of the 93,000 Pakistani POWs simultaneously with Pakistan's repatriation of the strandard Bengalees there, as well as her acceptance of non-Bengalees from "Bangladesh."

Apr 17

A Pakistan official spokesman declined to comment on the India – "Bangladesh" joint declaration until the text of the declaration had been received.

Apr 17

It was announced in Dacca that 195 Pakistani POWs would appear before a special tribunal next month to face "war crime" charges.

Apr 17

The National Assembly of Kuwait urged the Indian Government to release immediately and unconditionally Pakistani POWs.

Apr 18

A UN spokesman said that UN Secretary-General had

received Indo-Bangladesh joint communique concerning Pakistani POWs, and that he was studying it.

Apr 19

The Indian Defence Minister told Parliament that 47 Pakistani Pows had died in the Indian camps due to illness, and disciplinary action was taken against 149 POWs, including 111 officers, for digging escape tunnels.

Apr 20

The US Deputy Secretary of State said in New Delhi that from 1965 till now the Soviet military aid to India was eight times more than what the US gave to entire Asia during the same period. He also said that the issues between India and Pakistan must be resolved through negotiations between the two countries.

Apr 21

A Pakistan official spokesman said that at least 120 Pakistani POWs and civilians had been reported to have died of illness in Indian camps. He said that this was besides 45 POWs who had been killed by Indian guards. He further said that no Bengali had been killed in Pakistan.

Apr 23

The Pakistan Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs said that the New Delhi declaration on POWs had warranted a certain amount of optimism and that, given goodwill on both sides, he did not force any difficulty in resolving this issue. He said that the dialogue which had stopped would be resumed.

Apr 24

The Indian Foreign Minister expressed the hope that Pakistan would accept the basic principle that humanitarian issues arising for the 1971 War would be settled together. He regretted that Pakistan had taken an extreme position in her reply to the Indo-Bangladesh joint declaration. He further said that at one time she had suggested that she would reconcile to the trial of 1000 POWs but now she was opposing trial of even 195.

Apr 25

Indian official sources said that the Indian Government had no plan at present to send any official to Pakistan.

Apr 25

The Indian Minister for Defence Production said that India had been forced to take a new look at her entire strategy in view of the alarming increase in the power of Pakistan's armed forces.

Apr 25

It was reported that India had handed over 99 Pakistani Razakaras to "Bangladesh".

Apr 25

The Pakistan Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, while commenting on the Indian Foreign Minister's statement, denied that Pakistan ever suggested trial of POWs. He said that Pakistan under no circumstances would accept the position that any Pakistani POW, military or civilian could be tried by "Bangladesh".

Apr 27

The UN Secretary of State said that his country endorsed the Security Council resolution calling for the repatriation of Pakistani POWs.

Apr 27

The Indian Prime Minister said that an Indian official might visit Pakistan shortly to discuss the Indo-Bangladesh offer for simultaneous repatriation of Pakistani POWs, Benglaees in Pakistan and Pakistan nationals in Bangladesh.

Apr 28

In a joint communique issued at the end of two-day visit of the Indian Prime Minister to Ceylon, India and Ceylon expressed the hope that tension in the subcontinent would be eased soon and Pakistan, India and Bangladesh would be able to solve their problems peacefully.

Apr 29

It was reported that the US Senator, Edward Kennedy, in a letter to President Bhutto, had expressed his concern for Pakistani POWs in India.

May 2

India handed over to “Bangladesh” a third batch of Razakars, to stand trial for being loyal to Pakistan during the 1971 Bangladesh crisis. India had so far handed over 320 Razakars who had crossed over to India during the 1971 war and another 600 were reported to be still in Indian jails.

May 3

While explaining the delay in sending a reply to Pakistan’s response to the recent joint Indo-Bangladesh offer of a deal over POWs, the Indian Minister of State for External affairs told Parliament that India and Bangladesh were consulting over “a joint approach and common attitude.”

May 3

A second batch of 128 Pakistani who were stranded in Nepal during the 1971 India-Pakistan war, were airlifted to Karachi.

May 4

The Indian Minister of State for External Affairs informed Parliament that “Bangladesh” had not as yet submitted to New Delhi the list of Pakistani POWs who were to be tried by her for “war crimes.”

May 4

The Indian Defence Minister stated that India had spent about US \$ 20 millions, by the end of February 1973, on the Pakistani POWs and civilians detained in India.

May 9

In Rome, while speaking at the dinner given in honour of the Pakistan President’s special envoy, Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, during his tour of Europe, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed the hope that Pakistani POWs detained in India would be repatriated soon.

May 10

Pakistan filed an application before the International Court of Justice, at The Hague, under the Genocide Convention of 1948, praying the Court to forbid India from transferring any Pakistani POW to “Bangladesh” on charge of genocide.

May 11

While commenting in Parliament on Pakistan’s recent suggestion to send an Indian official to Pakistan to explain the

India-Bangladesh offer of 17 April 1973, the Indian External Affairs Minister declared that Pakistan must first accept the basic principles spelled out in the offer before further talks could be held on it.

May 11

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that India's rejection of Pakistan's invitation to send a representative for discussion of the India-Bangladesh statement of 17 April, 1973 showed that it was a propaganda ploy to divert world criticism against the continued captivity of 93,000 POWs in India.

May 16

When the question of POWs raised by Pakistan at the UN Committee of the Economic and Social Council, the "Bangladesh" representative at the UN defended his "country's" right to try war prisoners.

May 17

Hashim Qureshi, an accused in the hijacking case of the Indian Fokker Friendship plane "Ganga", was sentenced to 19 years imprisonment by Pakistani special court which found him to be an agent of India.

May 21

It was reported that in its reply to the latest Indian communication, the Pakistan Government had again urged the Indian Government to agree to hold talks, without preconditions, to end the present deadlock. The Indian Government had recently rejected Pakistan's invitation, of 20 April, in which she has asked India to send a representative to discuss the India-Bangladesh declaration of 17 April, 1973.

May 24

A Pakistan Foreign office spokesman refuted Indian allegations that by referring the POWs issue to the ICJ and the case of over-flights to the Council of the ICAO, the Pakistan Government had violated the provisions of the Simla Agreement. He asserted that Pakistan was keen to settle with India all humanitarian issues and the over-flights case through bilateral negotiations, as envisaged in the Simla Agreement.

May 24

In an interview with Kayhan International, Teheran, during his recent visit to Iran, President of Pakistan Z.A. Bhutto hinted that Pakistani POWs in India might be repatriated next autumn; that things might “brighten up” with India within the next few months; that he was unhappy with New Delhi’s attitude; and that the extended cooperation with Iran was more meaningful than a formal alliance.

May 24

The Indian daily Statesman wrote that the Indian Government was concerned that part of the “massive” American arms deliveries to Iran might reach Pakistan.

May 25

The Soviet Union and Afghanistan, in a joint communique issued during the Soviet President, Mr. Podgornyas’ visit to Afghanistan, called for the settlement of the disputable issues in the South Asian subcontinent in accordance with the Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan, and declared their support for the India-Bangladesh joint declaration of 17 April, 1973.

May 26

A US House Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee issued a report proposing a six-point blueprint for a possible South Asian peace settlement between Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, in which the United States could help in large-scale population transfers.

May 28

In an interview with the Australian Broadcasting Corporation the Indian Prime Minister stated: that the detention for 17 months of Pakistani POWs caused “no embarrassment” to India that India has no intention of persuading “Bangladesh” to compromise on the issue of the trail of 195 Pakistani POWs for “war crimes”; that Pakistan’s complaint to the ICJ was against the Simla Agreement which was being eroded by Pakistan.

May 29

A Pakistan official spokesman denied the Indian allegation

that Pakistan was creating tension on the Indo-Pakistan border.

May 31

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman stated that the ICJ had decided to postpone the hearing of Pakistan's application regarding the transfer of 195 Pakistani POWs to "Bangladesh" for trial, at the request of India and not Pakistan. He also gave details of the Indian letter to the ICJ in which India had challenged the Court's jurisdiction to adjudicate this case, and also of Pakistan's rejoinder to Indian letter.

June 1

The Indian Foreign Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, expressed the hope that "notwithstanding the negative attitude of Pakistan" discussion would start soon on the India-Bangladesh joint declaration on POWs. Referring to the trial of Pakistani POWs, he said that India did not recognize the competence of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) at the Hague.

Jun 2

A Pakistan official spokesman reciprocated the hope expressed by the Indian Foreign Minister that the dialogue between Pakistan and India would start soon on the question of POWs.

Jun 2

In a Czechoslovakia-India joint communiqué, issued at the conclusion of the Indian Foreign Minister's visit to Prague, both sides expressed the hope that "Bangladesh" would soon take her "legitimate place" in the UN and other international organizations. Czechoslovakia also welcomed last April's India-Bangladesh joint declaration regarding the repatriation of POWs and others.

Jun 4

Pakistan asked the ICJ to take interim measures of protection against India for her continued detention of Pakistani POWs and civil internees and the threatened transfer of 195 persons to "Bangladesh" for trial for alleged acts of genocide.

Jun 4

The Pakistan Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, Aziz Ahmad, told the National Assembly that Pakistan had made it clear to India that the question of repatriation of POWs would have to be settled before the implementation of other provisions of the Simla Agreement.

Jun 5

Pakistan appealed to the ICJ to make India reveal to names of 195 Pakistani POWs which she intended to turn over to “Bangladesh” to be tried for alleged war crimes.

Jun 7

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that the Government of Pakistan had received reports that the Indian Government was producing a film on Pakistani POWs with the aim of influencing world public opinion into believing that India was treating the POWs lavishly and was thus violating the third Convention on POWs which prohibited using POWs for any propaganda.

Jun 7

A Pakistani Foreign Office spokesman said that the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) had suggested that the overflight case be deferred and that Pakistan had accepted the suggestion in order to hold bilateral negotiations with India.

Jun 7

The Nepalese Prime Minister, Mr. Kirti Nidhi Bista, expressed the hope that India, Pakistan and Bangladesh would be able to find a solution acceptable to all, through discussions based on the spirit of the Simla Agreement.

Jun 7

Official source in New Delhi denied as absurd Pakistani charges that India had filmed Pakistani POWs.

Jun 8

It was reported that the President of the ICRC had said that legally, morally and on humanitarian considerations, the release and repatriation of Pakistani POWs should be affected immediately.

Jun 8

It was reported that the “Prime Minister of Bangladesh”, Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, in an interview with the Weekly Blitz, Bombay, had reaffirmed his “country’s” position that Pakistan’s petition to the ICJ would not prevent the proposed trial of 195 Pakistani POWs for alleged war crimes.

Jun 8

In a joint communiqué issued at the conclusion of its meeting, the CENTO Ministerial Council reaffirmed the vital importance it attached to the preservation of the independence and territorial integrity of the member states of the region. It also urged India to release Pakistani POWs without further delay.

Jun 11

It was reported that in an interview to The New York Times, the “Prime Minister of Bangladesh” had reiterated that the trial of Pakistani POWs would be held very soon.

Jun 11

The Indian Defence Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, said that India would feel free to take any “appropriate action” against Pakistan if she continued the “border violations”.

Jun 14

The Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Chi Peng-Fei, who arrived on a three-day official visit to Iran, endorsed the last month’s Pakistan-Iran joint communiqué calling for the early release of Pakistani POWs and urging “Bangladesh” to drop the trial of certain POWs. He said that UN resolution on the subcontinent should be thoroughly implemented. He also expressed China’s full support for Iran’s Gulf policy, which advocated non-interference of outside powers in the region.

Jun 14

The Indian Foreign Minister disclosed that he had sent a reply to the letter of the Pakistan Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs a day before. He had received the letter on the 16th of last month.

Jun 15

Four Pakistani POWs who returned to Pakistan spoke of maltreatment of POWs by India.

Jun 15

The Us President, Richard Nixon, said that he was hopeful that Pakistan and India would be able to resolve soon all their outstanding issues peacefully.

Jun 15

The Indian Prime Minister said in Belgrade that India would seek a durable peace with Pakistan.

Jun 15

The Indian Foreign Minister, who was on a visit to Finland, blamed Pakistan for the slow progress of détente in the subcontinent, but said that India would not give up trying to solve her differences with Pakistan peacefully.

Jun 16

It was reported that the Government of Pakistan had sent a protest note to India, through the Swiss Embassy, for her continued anti-Pakistan and malicious propaganda through All-India Radio.

Jun 17

It was reported that the Grand Mufti of Syria had expressed his extreme concern over the continued illegal detention of Pakistani POWs in India.

Jun 18

The ICJ announced that it had postponed next day's hearings on the case between India and Pakistan on Pakistani POWs on account of its work programme.

Jun 20

The Indian Foreign Minister said in Oslo that India had requested a meeting with the Pakistan Government in an effort to solve the post-war problems between the two countries. A spokesman of the Pakistan Government confirmed in Islamabad that India-Pakistan talks might be held shortly.

Jun 21

The Canadian Foreign Minister, Mitchell Sharp, said that Canada would not intervene in the dispute between India and Pakistan over POWs unless both sides requested it.

Jun 21

The Indian Foreign Minister denied reports that China had offered to mediate between India and Pakistan.

Jun 22

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that India had expressed her willingness to resume talks with Pakistan to discuss the problems resulting from 1971 war.

Jun 23

It was reported that the “Foreign Minister of Bangladesh”, Dr. Kamal Hosain, had expressed satisfaction over the proposed talks between Pakistan and India. He had said that the Pakistan Government had been pressurized by the world opinion to resume talks. He had also reaffirmed that there had been no change in the Indo-Bangladesh stand.

Jun 23

An Indian official spokesman said that India had not received Pakistan’s reply to the Indian Foreign Minister’s letter to the Pakistan Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs and therefore it was not certain when the talks between the two countries could be held.

Jun 23

The Indian Prime Minister said in a television interview in Toronto that India would like to have more normal relations with Pakistan who had been throwing out “feelers” to improve relations with China.

Jun 23

The Indian Prime Minister blamed Pakistan for the delay in the repatriation of POWs.

Jun 24

The Indian Foreign Minister declined to comment on the prospects of Indo-Pakistan official-level talks proposed for next month before a formal communication from Pakistan was received in this connection.

Jun 25

In a joint communiqué, issued at the conclusion of a four-day visit of the Iranian Prime Minister, Amir Abbas Hoveida to Jordan, both countries expressed the hope that Geneva Convention regarding POWs would be complied with, and

the implementation of the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions would lead to the immediate release of Pakistani POWs that would ensure durable peace in the sub-continent.

Jun 25

An Indian Foreign Office spokesman said that the Indian Foreign Minister had received Pakistan's reply to his letter of 14 June on 24 June. He said that the Indian Government was in touch with the "Bangladesh Government" and a reply to the letter would be sent to Pakistan shortly.

Jun 26

The ICJ started its third hearing at which Pakistan asked for protection for more than 92,000 POWs held by India. India did not attend the hearing claiming that any dispute brought before the Court under the 1948 Geneva Convention of Genocide required consent of all parties.

Jun 26

The Indian Foreign Office sources said that it was too early to say when the proposed official-level talks between India and Pakistan would be held.

Jun 27

The New York Times in its editorial called for a three-party summit between Pakistan, India and Bangladesh to resolve problems arising out of the last war.

Jun 28

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman, while commenting on the Indian and "Bangladesh" propaganda that Pakistan did not want her POWs, said, "If their propaganda is anything but a cruel hoax, why don't they release Pakistan POWs and then watch how we welcome out valiant soldiers and civilians".

Jun 28

A special emissary of the Somalian President, Mohammad Siad Barre, said in Karachi that his country was prepared to mediate between India and Pakistan over the question of Pakistani POWs and for ensuring lasting peace in the subcontinent.

Jun 29

The Shah of Iran, in an interview to The Times of India,

published today, assured India that the arms Iran was acquiring would not be used against India unless she attacked Pakistan. He emphasized that Iran's own interest required peace in the subcontinent.

July 2

It was officially announced that the Indian and "Bangladesh" Government had decided to release another batch of 440 Pakistani POWs and civilians on medical ground.

Jul 3

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman stated that India and Pakistan had agreed to hold talks to discuss the repatriation of Pakistani POWs and other humanitarian issues.

Jul 5

The Press Information Department of the USSR Embassy in Pakistan denied having published a pamphlet entitled, "out role in the complicated issues of Pakistan, India and Bangladesh". The pamphlet was forfeited by the Provincial Government of Baluchistan, Pakistan.

Jul 5

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that the proposed talks between the representatives of India and Pakistan would be held after the President of Pakistan's return from his forthcoming visit in July to Italy and the United States.

Jul 6

The US State Department reaffirmed the US policy regarding the sale of lethal weapons to India and Pakistan.

Jul 6

The Indian Foreign Ministry announced that Pakistan had proposed 28 July for the Indo-Pakistan talks.

Jul 7

India and Bangladesh were reported to have agreed on a common strategy for the forthcoming official-level India-Pakistan talks to resolve the issue of Pakistani POWs.

Jul 9

In an interview to the Washington Post, the President of Pakistan had warned India that her victory in the war of 1971 over "Bangladesh" was a freak of history and that she should not assume that she could win another war with Pakistan.

Jul 10

It was officially announced that the Government of Pakistan had lodged a strong protest with the Government of India over the killing of three Pakistani POWs by Indian armed guards.

Jul 10

India proposed to Pakistan that the scheduled official-level talks between the two countries should take place on 24 July in New Delhi.

Jul 11

The President of Pakistan said that Pakistan had agreed to hold talks with India on July 24 but that the venue of such talks would be in Pakistan.

Jul 11

The Indian Government rejected Pakistan's protest over the shooting of three Pakistani POWs.

Jul 11

The Chief delegate of the ICRC in New Delhi, Mr. N.F. de Utheman, was reported to have said that according to the Geneva Conventions a POW could not be shot at even if he tried to escape from a camp.

Jul 11

Another batch of 438 wounded and sick Pakistani POWs detained by India arrived in Pakistan.

Jul 12

It was officially stated that the Indo-Pakistan talks at the officials levels would be held in Islamabad from 24 July.

Jul 14

The "Bangladesh Parliament" passed a Constitutional Amendment Bill empowering the government to frame laws for trying Pakistani POWs accused of alleged acts of genocide.

Jul 14

It was reported that the ICJ would publish its ruling next week on Pakistan's request for an interim injunction preventing India to handover 195 Pakistani POWs to "Bangladesh" for alleged war crime trials.

Jul 16

The ICJ decided by eight votes to four that it must rule on its own jurisdiction before hearing Pakistan's case against India's proposed transfer of 195 POWs to "Bangladesh" for alleged war crimes trials. The court also dropped consideration of a Pakistani request for interim measures to restrain India from handing over the prisoners after Pakistan had asked for a postponement in view of the forthcoming Indo-Pakistan talks.

Jul 16

A Pakistan Foreign Minister Office spokesman said that the Government of Pakistan was deeply concerned over the measures taken by the "Bangladesh Government" to push ahead its legislation for the trial of 195 Pakistani POWs.

Jul 16

Commenting on the Pakistan's National Assembly resolution on "Bangladesh", the Chinese official news agency said that the resolution had "opened a new prospect for a fair and reasonable settlement of the disputes of all parties on the South Asian subcontinent".

Jul 21

Pakistan's Attorney General, Mr. Yahya Bakhtiar, said that India could not make any financial claims on Pakistan for the maintenance of the POW camps in India.

Jul 22

On his return from a visit to the Soviet Union, the Indian Defence Minister said that India and the USSR had identical views on arms purchases by Iran and Pakistan.

Jul 23

A 24-member Indian delegation led by the Indian Prime Minister's Special Emissary, P.N. Haksar, arrived in Islamabad for the Indo-Pakistan talks scheduled to start on 24 July.

Jul 24

The Indian and Pakistani delegation began their talks in Rawalpindi on the outstanding problems facing the subcontinent.

Jul 27

The leader of the visiting Indian delegation, P.N. Haksar, called on the President of Pakistan.

Jul 31

A joint statement, issued at the conclusion of the eight-day India-Pakistan talks said that in the course of the talks certain issues arose which required further consideration by both sides. It was, therefore, agreed that the discussion would be resumed at New Delhi on 18 August.

August 1

The Pakistan Minister for State for Defence and Foreign Affairs said that the issue of admission of “Bangladesh” to the UN and her recognition by Pakistan had come up for consideration automatically in the recently concluded Indo-Pakistan talks when the promotion of peace in the subcontinent was discussed.

Aug 2

The Law Minister of Pakistan informed the National Assembly that the Government of Pakistan had appealed to the world community to persuade the “Bangladesh” authorities to desist from persecuting 50,000 Pakistani patriots detained in jails there, whose only crime was that they discharged their duty for their country.

Aug 2

In an interview to the US daily, Christian Science Monitor, the President of Pakistan said that Pakistan did not want weapons for offensive warfare but she needed to possess a deterrent to potential aggression.

Aug 2

The Indian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs told Parliament that Pakistan had conveyed to India her readiness to discuss the question of over-flights through the Indian territory.

Aug 4

A report of the US Congressional Sub-Committee said that the national interest of the US would best be served if she remained concerned with stability and development of the South Asian nations and exerted patience and good sense in

seeking mature relationships with them. It also expressed the hope for the solution of problems like Kashmir and POWs between Pakistan and India.

Aug 5

The Indian Prime Minister's Special Emissary, P.N. Haksar, said that he was optimistic of an Indo-Pakistan settlement at further talks this month.

Aug 6

The Press Trust of India reported that two Pakistani POWs had been shot dead by Indian guards during an escape bid in a POW camp in Allahabad.

Aug 7

The Government of Pakistan expressed its "profound grief and horror" at the reported killing of two more Pakistani POWs in India and appealed to the world conscience to raise its voice against the inhumanity of the Indian Government towards them.

Aug 9

It was reported that the Indian Defence Minister had said that about 275 Indian army personnel were still missing. He had said that Pakistan had already conveyed her ignorance about their whereabouts, so India had contacted the ICRC.

Aug 9

It was reported that the US Senator, Hubert Humphery (Republican), had called for the repatriation of Pakistani POWs and the amicable settlement of the other problems which affected peace in the sub-continent.

Aug 9

The Indian Foreign Minister said in Ottawa that the return to normalcy in the subcontinent had been more rapid than that in most other similar post-war situations. He said that several steps had been taken, including withdrawal of troops, and discussions were continuing on the remaining problems between India and Pakistan.

Aug 12

The Indian Foreign Minister said that India would have further consultations with "Bangladesh" prior to her next round of talks with Pakistan.

Aug 13

It was reported that the Sub-committee on South Asia of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the US House of Representatives had unanimously recommended the release of Pakistani POWs by India and the by passing by “Bangladesh” of lengthy and public war crime trials of certain Pakistani POWs.

Aug 14

The “Foreign Minister of Bangladesh” said that the second round of Indo-Pakistan talks to be held in New Delhi from 18 August would be a “clear test of Pakistan’s sincerity to establish durable peace in the subcontinent”.

Aug 14

In reply to a message of congratulation of the Indian Prime Minister on his election as the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister of Pakistan expressed the hope that the forthcoming India-Pakistan talks would lead to a normalization of the situation in the subcontinent.

Aug 17

The Indian Prime Minister’s Special Emissary, P.N. Haksar, who was holding talks with “Bangladesh” leaders in Decca, said that he had every reason to be optimistic about the forthcoming India-Pakistan talks.

Aug 17

The Pakistan Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs and the leaders of the Pakistan delegation to India-Pakistan talks, on his arrival in New Delhi, expressed the hope that an agreement might be reached as a result of the India-Pakistan talks.

Aug 18

India-Pakistan talks started in New Delhi and the two teams continued their discussion on humanitarian problems.

Aug 19

The British weekly reported that China had offered to India that she would renew full diplomatic relations with India provided New Delhi accepted Pakistan’s stand on the POWs and other allied issues.

Aug 19

The President of Pakistan expressed the hope that the current talks between Pakistan and India would prove fruitful and some understanding would be reached.

Aug 20

The leader of the Pakistan delegation said in New Delhi that the “Prime Minister of Bangladesh” had agreed to set aside the issue of the trial of Pakistani POWs.

Aug 20

The Chairman of the Awami Action Committee of occupied Kashmir, Maulvi Mohammad Farooq, asked the Indian Prime Minister to release Pakistani POWs without any preconditions.

Aug 21

The leader of the Pakistan delegation met the Indian Prime Minister and conveyed to her a verbal message of the Prime Minister of Pakistan. The Indian Prime Minister also gave a message for the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Aug 22

The veteran Kashmiri leader, Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah, said that he was prepared to bring about a rapprochement between India and Pakistan provided the Indian Prime Minister placed her trust in him.

Aug 23

India announced that she had agreed to Pakistan’s request for cooperation in preventing floods caused by four rivers that flow from Indian mountains into Pakistan.

Aug 23

In an Indo-Turkish joint communiqué, issued at the conclusion of his visit to India, the Turkish Foreign Minister expressed the hope that normal and neighbourly relations between India and Pakistan would be restored soon on the basis of the Simla Agreement.

Aug 24

The Foreign Secretary to the Government of Pakistan and a member of the Pakistan delegation to the India Pakistan talks, Agha Shahi, rushed back to inform the Prime Minister of

Pakistan on the latest aspects of the talks which had entered decisive stage.

Aug 28

Pakistan and India signed an agreement in New Delhi under which 90,000 Pakistan POWs and civilian internees in India would be repatriated simultaneously with Bengalees from Pakistan and a substantial number of non-Bengalees from “Bangladesh”, who had opted for repatriation to Pakistan. The 195 Pakistani POWs question was to be taken up in a meeting between Pakistan, India and Bangladesh.

Aug 28

In a communiqué, the Nixon Administration hailed the Indo-Pakistan Agreement reached in New Delhi.

Aug 28

The “Foreign Minister of Bangladesh” said that his country was fully satisfied with the Indo-Pakistan agreement.

Aug 30

The UN Secretary-General welcomed the Indo-Pakistan Agreement signed in new Delhi.

Aug 30

The Chinese Foreign Minister said that following the Indo – Pakistan agreement favourable condition had been created for a détente” in the South Asian region.

Aug 30

The Pakistan Minister for Defence and Foreign Affairs arrived in Peking on an official visit.

Aug 30

The Soviet newspaper Pravda welcomed the Indo-Pakistan Agreement as “a big contribution to the safe guardian of peace and security in the South Asian subcontinent”.

September 13

The Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, Mr. Aziz Ahmed, said that Pakistan remained opposed to the admission of Bangladesh to the UN until the so-called war crimes trials were dropped and all Pakistani POWs repatriated.

Sep 15

183 sick and wounded Pakistani POWs were repatriated from India.

Sep 18

The Indian Government announced that the first batch of 1,780 Pakistani POWs and civilian internees in India would be repatriated on 28 and 29 September as part of the three-way repatriation.

Sep 20

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that the Government of Pakistan had conveyed its disappointment to the Government of India over the delay in the commencement of the repatriation of the Pakistani POWs.

Sep 21

The All-India Radio reported that 1,000 Bengalees and 900 non-Bengalees had been repatriated so far.

Sep 21

India rejected and described as “unfounded” Pakistan’s allegation that she was delaying the repatriation of the POWs.

Sep 22

The Foreign Minister of Bangladesh said, that Pakistan’s attempt to link up the issues of the recognition of Bangladesh with that of the proposed trials of the 195 Pakistani POWs was “unfortunate and counter-productive” to the Delhi Agreement of 28 August, 1973.

Sep 23

The Prime Minister of Pakistan said in New York that his country would endeavour to make a lasting peace with India.

Sep 25

In an interview with the New York Times, the Prime Minister of Pakistan said, that his country would like to discuss a mutual reduction of arms with India in the near future.

Sep 28

The repatriation of Pakistani POWs detained in Indian camps began with the arrival of the first batch comprising 842 POWs and civilian internees.

Sep 29

The World Court announced that following a request by

Pakistan it had extended the time limits for the submission of written arguments by Pakistan and India in their dispute on the trial of Pakistani POWs.

Sep 29

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, discounted the possibility of arms reduction between India and Pakistan.

Sep 29

The Indian Defence Minister, Jagjivan Ram, said that it was essential for India to make herself militarily strong to ultimately live in peace with her neighbours, Pakistan and China.

Sep 30

The Egyptian Vice-President, Hussain el-Shafei, who arrived in Karachi from Colombo on route to Jeddah, welcomed Delhi Agreement as a step towards lasting peace in the region.

October 1

It was announced in Borne that Switzerland had agreed to render help in the transfer of population between Pakistan, India and Bangladesh.

Oct 10

The Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs of Pakistan told the General Assembly that Pakistan would not resist “Bangladesh’s” admission to the UN as soon as all Pakistan POWs including the 195 had been repatriated.

Oct 10

The Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs of Pakistan speaking in the General Assembly, called on India to start discussion with Pakistan on cutting military expenditure.

Oct 17

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, in an interview to Newsweek, had said that Pakistan wanted to play a stabilizing role in the subcontinent.

Oct 18

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that Pakistan had so far not received the list of the 195 POWs.

Oct 19

The President of Pakistan, welcoming the POWs, said that the

fortitude and determination of the POWs had enabled Pakistan to negotiate an honourable repatriation for them.

Oct 27

The Indian Defence Minister ruled out any reduction in India's armed forces before normalization of relations with China and Pakistan.

Oct 29

The Indian Foreign Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, expressed the hope that the difficulties in the current three-way repatriation of POWs and civilians between Pakistan, India and "Bangladesh" would be overcome soon.

November 1

While commenting on allegations made by Bangladesh and India, that Pakistan had resorted to delaying tactics in order to restrict the admission of non-Bengalees, a Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that by the end of October 1973, 30,000 non-Bengalees had already reached Pakistan. He added that so far only about one sixth of the 91,000 Pakistani POWs had been repatriated from India, and emphasized the need for accelerating their repatriation.

Nov 3

The Indian Foreign Minister, while referring to Pakistan's criticism of the slow pace of repatriation of POWs by India, said that "procedural difficulties" had cropped up in the repatriation of POWs Bangladeshis and Pakistanis.

Nov 5

The Pakistan Government was understood to have called upon the Government of India, to give an explanation of the shooting of a Pakistani POW, in an Indian camp, on 2 November, 1973.

Nov 11

During tour of border areas, the Indian Defence Minister, Jagjivan Ram, stated that he was not sure that Pakistan would not commit "aggression against India again", he added, that although Pakistan had accepted defeat for the first time after the last war, Pakistan's Premier Bhutto "continued to indulge in double talk".

Nov 15

The Indian Foreign Minister told Parliament, that the recent speeches made by the Pakistan Prime Minister, Z.A. Bhutto during his tour of Azad Kashmir were not in accordance with the Simla Agreement. But he added they could not interfere with the three-way exchange of prisoners and refugees among Pakistan, India and “Bangladesh”.

Nov 16

While addressing public meeting in the Tribal Areas, Prime Minister, Z.A. Bhutto stated Pakistan supported the Kashmiri people’s struggle for self-determination; his recent speeches on Kashmir were not against the Simla Agreement, as alleged by the Indian Foreign Minister; Pakistan would consider the recognition of “Bangladesh” after all the Pakistani POWs in India were repatriated; she would not tolerate the trial of any Pakistani POW.

Nov 22

The Indian Defence Minister informed Parliament, that so far, 51 Pakistani POWs had been killed during “escape bids” and “rioting” in prisoner of war camps in India.

December 6

The Chief of Staff of the French Navy said in Karachi that “the Indian Ocean is a very important region by 1980”. He further said, “Pakistan has played its role in maintaining peace in the region” and that the Pakistan Navy “has to be developed to meet its obligations.

Dec 7

The New York Times, in its editorial, cautioned that any extension of military cooperation between the Soviet Union and India could poison efforts at rapprochement between India and Pakistan, and transfer the whole of South Asian region into a potential area of big power conflict.

Dec 14

The Indian Foreign Minister told Parliament that India would prefer her outstanding problems with Pakistan and China to be sorted out bilaterally and was averse to involving third countries.

Dec 15

The International Court of Justice (ICJ), on Pakistan's request, removed from the list of cases the dispute between Pakistan and India on the return of Pakistani POWs from India.

Dec 16

In an interview, the Prime Minister of Pakistan had reaffirmed Pakistan's desire for normal relations with India and hoped that normalization could be achieved honourably. He, however made it clear that desire for peace should not be mistaken for an induction of Pakistan's weakness.

Dec 17

In an interview published in the Indian newspaper, The Statesman, the Prime Minister of Pakistan extended invitation to the Indian Prime Minister to visit Pakistan and expressed the desire for speedy restoration of diplomatic relations between Pakistan and India, broken off during the 1971 war. He also expressed his confidence that India would continue the return of all Pakistani POWs, including the 195.

Dec 17

The Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, initiating a three-day debate on Pakistan's foreign policy at a joint session of the Parliament's two Houses, said that the prospects of normalization of situation in the subcontinent and for Pakistan, "Bangladesh" and India working for durable peace were reasonably good. He, however, expressed his concern over the continued supply of arms to India by the Soviet Union and over India's defence budget of over Rs. 1,730, an all time record.

Dec 19

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that India had informed Pakistan that due to disruption of railway services, she would not be able to repatriate Pakistani POWs according to the schedule.

Dec 21

The Indian Foreign Minister said that India was ready to start talks any time, if Pakistan desired, on further normalization of relations between them. He said that resumption of

communications, air links, travel and cultural exchanges were some of the subjects which could be taken up.

Dec 22

The Indian Foreign Office said that the Indian Government had asked the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to use its chartered aircraft to carry Pakistani POWs.

Dec 27

It was reported that the Government of Pakistan had approached the UN, supporting the Indian Government's request, to make the spare capacity in the UN aircraft operating between "Bangladesh" and Pakistan available for the repatriation of Pakistani POWs from India. Upto 24 December, 72,347 Bengalees, 30,942 non-Bengalees and 37,394 Pakistani POWs had been repatriated.

Dec 31

The Prime Minister of Pakistan told a visiting Iranian journalist, that Pakistan would not recognize "Bangladesh" if the question of the threatened trial of 195 Pakistani POWs (by "Bangladesh") remained unsolved. The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, said: that she did not intend visiting Pakistan "until the atmosphere improves", but wanted resumption of talks on matters such as trade and communications; revealed that she had written a letter to the Pakistani Premier requesting him to resume talks; ruled out the possibility or the resumption of Indo-Pakistan diplomatic relations severed since the 1971 War; criticized the supply of arms by other countries to Pakistan; declared that Pakistan had recovered all losses she had suffered in war material during the 1971 War.

1974

January 1

Official sources stated in Islamabad, that the Prime Minister of Pakistan had not received, as yet, the letter reported to have been sent by the Indian Prime Minister. She told a press conference recently, that she had written to Mr. Bhutto

requesting him to open talks on trade and communications between the two countries.

Jan 2

A Foreign Office spokesman disclosed, in New Delhi, that in a note sent on 31 December 1973, India had made a formal proposal to Pakistan, that the two countries should exchange delegations to discuss further steps for normalization of their bilateral relations. He added, that Pakistan's reply was still awaited.

Jan 3

Pakistani officials stated that they had received, and were examining a communication from the Indian Foreign Office suggesting a meeting between the two countries, to consider steps envisaged in the Simla Agreement for the normalization of Indo-Pakistan relations. The communication was received in response to a Pakistan Government proposal (made sometime ago), that the old agreement between the two countries, on facilities of pilgrims of one country to visit the other, be re-activated.

Jan 4

The Jute Minister of "Bangladesh" disclosed that under an agreement signed, last week, between India and "Bangladesh", the latter would supply 6,00,000 bales of jute to India in 1974, and his amount would be increased to 1.3 million bales in the next five years. However, Mr. Mannan, an MP and political leader demanded that: The government should stop the smuggling of jute to India; should not supply raw jute to India as this would lead to competition between the two states in the world market, and would adversely affect the "Bangladesh" jute industry.

Jan 10

Mr. Pilo Mody, the President of the Indian Swatantya Party currently on a visit to Pakistan, strongly advocated the cause of amity between the people of the two countries.

Jan 10

Political Sources in Pakistan, while drawing attention to India's colossal arms build-up said: the US decision to supply, military equipment to India would cause increasing

concern to Pakistan by supplying sophisticated reader equipment the US would enhance India's surveillance capacity over Pakistan.

Jan 11

It was reported, that while 46,000 of the Pakistani POWs detained in India had been repatriated to day, about 45,000 still remained there. Pakistan was also reported to have completed the repatriation of about 80,000 "Bangladesh" nationals and about 35,000 Pakistanis in "Bangladesh" remained to be repatriated.

Jan 12

A Pakistan Foreign Minister Office spokesman stated: that foreign press reports about a so-called major arms deal between Pakistan and France were speculative and tendentious. India had increased her military budget to the record level of \$2.2 billion and had acquired arms from the US, USSR, France, which had increased the disparity between the two countries; the propaganda campaign mounted against the supply of arms to Pakistan was designed to intimidate foreign powers in order to keep Pakistan militarily weak; Pakistan was, willing to meet the arms requirements of Arabs within her limited ordnance production capability.

Jan 17

It was reported that the Pakistan Federal Government had revived the proposal to build a port in Baluchistan province and preliminary investigations were being conducted by Pakistani firms in this connection. Pakistan's Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs assured the Senate that the Government is playing close attention to the situation arising from the induction of Soviet weapons, and arms from other countries, in India.

Jan 17

It was reported, that the Pakistan Government had received unconfirmed reports, that over a 100 of the Pakistani prisoners of war and civilian internees detained in Indian camps, had been shifted to "Bangladesh".

Jan 18

Pakistan's Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs informed the Senate that the US decision to supply a radar system to India had caused concern in Pakistan, and the matter had been brought to the notice of the United States. He added, that the Government was taking appropriate measures to protect to territorial interests of Pakistan.

Jan 21

Pakistan's Minister of States for Defence and Foreign Affairs told the Senate that, since so far, no confirmation was available of reports about the transfer of some Pakistani POWs and civil internees from India to "Bangladesh", it would be unwise to proceed on that assumption. He added, that the grant of general amnesty by Dacca was "a positive" contribution towards reconciliation between Pakistan and "Bangladesh."

Jan 24

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman disclosed, that in reply to the Indian Government communication of 31 December 1973, on further steps under the Simla Agreement on normalization of relations between the two countries, the Government of Pakistan had proposed that, in the first instance, the two countries should enter into negotiations on the resumption of communications.

Jan 28

Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that Pakistan had again requested the Indian Government to exchange pre-war prisoners held in the two countries. According to reports hundreds of Pakistanis who entered India during the 1971 upheaval were held in detention since early 1971, on charges of illegal entry into India.

February 1

The repatriation of Pakistani POWs was resumed after a four-day break.

Feb 5

The Pakistan POWs Families Association said that about 40 Pakistan Army officers from the Indian camps No. 29 and 58

while on their way to Pakistan, on 14 January, for repatriation were transferred by India to some unknown destination.

Feb 6

The Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs of Pakistan said that Pakistan would take up with New Delhi a reported statement by the Law Minister of “Bangladesh” about the appointment of six prosecutors for trying the 195 Pakistani POWs.

Feb 7

It was officially stated that nearly 25,000 Hindu displaced persons who had fled to India during the 1971 war had returned and been settled in Tharparker, Sind.

Feb 7

It was officially stated that despite Pakistani’s efforts to get the list of 195 Pakistani POWs, who were to remain in India pending the settlement of the question of their repatriation, the Indian Government had not, so far, provided it.

Feb 13

The Indian Foreign Minister reached Dacca for talks on the normalization of the situation in the subcontinent.

Feb 15

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that Pakistan had invited India to send a delegation, to discuss the restoration of postal, telegraphic, land and sea communications between the two countries.

Feb 15

In a joint communiqué, issued at the conclusion of the Indian Foreign Minister’s visit to “Bangladesh” both countries accused Pakistan of being slow in giving clearance for the repatriation of Pakistani nationals stranded in “Bangladesh”. They also expressed the hope that Pakistan would “cooperate in taking further steps to implement the provisions of the Delhi Agreement faithfully”.

Feb 26

The visiting Egyptian Deputy Premier, Abdul Aziz Kamel, said in Karachi that the visit of the Egyptian President to New Delhi and Dacca was aimed at creation a congenial

atmosphere for bringing about reconciliation between Pakistan, India and Bangladesh.

Feb 27

In an interview to the Indian daily *Statesman* the Prime Minister of Bangladesh said that he would be prepared to do his bit to help India and Pakistan to sort out their differences.

Feb 28

Libya and Pakistan signed a ten-year agreement providing for the establishment of a Joint Ministerial Commission for “closer cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific and cultural fields”. It was officially stated that Pakistan, India and Bangladesh would meet in the “very near future” under the terms of the Delhi Agreement signed in August 1973.

March 4

It was officially announced in Islamabad that the tripartite meeting between India, Pakistan and Bangladesh would be held in New Delhi in the first week of April.

Mar 7

The Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, of Pakistan, Aziz Ahmad, said that Pakistan would reopen case against India before the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) on the 1971 ban on overflights if India did not pay reparations for the damages suffered by Pakistan as a consequence of the ban.

Mar 18

The Federal Interior Minister of Pakistan said that the Government was watching the visit of the Indian military delegation to Kabul “very carefully” as New Delhi was taking considerable interest in the defence setup of Afghanistan.

April 1

The Indian Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram, declared that there was no cause for any apprehension about any confrontation between India and Pakistan if Islamabad saw “reason and lived like a responsible neighbour”.

Apr 4

On the eve of the tripartite Foreign Ministers’ conference between India, Bangladesh and Pakistan, the Minister of State

for Defence and Foreign Affairs of Pakistan expressed confidence that the meeting would reach a settlement of the remaining humanitarian problems concerning the 195 prisoners of war.

Apr 5

Representatives of Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, meeting in New Delhi, reviewed the progress of the implementation of the Delhi Agreement of August 1973.

Apr 8

The Prime Minister of Pakistan said in Paris that if the question of 195 prisoners of war was not resolved satisfactorily, then there was danger that the whole process of normalization of relations in the subcontinent would be reversed.

Apr 8

India delivered an aide memoir to Pakistan concerning pay and allowances paid to Pakistani prisoners of war during their detention in India since December 1971.

Apr 9

The Foreign Ministers of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh signed an agreement in New Delhi providing for the release of 195 prisoners of war held in India since December 1971.

Apr 9

In a follow-up to the Tripartite Agreement between Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, the Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan also signed a bilateral agreement to open talks for resumption of postal and telecommunication links and restoration of travel.

Apr 10

The US State Department issued a statement in Washington congratulating India, Pakistan and Bangladesh on their success in reaching an agreement.

Apr 11

The Indian Defence Minister told the Lok Sabha that Pakistan had committed six violations of Indian airspace and 49 land violations from October 1973 to March 1974.

Apr 11

The Chief Minister of Sind Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, told

newsmen that most of the Hindus who had gone to India during the 1971 war had returned.

May 2

In a message to the nation on the completion of the return of Pakistani POWs from India, the Prime Minister of Pakistan said that “the badge of our humiliation is removed”.

May 2

The Indian Minister for External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, said that India had written to Pakistan for a mutually convenient date to hold talks for the restoration of postal, telecommunication and travel links between the two countries.

May 3

The Indian Foreign Minister told Lok Sabha that some more steps towards normalizing relations with Pakistan had to be taken before restoring diplomatic relations with that country.

May 3

The Pakistani nation celebrated the completion of the honourable return of the Pakistani POWs from Indian captivity by offering thanks-giving prayers.

May 5

It was reported that the Prime Minister of Pakistan had told *The New York Times* in an interview that Pakistan desired relations with India on the basis of equality.

May 6

It was reported that President Idi Amin of Uganda had congratulated the Prime Minister of Pakistan for the spirit of understanding and reconciliation which led to the India-Pakistan-Bangladesh Tripartite Agreement.

May 14

It was disclosed by the Home Minister of Pakistan that the Sind and Punjab borders with India had been sealed in order to prevent smuggling of foodgrains.

May 17

Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus, who stopped in Karachi enroute to Peking, lauded the efforts of the Prime Minister of Pakistan for the normalization of the situation in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent.

May 25

The Prime Minister of Pakistan declared that his government would not sign a no-war pact with India.

June 1

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that Pakistan had proposed to the Indian Government postponement of the talks on restoration of communication links and travel facilities because the atmosphere had become unfavourable for a successful outcome as a result of the Indian nuclear explosion.

Jun 1

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, said that India's recent nuclear explosion would not impede normalization of relations with Pakistan.

Jun 3

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that the Pakistan delegation to the second meeting of the adhoc committee on the Indian Ocean, beginning in Washington today, had been instructed to raise the implication of India's nuclear explosion for the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. The Committee consists of 15 countries: Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Zambia.

Jun 5

The Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, Aziz Ahmad, arrived in Paris to hold discussions with the French Defence and Foreign Ministers on the situation created by the Indian nuclear explosion last month.

Jun 7

The Secretary, Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Agha Shahi, who arrived in Peking on an official visit to China on 6 June, began talks with high-ranking Chinese officials regarding India's nuclear explosion.

Jun 7

The National Assembly started discussion on the repercussion of the underground nuclear explosion carried out by India. The members belonging to the government party as well as the opposition deplored it.

Jun 7

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, while winding the debate in the National Assembly on the Indian explosion, said that India had gone nuclear with the object of intimidating and black-mailing Pakistan, but said he was confident that the people of Pakistan would face the challenges bravely.

Jun 7

It was reported that the Chinese Vice-Premier, Teng Hsiao-Ping, said that the Indian nuclear test had not enhanced her position and would not help India's domestic difficulties. He also accused the Soviet Union of stirring up trouble in the subcontinent and using India to intimidate Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan.

Jun 7

The Permanent Representative of Pakistan at the UN, while addressing the 15-Nation committee on the Indian Ocean, said that India's nuclear programme had a military orientation and that work was underway to produce a delivery system for nuclear weapons.

Jun 7

The Indian Foreign Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, said that the Prime Minister of Pakistan was "deliberately trying to distort and misrepresent India's programme of peaceful uses of nuclear energy and space technology by imputing military motives".

Jun 9

The Prime Minister of Pakistan said, in reply to a letter of the Indian Prime Minister (the texts were released today), that Pakistan's reaction to India's nuclear explosion was shared by practically all impartial opinion throughout the world and that Pakistan's fears could not be assuaged by mere assurances about the peaceful purposes of the test.

Jun 10

The Indian Foreign Minister said that it was unfortunate that Pakistan had called off official talks with India, and had not accepted assurances that India's nuclear test was purely for peaceful purposes.

Jun 10

Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the UN, while speaking in the Security Council, expressed his country's apprehension at India's nuclear explosion.

Jun 10

A member of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission (IAEC) said, in an interview, that India had offered to sign a treaty with Pakistan, similar to the strategic arms limitation treaty between the US and USSR, in an effort to allay Pakistan's fears following India's nuclear explosion.

Jun 13

According to a handout, a high-level meeting between the officials of India and Pakistan, about the maintenance of border pillars between the two countries, was held at the Wagah joint check post.

Jun 15

The Indian Prime Minister accused the Prime Minister of Pakistan of creating new difficulties in the way of normalization of relations between India and Pakistan by twisting the purpose of the Indian nuclear explosion. She reiterated India's policy of using nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes.

Jun 16

A press release of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) said that release of radioactivity had been detected in Pakistan as a result of the recent underground nuclear explosion of India.

Jun 18

The Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs of Pakistan told the National Assembly that the Government of Pakistan would continue resolutely to take all measures necessary to meet the new situation created by India's nuclear explosion. He said that the Government would continue resolutely to take all measures necessary to meet the new situation created by India's nuclear explosion. He said that the Government would maintain close contact with major nuclear powers in that connection.

Jun 18

An Indian Parliamentary Committee, attached to the External Affairs Ministry, called on the Indian Government to take a “very tough attitude” towards Pakistan for “misinterpreting Indian peaceful nuclear explosion.

Jun 19

The Prime Minister of Pakistan assured that nation that the Government was fully alive to the plans and schemes that may be hatched against Pakistan in some of the neighbouring countries. Referring to the Indian nuclear explosion, he said its timing was significant, it was timed with the visit of the Afghan President to Moscow.

Jun 20

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that Pakistan had received the latest communication from the Indian Foreign Ministers’ Conference, that the conference would be a landmark towards the progress of the Muslim world.

Jun 23

The Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs of Pakistan urged the Islamic Foreign Ministers’ Conference to give serious consideration to the need for securing adequate and credible security assurances for non-nuclear states against a nuclear threat. He said that the Indian nuclear explosion of 18 May had shown the way to dangerous proliferation of nuclear weapons throughout the world.

Jun 23

A spokesman of the Pakistani delegation to the Islamic Foreign Ministers’ Conference categorically rejected, as “tendentious” an Indian news agency report that Pakistan was seeking condemnation of India’s nuclear explosion.

Jun 24

The Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs of Pakistan while speaking in a closed session of the Islamic Foreign Ministers’ Conference, disclosed: Indo-Israeli collaboration in the nuclear field: India had enough plutonium for 17 bombs; and that this had been confirmed by Canada.

Jun 25

The Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs of

Pakistan denied a report quoting him having charged that India's recent nuclear explosion had the help of Israel.

Jun 25

The Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference unanimously adopted a resolution, tabled by Pakistan, which took note of India's nuclear explosion of 18 May and called upon the nuclear-weapon states to give a "solemn undertaking" not to use nuclear weapons against any non-nuclear state.

Jun 25

The Libyan Foreign Minister, Abdel Ali Al-Obeidi, said in Kuala Lumpur that the recent Indian Nuclear explosion was a matter of concern not only for Pakistan, but for the peace of the whole world.

Jun 26

Pakistan's Representative told the ILO conference that radioactive fallout had been detected in Pakistan resulting from the Indian nuclear explosion.

Jun 27

Pakistan's Representative to the UN called for a review of the security of states with no nuclear weapon in the light of India's recent nuclear explosion.

Jun 29

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, while addressing a press conference in Dacca, said that Pakistan wanted to normalize relations with India, but India must refrain from further nuclear tests.

July 1

According to reports, at a meeting of the Ad hoc Committee of the World Disarmament Conference held on 27 June at the UN, Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the UN, Iqbal A. Akhund, stated: Pakistan believed that, in view of the recent Indian nuclear explosion, a review of the question of the security of non-nuclear weapons states and of the safeguards to peaceful nuclear research and development had become urgent; its consideration could not await the convening of the world Disarmament Conference.

Jul 11

Two Prominent leaders of the opposition NAP in Pakistan

asked the Pakistan Government “not to join the arms race” and seek nuclear weapons. They said that the NAP was opposed to nuclear tests by all countries, including India.

Jul 12

The Indian Embassy in Kuwait was reported to have published a map on the cover page of a special telephone directory, in which Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Azad Kashmir and parts of Burma were shown as parts of India. The leading Kuwaiti newspapers, *Al-Rai Al-Alam* and *Daily News*, strongly criticized the appearance of such a map in Kuwait.

Jul 12

Pakistan’s delegate at a Geneva Disarmament Conference, while criticizing the 18 May 1974 Indian nuclear explosion, said: that as a result of the test the restraints sought to be imposed by the UN have been shattered; the likelihood of other power resorting to the nuclear option had increased; if India’s nuclear programme was for peaceful purposes she should agree to place it before the International Atomic Energy Authority’s (IAEA) system of safeguards and inspections. Japan’s delegate also called for international controls over nuclear explosion and said that India’s explosion had increased the need for such controls.

Jul 13

The Executive Committee of the Indian ruling National Congress Party accused Pakistan of setting back the normalization of relations in the subcontinent by making “India’s peaceful nuclear test as an excuse” for calling of proposed talks between the two countries.

Jul 13

At a high-level meeting held at Khokhrapar, between the officials of India and Pakistan, the maintenance of boundary pillars on the Punjab-Sind and Rajasthan-Gujrat borders was discussed.

Jul 13

It was reported that at a press conference held recently on his return from the People’s Republic of China, US Senator, Henry Jackson, stated that China was concerned over the

Soviet involvement in the India-Pakistan subcontinent and the Persian Gulf, “particularly their pressures on Iran and Pakistan”. He added that the “Chinese expressed concern over their perception of the limited extent of American understanding of persisting threats to the territorial integrity of Pakistan”.

Jul 15

At a press conference in Parachinar, the Prime Minister of Pakistan said: that Pakistan might consider India’s recent request for talks but at first “we will have to put to test India’s denial of synchronization of her forces with those of Afghanistan on Pakistan’s borders”; that it was actually the Soviet Union which had asked for the postponement of his prospective visit to Moscow; that any decision taken by the Indian Government with the leaders of Occupied Kashmir would not be binding on Pakistan, whose position and commitments were clear and could not be changed.

Jul 16

Pakistan’s delegate to the Disarmament Conference in Geneva said that India’s nuclear test on 18 May had caused radioactive fallout in Pakistan.

Jul 17

On the initiative of the opposition, the Pakistan National Assembly decided to hold a debate, on 18 July, on the threat to the integrity and solidarity of Pakistan, because of the concentration of Indian forces and the movement of Afghan troops along Pakistan’s borders, as disclosed by the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Jul 18

While winding up a National Assembly debate, on the opposition’s adjournment motion to discuss the situation arising from Indian and Afghan troop concentrations on Pakistan’s borders, Pakistan’s Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs said that his country would work for good relations with both India and Afghanistan.

Jul 19

An official handout of the Pakistan Government stated: Pakistan had informed India that the postponed India-Pakistan

talks on normalization could be rescheduled after the necessary atmosphere had been created; the views of the Pakistan Government had been conveyed by Pakistan's Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs in a letter to the Indian Foreign Minister on 9 July, 1974.

Jul 22

The Indian Prime Minister told the Lok Sabha that she was surprised at Pakistan's repeated talk of Indian's "nuclear blackmail"; she had explained in her letter to the Prime Minister of Pakistan that India was willing to share her nuclear technology with Pakistan "provided proper conditions for understanding and trust are created."

Jul 29

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that the Government of Pakistan had taken serious exception to the propaganda attacks being made by All-India Radio.

August 2

The Prime Minister of Pakistan welcomed the Indian Foreign Minister's statement in the Lok Sabha that India was ready to resume negotiations with Pakistan.

Aug 10

According to reports, Pakistan's Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs had sent a reply to the letter he recently received from the Indian External Affairs Minister.

Aug 13

It was announced that Pakistan and India had agreed to extend the date from 14 August to 1 October, 1974 for the completion of the repatriation of pre-war detainees.

Aug 20

In a telegram addressed to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, to the Chief Minister of Sind and to the Chief Election Commissioner, the Hindu Maghwar Panchayat of Umarkot, Sind, appealed that the Hindu *Jogis* who were in fact Indian citizens should not be settled near Umarkot.

Aug 20

Pakistan's Foreign Secretary expressed the hope that the atmosphere would be suitable for holding negotiations with

India in September on the restoration of postal and telegraphic communications and travel facilities.

Aug 22

It was officially stated that the Indo-Pakistan talks on the restoration of postal and telegraphic communications and travel facilities would begin in Islamabad on 12 September.

Aug 23

Speaking in the Senate, Pakistan's Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs said that the intelligence agencies had apprehended a group of persons engaged in espionage for India.

September 12

Indo-Pakistan talks, on the resumption of postal and telecommunications link and travel facilities between the two countries, began at Islamabad.

Sep 14

According to a joint-communique issued at the end of three-day talks between Indian and Pakistani officials at Islamabad, both countries agreed to resume postal and telecommunications services and restore travel facilities.

Sep 15

In an interview to the *Washington Post*, the Prime Minister of Pakistan said that Indian's merger of Sikkim was the latest demonstration of its craze for domination and expansion. He hoped that Sikkim's absorption would convince the US that it must resume arms aid to Pakistan.

Sep 17

Addressing the 18th general conference of the IAEA in Vienna the Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, Munir Ahmad Khan, said that the Indian blast could now lead to a race among poor countries to acquire nuclear weapons.

Sep 24

The Sri Lanka Prime Minister, during her stopover at the Karachi Airport, said that her country was happy over the recent India-Pakistan accord on the restoration of postal and telecommunication links between the two countries.

Sep 25

The Prime Minister of Pakistan said that Pakistan did not want war with India and was prepared to hold talks on Kashmir.

October 5

The Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan and the leader of the Pakistani delegation to the IPU Conference, Sahibzada Farooq Ali, told the Conference that the Indian nuclear explosion had created a dangerous situation for Pakistan and that it wanted binding guarantees against nuclear threats.

Oct 12

It was officially announced that under an agreement reached between the officials of the two countries in Islamabad, the telegraph, telephone and telex service between Pakistan and India would be resumed with effect from 15 October.

Oct 15

Telecommunications and postal services between Pakistan and India, that were broken during the 1971 war, were restored.

Oct 16

Official sources in Islamabad expressed the hope that civil aviation talks with India would be held in the near future.

Oct 26

A Pakistan Soviet joint communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Prime Minister of Pakistan's two-day official visit to Moscow, expressed the hope that all outstanding issues between India and Pakistan would be settled as provided in the Simla Agreement, in the interest of establishing durable peace in the subcontinent.

Oct 27

Pakistan and India signed an agreement on a new system of granting visas to Pakistani and Indian citizens for traveling to Pakistan and India.

Oct 28

As the US Secretary of State began his tour of the subcontinent, *The New York Times*, wrote that Pakistan's economic position seemed surprisingly bright, and that it did

not suffer from the large –scale food problems of India or Bangladesh.

November 4

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman disclosed that Pakistan had invited India to send a delegation to Islamabad, in November, to discuss the 1971 overflights and air links between the two countries. At about the same time, officials of both countries were expected to meet to explore possibilities of trade between the two countries.

Nov 6

In a speech at Yazman, the Prime Minister of Pakistan while commenting on negotiations going on between the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Gandhi and the Kashmiri leader, Sheikh Abdullah, said that any formula drawn up between the two which either denied the people their right of self-determination or excluded Pakistan from its purview would not be acceptable to Pakistan.

Nov 13

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman stated, that the Government of Pakistan hoped that the forthcoming talks between India and Pakistan, on resumption of airlinks and overflights between the two countries and the 1971 case regarding overflights, would succeed.

Nov 14

It was reported that India and Pakistan, during their talks at the UN, had failed to reach a consensus on their respective draft resolutions, which sought the General Assembly's endorsement for the concept of a denuclearized South Asia.

Nov 17

An 18-Member Indian Civil Aviation delegation arrived in Islamabad to participate in Indo-Pakistan talks on resumption of overflights and air services between the two countries.

Nov 17

While speaking in the debate on the UN Environment Programme, Pakistan's delegate told the General Assembly's Second Committee, that after India's 18 May 1974 explosion, radioactive traces were detected over and in the territory of

Pakistan. The Indian delegate, however, in exercise of his right of reply, claimed that there was no such possibility.

Nov 18

Pakistan-India air talks began in Islamabad with a 3-item agenda which included: the compensation claims of the two sides in connection with the burning of the airplane “Ganga” at Lahore in 1971; the suspension by India of overflights of Pakistani planes; and the resumption of air links and overflights between the two countries.

Nov 18

It was reported that 30 destitute Indian Muslims, including women and children, had unauthorisedly crossed the border, on 11 November, and had entered Pakistan.

Nov 19

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman disclosed that representatives of India and Pakistan would meet in New Delhi, on 26 November, to discuss the resumption of trade between the two countries.

Nov 19

It was announced that India and Pakistan had established a telex link for the first time.

Nov 22

In Rawalpindi, a joint communiqué was issued at the conclusion of India-Pakistan air talks, which stated that the two countries had decided to continue the talks at another meeting to be held in New Delhi, at a mutually convenient date.

Nov 28

Official-level talks on the resumption of trade and commercial exchanges between India and Pakistan began in New Delhi.

Nov 30

At the conclusion of Indo-Pakistan trade talks, held in New Delhi, both countries signed a trade protocol which would lift their 10-year embargo on trade from 7 December. The protocol said: both countries would accord each other “most-favoured nation” treatment in trade; trade would be conducted on the basis of free convertible currency; trade, unless

otherwise agreed, would be conducted on government-to-government basis or through government-controlled corporations; talks on the restoration of direct shipping services and rail links would be arranged soon.

Nov 30

Addressing a public meeting at Sahiwal, the Prime Minister of Pakistan declared that Pakistan would like to promote relations with India and Afghanistan without compromising on its basic and established principles.

December 1

In an interview to newsmen in New Delhi, the leader of the Pakistan trade delegation to India, Ejaz Ahmad Naik, described the trade accord signed between Pakistan and India as a 'major step' towards the progressive normalization of relations between the two countries. He added, that the experts to the two countries would meet, during the current month, to work out details of facilitate the movement of goods between the two countries, priority being given to direct shipping services.

Dec 2

Pakistan's Prime Minister, Z.A. Bhutto told a public meeting, in Dera Ghazi Khan, that his country had sought to normalize ties with Indian for the sake of peace in the subcontinent, so that full attention could be devoted to the well-being of the people in the two countries. This normalization, he added, would have to be for the benefit of both the countries and not merely to seek to establish one country's hegemony over the other.

Dec 4

Pakistan's Federal Minister for Fuel, Power and Natural Resources, Yusuf Khattack, told the National Assembly : the construction of Salal Hydro-electric Plant at River Chenab, as designed by India, had caused alarm in the country; that India should keep in view the spirit of the Indus Waters Treaty and should agree to necessary modifications in the design of the Plant, so that it conforms to the criteria laid down in the treaty; warned that if India was not reasonable, then the

question would have to be referred to a neutral expert for decision as stipulated in the Indus Basin Treaty.

Dec 7

The Pakistan Government removed restrictions on trade with India in accordance with the protocol on resumption of trade signed, in New Delhi, on 30 November 1974.

Dec 9

160 Pakistani pre-war detainees in India and 30 Indian detainees in Pakistan were repatriated, via Wagah border post, thus completing the exchange of nationals of either country held in the other, before the 1971 War.

Dec 12

Pakistan's Federal Commerce Minister, Mr. Afzal Khan, disclosed that an Indian purchase mission would arrive in Pakistan on 19 December, to buy raw cotton.

Dec 26

In a press conference recently, held in Rawalpindi, which was attended by correspondents of foreign news media, the Prime Minister of Pakistan said: Indo-Pakistan relations were improving and the improvement was not slow if viewed in the historical perspective; Pakistan had taken several measures to promote the cause of peace; if India thought that peace could only come by the weakening of Pakistan, then his country would always spurn such an interpretation of achieving peace.

Dec 28

In an interview to the visiting delegation of Iranian journalists, in Islamabad, the Prime Minister of Pakistan said: India might like to escape from its difficulties by attacking Pakistan, but "we are always prepared for such an eventuality": Pakistan wanted "very good and friendly relations" with Afghanistan.

Dec 30

It was reported that in an article "*India Pakistan Relations*", published recently by a leading daily *Baris* of Ankara, the Prime Minister of Pakistan's role as a leader and statesman was compared with that of Atatürk. The paper also wrote that "while there is famine both in Bangladesh and India. Pakistan has large resources of food and its development."

Dec 31

The President and Prime Minister of India, in messages sent to their Pakistani counterparts, expressed grief over the tragedy caused by the recent earthquake in Pakistan. The Indian Red Cross also decided to send 2000 blankets for the affected people.

1975**January 2**

At a press conference, in Thatta, in reply to a question as to what action the Pakistan Government was contemplating to counter the growing influence of India in the Persian Gulf, the Prime Minister of Pakistan replied: "We do not wish to promote any sphere of our own. Pakistan does not have any hegemonic ambitions. We do not believe in protection or dominating the region. We have a very small and modes role in the Gulf. We do not seek to play big role because hegemonic ambitions do not earn the goodwill of the people." He added that he had made the statement about hegemonic ambitions in the context of India's role and that Iran had no such ambitions in the region.

Jan 11

Indian and Pakistani delegations began their talks, in New Delhi on the restoration of shipping services between the two countries.

Jan 15

After talks between officials of the two countries, in New Delhi, India and Pakistan signed a protocol under which they agreed to resume direct shipping services between their ports, after a lapse of almost ten years.

Jan 19

An 8-member Indian trade team, led by the Indian Commerce Secretary, Y.T. Shah, arrived in Islamabad, to negotiate a trade agreement with Pakistan under the terms of the Indo-Pakistan trade protocol of November 1974.

Jan 19

A 3-member Indian delegation led by the Commissioner for Indus Waters, Government of India, arrived in Pakistan on an inspection tour of the Tarbela Dam. The tour has been arranged under the provisions of the Indus Water Treaty of 1960 at the request of the Indian Commissioner for Indus Water.

Jan 23

The Leader of the Pakistani and the visiting Indian delegation signed a trade agreement after four days discussions held in Islamabad, the agreement which came into force immediately, would be valid for one year and extendable for a further period of tow years. Simultaneously *inter alia* banking arrangements for remittance pertaining to trade.

Jan 25

Pakistan's Federal Commerce Secretary said that the Pakistan-India trade agreement signed in Islamabad, on 23 January 1975, had made additional stipulation to ward off the possibility of India trying to act as "middleman" between Pakistan and Bangladesh. He added, that the trade between the two countries would be on government-to-government basis or through government controlled corporations.

Jan 27

In an interview published in the US magazine *Newsweek*, the Prime Minister of Pakistan said that the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between India and Pakistan depended on the former.

Jan 31

Criticizing the Prime Minister of Pakistan's statement on Kashmir, an Indian Foreign Office spokesman described it as "unfortunate" and observed that it would "vitiate the atmosphere" of the countries.

February 10

In a record interview telecast by the ABC television network, the Prime Minister of Pakistan said that his country always wanted the arms embargo to be lifted because "our part of the world is going through conflict". He said that Pakistan wanted to see stability in the area and that the total insecurity

of his country and total security of India did not mean stability in the region.

Feb 18

Speaking in Parliament, the Indian Foreign Minister, Yashwantrao Chavan said that the resumption of American arms supplies to Pakistan would pose “very serious dangers” to India. He hoped that the US would not lift the arms embargo.

Feb 24

The Prime Minister of Pakistan said that the lifting of the arms embargo by the US was a contribution to the stability and security of the region. To allay India’s fears, he said, that Pakistan was determined to pursue the path of normalization of relations with India, as charted out in the Simla Agreement.

Feb 25

In a statement before the Indian Parliament, the Indian Foreign Minister criticized the US decision of lifting the arms embargo. He said that India would reassess its own military needs in view of “the supply” of arms to Pakistan.

Feb 26

The Indian Prime Minister said that the Pakistan Prime Minister’s call for a general strike in Kashmir, amounted to “out-side interference in our affairs.”

Feb 28

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that Pakistan had rejected the Indian allegation that Radio Pakistan had violated the agreement on the cessation of hostile propaganda.

March 17

It was announced that Pakistan had put off the talks for the resumption of shipping service between India and Pakistan.

Mar 17

The Indian External Affairs Minister accused Pakistan of moving towards an attitude of confrontation with India.

Mar 18

Addressing a public meeting, in Sargodha the Prime Minister of Pakistan declared that India would be making a big mistake if it abandoned the path of the 1972 Simla Accord.

Mar 21

Addressing a public rally, in Lyallpur (Faisalabad), the Prime Minister of Pakistan declared that Pakistan did not want war with India or Afghanistan but if a war was thrust upon it, it would fight to the last man.

Mar 31

India and Pakistan signed an agreement on the resumption of sea trade carriages between the two countries.

April 11

The Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement expressing concern at the Indian annexation of Sikkim.

Apr 19

The Prime Minister of Pakistan said in Kabul, that events in Indo-China would cast their shadow on neighboring countries like India and Bangladesh and that India needed peace with Pakistan in view of those developments.

May 19

The Indo-Pakistan talks, in New Delhi, on the resumption of over-flights and air-links between the two countries ended in a deadlock.

May 19

On the conclusion of the Indo-Pakistan talks in New Delhi, a joint communique was issued in which India agreed to satisfy Pakistan regarding its objections to the Slalal Dam project on the River Chenab.

May 20

The Pakistan Foreign Secretary, expressed disappointment over the failure of the Indo-Pakistan talks on the resumption of overflights and airlinks and added that Islamabad was determined to carry on the process of normalization envisaged in the Simla Declaration.

May 29

India and Pakistan agreed to complete the work of repairing and constructing missing boundary pillars on the Punjab-Rajasthan-Gujrat border and the Punjab-Sind border, by the middle of 1977.

June 15

Pakistan's Prime Minister, Z.A. Bhutto, stated that Pakistan

had to be watchful lest the Indian Premier, Indira Gandhi, bedeviled and bewildered by her conviction for corrupt election practices, sought to extricate herself from the mess by embarking upon an Adventurist course against Pakistan, as a diversionary tactic.

Jun 27

Official circles, in Islamabad, refused to offer comments on the declaration of emergency in India and said that it was an internal affair of that country.

Jun 30

Format talks between the representatives of India and Pakistan on the Sallal Dam project being constructed by India over the River Chenab, began in Islamabad.

July 3

The India-Pakistan talks on the Sallal Dam project over the River Chenab ended in Islamabad.

Jul 5

In a joint communique issued on the conclusion of talks between the visiting Pakistan Foreign Secretary and his Ceylonese counterpart, W.T. Jayasinghe, both countries stated that the renunciation of the nuclear weapon option by the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean region was vital to the concept of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Jul 8

Speaking before the US Senate, Senator Taft said: Pakistan is no threat to peace, but India, under Mrs. Gandhi seems quite capable of taking irrational action, unless there is a concrete military deterrent to prevent it. Only Pakistan among the neighbouring states can provide that deterrent.

Jul 19

Talks between Pakistan and Indian officials on the Sallal Dam project were resumed in New Delhi.

Jul 27

The five member Pakistani delegation led Habibur Rehman, Indus Water Commissioner, returned home, from Delhi, after holding discussion with Indian officials on the Sallal Dam project.

Jul 30

The two-day India-Pakistan talks on the locust situation ended, in Islamabad. The plant protection advisers of the Government of Pakistan and India agreed on measures to control locust breeding this year in their respective areas.

August 18

Formal talks on the Sallal Dam project began in Islamabad, between the Indus Water Commissioners of the Governments of India and Pakistan.

September 23

Indian Foreign Minister, Yashwantrao B. Chavan, called on Pakistan's Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, Aziz Ahmad, in New York (UN), where the two Ministers discussed the question of how to carry forward the process of normalization of relations between the two countries.

October 3

Addressing the UN General Assembly, Pakistan's chief delegate, Aziz Ahmad, said that Pakistan was resolved to continue to work for the objectives of promoting harmonious relationship with India and for the establishment of durable peace in the subcontinent.

Oct 10

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman described as baseless and Indian press report that a paper circulated by Pakistan at the UNESCO sponsored meeting in Kathmandu, last month, on ecological research in the Hindukush and Himalyan Range was withdrawn on the Indian protest.

Oct 20

Pakistan's Commerce Minister, Mir Afzal Khan, said that the beginning of Pakistan-India trade at private level would be considered at a stage when the Government had gained some experience in trade with India at the official level.

November 13

The transcript of Prime Minister Bhutto's interview (in Rawalpindi on 15 October 1975) to Bromberger Serge, the correspondent of the *Figaro* of Paris was released to the press, Mr. Bhutto stated in the interview that Pakistan-India ties would be maintained only on the basis of equality.

December 2

Replying to a question in the Senate, the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Malik Mohammad Akhtar assured the body that the Government of Pakistan would take appropriate action under the Indus Water Treaty if the Indian Government decided to construct a Dam on river Jhelum, near Woller Lake.

Dec 8

The Pakistan Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, Aziz Ahmad assured the National Assembly that Pakistan was presently capable of defending itself against any threat to its independence and territorial integrity; he reiterated the governments' policy of resolutely continuing to work for the establishment of normal and friendly relations with India, but stressed the need for continued development of Pakistan's defence capacity also.

1976**January 11**

Talks were held between Pakistan and the visiting Indian trade delegation on ways and means to expand trade between the two countries.

Jan 13

Following the talks between the visiting Indian trade delegation and Pakistani officials, a trade agreement was signed under which Pakistan would buy from India 5000 tons of pig iron and 250 tons of bidi leaves.

Jan 16

The Indian External Affairs Minister said that the stage had not yet been reached to restore diplomatic relations with Pakistan.

Jan 22

At the conclusion of their talks over the procedural issues under Article IC (1) of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960, the officials of India and Pakistan agreed to supply to the Indus Water Commission required information for the examination of any question arising between the parties, in future.

March 2

The Pakistan Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, Aziz Ahmad, told the National Assembly that Pakistan was ready to discuss with India the three outstanding issues, between the two countries – re-establishment of diplomatic relations, restoration of air traffic between the two countries and overflights, and the settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

Mar 16

A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad categorically denied Indian allegations questioning Pakistan's desire for normalization of relations with India, and said that Pakistan was ready for talks with India on any one, or all the three outstanding issues, under the 1972 Simla Agreement.

Mar 19

The Indian Foreign Minister, Yashwantrao Chavan, during a session of the Parliament's Upper House (Rajya Sabha), voiced India's concern at the reported serious illness of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, now under detention in Pakistan.

Mar 20

Pakistan's Federal information and Broadcasting Minister, Mohammad Hanif Khan said that the Indian Foreign Minister's recent statement in the Upper House of Parliament on the detention of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, had further exposed the sinister designs of the defunct National Awami Party, which had been declared as anti-state by the Supreme Court of Pakistan.

April 7

Prime Minister Bhutto said that Pakistan's policy was based on peace and not on War, and that Pakistan was not obsessed by Indo-Phobia.

Apr 10

Prime Minister of Pakistan, Z.A. Bhutto disclosed that he had written a letter to the Indian Prime Minister making an offer that Pakistan was willing to withdraw its case on over flights from the ICAO but he had not received any reply from India.

Apr 24

Addressing a press conference in Izmir, Prime Minister Bhutto said that Pakistan had taken the initiative to normalize relations with India, but cautioned that any deterioration in Indo-Bangladesh relations could affect the process.

May 6

The Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced, that the Governments of India and Pakistan would hold talks in Islamabad, from 12 to 14 May on the resumption of overflights between the two countries.

May 12

Pakistan-India talks, at the Foreign Minister's level, on the restoration of overflights, air links and diplomatic relations began in Rawalpindi.

May 13

While addressing Pakistani troops in the northern areas, Prime Minister Bhutto said that he welcomed India's offer to normalize relations with Pakistan (sent recently by the Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, through some countries friendly to Pakistan), but declared that there would be no compromise on the Kashmir question. He also criticized India's stand on Pakistan's defence needs.

May 14

In a joint statement issued on the conclusion of talks held between India and Pakistan delegations, in Rawalpindi, both countries announced that they had agreed to resume diplomatic relations, over flights, air-links and railway traffic. Both also agreed to open trade to the private sector in addition to state trading organizations.

May 15

The Japanese Foreign Minister has issued a statement welcoming the recent agreement reached between India and Pakistan on the restoration of diplomatic relations.

May 18

Letters exchanged between the Prime Minister of India and Pakistan on the resumption of diplomatic and other relations were released by the governments of both countries. They revealed that the recent India-Pakistan talks on the restoration

of relations had come about as a result of Prime Minister Bhutto's initiative, when he offered to withdraw Pakistan's case against India from the ICAO.

May 19

The US State Department said that it welcomed the decision by India and Pakistan to resume diplomatic relations.

May 20

In Moscow, a Soviet commentator, Nikolai Obotov, expressed satisfaction over the successful completion of the Indo-Pakistan talks, held last week in Islamabad on normalization of relations between the two countries.

May 28

In an interview with DPA in Hamburg, Pakistan's Ambassador to West Germany, Samiullah Khan Dehlavi said that the forthcoming resumption of all severed links between Pakistan and India would raise the curtain on a "tremendous break-through towards economic and trade interdependence" in which Bangladesh would also participate; the sizeable West German development aid to these three countries was one of the "most important immediate and long term pillars of the emerging interdependence".

June 17

It was reported that the resumption of air services between India and Pakistan was expected by July 1976 following the successful conclusion of official-level talks in New Delhi.

Jun 21

A Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs press note announced the appointment of S. Fida Hasan as Pakistan's Ambassador to India, and the acceptance of the appointment of Kayatayani Shankar Bajpai as India's Ambassador to Pakistan.

Jun 28

Pakistan and India signed an agreement on the resumption of rail traffic between the two countries across the Attari-Wagah border, previously on 23 June, between Lahore and Amritsar.

July 8

At a press conference held in Tehran, Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto said about India's accession to the multilateral arrangements like the RCD, that until the Kashmir dispute

was settled it would be a premature and counter-productive move, and that he had no objection to Afghanistan's entry into organization but Afghanistan would not like to join it because it was a non-aligned country.

Jul 10

It was reported that various working groups had been formed from finalizing arrangements for the resumption of air services between Pakistan and India during the first round of talks between the visiting seven-member Indian Airlines delegation and the Pakistan International Airlines (PIA).

Jul 12

All-India Radio reported that train services between Pakistan and India would resume from 22 July.

Jul 14

A Pakistan International Airlines press release announced that the PIA and India Airlines had reached an understanding in Karachi, on reciprocal handling of each other's services in their respective countries.

Jul 16

According to an official announcement, an air service agreement between India and Pakistan had been signed in Rawalpindi according to which overflights and air links between the two countries would be established with effect from 20 July; a joint letter to the President of the International Council of Civil Aviation (ICAO) was also submitted which requested the discontinuance of their cases and counter memorial from the organization.

Jul 20

In an interview with a Bombay weekly which was broadcast by Tehran Radio, the Shahanshan of Iran, said that Iran had made it clear to Pakistan and India that it would resist any attempt to weaken the former.

Jul 21

It was reported that the Indian Ambassador designate to Pakistan K.S. Bajpai, had arrived in Islamabad.

Jul 21

It was reported that Pakistan and India has resumed commercial flights after the lapse of about 11 years.

Jul 22

The first train from India arrived at the Lahore railway station to mark the resumption of rail links between the two countries, after a lapse of about 11 years.

August 16

In an official press release, the Pakistan Government announced that the recently concluded trade agreement with India was on the lines of trade agreements concluded by Pakistan with other countries of the world. No special privileges of favours had been granted to India.

September 10

It was reported that an Indian airliner, on a flight from New Delhi to Bombay with 77 passengers aboard, had been hijacked to Lahore airport.

Sep 11

The Indian Foreign Secretary, Jagat S. Mehta, conveyed India's thanks to the Pakistan Government for its efforts in securing the safe return of all passengers and crew of the hijacked Indian aircraft from Lahore.

October 2

While addressing a press conference in Lahore, Pakistan's Ambassador to India, Syed Fida Hasan, said that during his meeting with the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, he had realized that India was not anxious to thrust any trade agreement on Pakistan.

Oct 3

It was reported that a five-member Pakistani delegation, led by the Foreign Secretary, Agha Shahi, had arrived in New Delhi, for discussion with an Indian delegation on the implication with Salal hydro-electric project.

Oct 4

It was reported that the Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India had held two rounds of talks in New Delhi, on the Salal Dam project.

Oct 5

It was reported that Pakistan's Foreign Secretary Agha Shahi, had called on the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi,

after the conclusion of his third round of talks, on the Salal Dam project, with his Indian counterpart Mr. Jagat Mehta.

Oct 6

It was reported that the Indo-Pakistan talks on the Salal Dam had been concluded in New Delhi. The two countries agreed to hold further discussions, in Islamabad, on the differences which had been narrowed considerably because of the spirit of accommodation on both sides.

Oct 21

In a joint communique issued at the conclusion of Indo-Pakistan negotiations on the Salal Dam in Islamabad, the two sides noted with satisfaction that the comprehensive discussions had succeeded in creating a better understanding of each other. They expressed the hope that the two countries would arrive at a mutually satisfactory settlement at the next round of talks to be held after completion of certain required studies.

November 11

While speaking at a reception hosted in his honour in Abbottabad by the NWFP Senior Minister Iqbal Khan Jadoon, Prime Minister, Bhutto said that the process of economics change for the advancement of the common man, and social justice introduced through nationalization of basic industries and land reform, was irreversible.

Nov 19

According to figures released to the National Assembly, Pakistan had enjoyed a favourable balance of trade with India amounting to US \$ 227,38000 during the period 30 November 1974 to September 30, 1976.

Nov 22

The Pakistan Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, Aziz Ahmad, told the Senate, that the Government had made every effort to ensure that India's Salal Dam would utilize the Chenab River water in a non-consumptive manner, without interfering with its flow.

1977

March 1

The visiting special envoy of the Pakistan Prime Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, issued a detailed statement to prove that the PNA leader, Air Marshal (retd.) Asghar Khan's assertions about the 1965 war and his allegations against Prime Minister Bhutto were "pure fabrication". Mr. Asghar Khan had alleged that the Chinese Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, had informed Mr. Bhutto (who was then Foreign Minister) about the impending Indian attack in 1965, during a stop-over in Karachi, but Mr. Bhutto had misreported the meeting with President Ayub Khan.

April 6

The visiting special envoy of the Pakistan Prime Minister, Additional Foreign Secretary, Shah Nawaz handed over the Prime Minister's message to the Indian Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, in New Delhi.

Apr 11

It was reported that Indian and Pakistani officials had begun talks in New Delhi, aimed at expanding and diversifying trade between the two countries.

Apr 14

Following the conclusion of trade talks between the visiting Pakistan delegation and Indian officials, the two countries agreed to establish senior officials' committee to provide a mechanism for the promotion of their bilateral trade.

Apr 26

India announced that it would release about 200 Pakistani nationals detained in India on various charges.

May 29

In a message to Pakistan's Federal Minister for Religious Affairs, the Amir of Jamaat-i-Islami, India, Maulana Mohammad Yusuf, expressed deep concern over the present

crisis in Pakistan and offered his services to bring about unity among the Muslims of Pakistan.

July 3

An Indian telecommunication delegation arrived in Islamabad for talks with Pakistani officials on the renewal of the India-Pakistan telecommunication agreement and other allied matters.

Jul 10

It was officially stated in Islamabad that Pakistan would be unilaterally setting free, at an early date, 200 Indian detainees in Pakistani jails. This decision had been conveyed to the Indian Ambassador, in his meeting with the Pakistan CMLA. He was also informed that Pakistan now had a complete list of Indian detainees, and the rest would be released in further exchange with India on a mutually agreed date.

Aug 31

It was reported that Pakistan and India had signed an agreement, in New Delhi, to provide facilities for the personnel of each other's airlines.

September 5

According to reports, Indian goods began arriving in Karachi by air following the mutual arrangements reached between the Pakistan International Airlines and Air India.

October 1

An official announcement issued in Islamabad disclosed that the Indian Ambassador and the Pakistan Director-General Telegraph and Telephone Department had signed a telecommunication agreement providing for the establishment of a satellite link between the two countries.

Oct 6

It was reported that the chief Pakistani delegate, Foreign Affairs Secretary-General Agha Khan, had held talks with the Indian Foreign Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, at the UN headquarters.

December 29

Pakistan and India signed an agreement on improving train services between the two countries.

Dec 29

According to the All-India Radio, Pakistan and India would exchange, on 3 January 1978, another batch of detainees held by the two countries.

1978**January 3**

The Indian news agency, *Samacher*, reported that India and Pakistan had exchanged detainees stranded following the 1971 conflict between the two countries.

February 6

After his arrival in Islamabad on a three-day goodwill visit to Pakistan, the Indian Foreign Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, called on the CMLA, General Zia-ul-Haq, and held formal talks with the CMLA's Adviser on Foreign Affairs, Agha Shahi, on the Simla Agreement, the Salal Dam and the Kashmir issue. Mr. Vajpayee also delivered an invitation to the CMLA from the Indian Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, to visit India.

Feb 6

Speaking at the banquet in honour of the visiting Indian Foreign Minister, the CMLA's Adviser on Foreign Affairs, Agha Shahi, said: that Indo-Pakistan talks held today had created a better atmosphere conducive to evolving a tension free relationship between the two countries; Pakistan was convinced that the normalization of Indo-Pakistan relations would be carried forward to its logical conclusion, with the implementation of the Simla Agreement's provision concerning the final settlement of the Kashmir dispute. In his reply, Mr. Vajpayee said: the "first priority" of the two Governments should be to build a self-reliant economy; "in cooperation and harmony we can offer all developing countries the somewhat unique assets of our own experience and talent."

Feb 6

Speaking with visiting Indian journalists at an informal meeting, the CMLA, General Zia-ul-Haq said that, given

sincerity of purpose, every problem between the two countries, including the Kashmir issue, could be solved; joint ventures could be undertaken in this spirit; regional cooperation (bilateral or multilateral) would be viewed in the light of realities of the situation, and any proposals put forward in this direction would require detailed examination.

Feb 7

While addressing a press conference in Islamabad, the Indian Foreign Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that his talks in Pakistan had been constructive and fruitful. He believed that, notwithstanding the difficulties, relations between the two countries would continue to develop.

Feb 10

According to official figures, Pakistan had suffered a deficit of Rs. 84.8 million in trade with India during the first six months of current fiscal year. (1977-78)

Feb 19

While addressing the general body meeting of the Janta Parliamentary Party in New Delhi, the Indian Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, said that the Indian External Affairs Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee's visit to Pakistan had been very successful in strengthening Indo-Pakistan amity.

Feb 20

Dr. Amir Mohammad, Adviser to the Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan on Food and Agriculture, arrived in Delhi, on a 10-Day visit to India.

March 2

On his return from a 10-day visit to India, Dr. Amir Muhammad, Adviser for Food and Agriculture to the CMLA of Pakistan, General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, described his visit as "most valuable", exploratory and educative.

April 19

In a statement issued in Islamabad, the former Pakistan Foreign Minister, Aziz Ahmad, denied the Indian Foreign Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee's statement in Parliament (on 18 April) that the former Indian and Pakistani Prime Ministers, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto, respectively, had reached "some sort of secret understanding" during their 1972 talks in Simla.

May 5

An Indian trade delegation headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, arrived in Islamabad to review the trade situation between the two countries.

May 9

According to a joint press statement issued at the conclusion of the three-day Pakistan-India trade talks held in Islamabad, which were inconclusive, the two Governments had decided, in principle that lists of good and commodities in which trade would be in mutual interest would be exchanged between them.

May 9

The Indian Prime Minister said in New York that India-Pakistan relations were getting better and that his Government wanted to make them perfect.

June 25

Denying an India news agency report, official Pakistan sources said that the Indian troops had restored to unprovoked firing at Pakistani troops on the line of control in Kashmir near Rajauri, when the latter objected to the digging of a trench by the Indians.

Jun 29

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman rejected India's reported protest over the construction of the Karakoram Highway.

July 21

It was reported that the Pakistan Government had decided that trade with India from 1 July 1978, would be conducted on the basis of the protocol of 1974, on Government to Government level or through Government controlled corporations.

Jul 13

The Turkish Foreign Minister, Gunduz Okucu, who arrived in Islamabad after talks with the Indian Foreign Minister, said that he expected a "positive" response by India to Pakistan's formal application for guest status in the non-aligned movement.

August 10

The Indian External Affairs Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, told the Lok Sabha that India had expressed its displeasure to

the Pakistan Ambassador in New Delhi over the fact that the Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, had equated Kashmir with Palestine at the recent Asian Islamic Conference held in Karachi.

Aug 29

Addressing the Pakistan Association of World Federalists in Karachi, the Adviser to the CMLA and Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs, Agha Shahi, said that his country was committed to the goal of non-proliferation, and described as discriminatory the policies of the nuclear supplier states. Mr. Shahi disclosed that his country had made India a proposal for mutual reduction of armed forces, and the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

Aug 30

An official Indian spokesman denied the Pakistan Foreign Secretary, Agha Shahi's remark in his 29 August speech at Karachi that India had refused to discuss with Pakistan the proposal for the reduction of the armed forces of the two countries.

September 4

Khawaja Mohammad Safdar, Pakistan's Federal Minister for Food and Agriculture, said that an agreement had been reached with India for the supply to Pakistan of 5270 tons of superior wheat seed for the coming rabi sowing.

Sep 9

It was reported that an aircraft of the Pakistan Air Force, with tents for the flood-affected people of India, had left for Delhi.

Sep 15

The Indian Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, thanked the CMLA General Zia-ul-Haq for the relief and material rushed to India by Pakistan to help the victims of current floods in the country.

Sep 24

It was reported that the first assignment from India of 1500 tons of wheat seed had arrived in Pakistan.

Sep 26

It was officially stated in Islamabad that the Government of Pakistan had agreed to allow an Indian Consulate to be opened in Karachi for the purpose of issuing visas.

Sep 30

It was reported that the 6 hijackers of an Indian Airlines airplane to Lahore, two years ago, were sentenced to one-month simple imprisonment each in London.

October 2

It was reported that the Adviser on Foreign Affairs and Pakistan's Chief UN delegate, Agha Shahi, had held discussions with the US Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, the Indian Foreign Minister, A.B. Vajpayee, and the Turkish Foreign Minister, Gunduz Ockun, at the UN headquarters.

Oct 9

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman refuted statements made earlier this month by the Indian Defence Minister, Jagjivan Ram, and the Indian Foreign Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, to the effect that the US had started supplying F-5 aircraft to Pakistan before the Indian decision to acquire the deep penetration Jaguar aircraft. The spokesman stated that there was no F-5 deal with the US.

Oct 10

It was reported that, in New York, the Pakistan Foreign Affairs Adviser, Agha Shahi, had conveyed to the Indian Foreign Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, his Government's "deep concern" over the Indian decision to purchase 200 deep-strike Jaguar aircraft, worth 2 \$ billion.

Oct 19

It was reported that following talks between India and Pakistani officials in New Delhi, the two sides had reached accord on a number of steps to streamline and accelerate railway traffic between their two countries.

November 7

It was officially announced that Pakistan had sent back the defective wheat seed to India.

Nov 15

The former Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, during her visit to London stated in reply to a question that there was no secret clause what so ever in the Simla Agreement signed between India and Pakistan.

Nov 18

India's Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. L.K. Advani, who arrived in Karachi on November 17 to see cricket match, called on the Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Mahmood Azam Farooqi.

Nov 19

Speaking at a dinner hosted in Karachi by the Board of Control for Cricket in honour of the Indian and Pakistani cricket teams, President Zia-ul-Haq said that both India and Pakistan should live like good, peaceful friendly neighbours.

Nov 29

It was officially stated that the Government had banned the export of salt from Pakistan to India through private parties after 30 June, 1978.

1979

March 5

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman expressed surprise at the questioning of the "peaceful purposes" of Pakistan's modes of nuclear programme, in the Indian Parliament by the Indian Foreign Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, on 2 March, 1979 in view of the fact that India had entire fuel cycle outside all international safeguards and had already staged a nuclear explosion.

Mar 8

In a written statement in the Indian Parliament, the Indian External Affairs Minister, A.B. Vajpayee, reiterated that his government was aware of reports that Pakistan's nuclear programme was not for mere peaceful purposes.

Mar 24

It was reported that the Pakistan President, Zia-ul-Haq had received a letter from the Indian Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, protesting against an alleged attempt by Pakistan to acquire equipment for the production of nuclear weapons; a reply had been sent by the Pakistan President.

April 6

It was reported that opposition members had held up proceedings in India's upper House of Parliament, after their demand for debate on the execution of former Pakistani Prime Minister, Z.A. Bhutto, was turned down.

Apr 22

The Indian External Affairs Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, expressed the view that since Pakistan was importing uranium, it meant that it wanted to use nuclear power for other purposes also.

May 24

The Indian External Affairs Minister visiting Abu Dhabi said that relations with Pakistan were improving.

May 27

Pakistan's Foreign Secretary Shahnawas Khan reached New Delhi with President Zia-ul-Haq's message for the Indian Prime Minister.

May 31

The visiting Pakistan Foreign Secretary met the Indian Prime Minister.

July 3

It was reported that the first batch of 17,000 non-Bengalis to be repatriated to Pakistan from Bangladesh under the 1973 protocol signed in New Delhi between the Indian and Pakistani Governments, had arrived in Karachi.

Jul 7

Speaking to newsmen in Srinagar, the Indian External Affairs Minister, A.B. Vajpayee, reiterated the hope that Pakistan would not build nuclear weapons.

Jul 18

It was reported that an Indian Air Force plane had been forced to land near Chunian in Pakistan due to adverse weather condition.

September 1

Foreign Minister of India Mr. Mishra met with Pakistani Foreign Minister, Agha Shahi in Havana, Cuba.

Sep 4

President Zia held talks with Indian Foreign Minister Mr. S.N. Mishra in Havana, Cuba.

October 6

The Adviser to President for Foreign Affairs Mr. Agha Shahi held 45 minutes long talks with Indian Foreign Minister S.N. Mishra in UNO.

December 10

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman confirmed an All-India Radio report that an official of the Indian Embassy in Islamabad had been apprehended last week, while receiving classified documents from a Pakistani national. The spokesman also confirmed that the Pakistan Foreign Office had requested the Indian authorities to withdraw the Embassy officials in question.

Dec 12

It was reported that, at the conclusion of the 23rd regular session of the General Conference of the IAEA in New Delhi, Pakistan had renewed its offer to India to enter into a bilateral, multilateral or international agreement with Pakistan with a view to ensuring that the nuclear facilities and installations in the two countries were used strictly for peaceful purposes.

1980

January 1

It was officially learnt that 277 persons belonging to 77 non-Bengali families, stranded in India since 1973, would be repatriated to Pakistan by 31 January, 1980.

Jan 14

Addressing a group of Pakistani newsmen in New Delhi, the Secretary-General of the ruling Indian Congress Party Hemavati Nadeam Bahugna, said that India's stand on Afghanistan depended on the "consideration of global factors"; and expressed the hope that Pakistan would do the same.

Jan 15

President Zia-ul-Haq told a press conference in Rawalpindi that his Government was in touch with the new Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi; and hoped that her Government would continue the process of normalization of relations between the two countries.

Jan 15

An Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman disclosed that high level diplomatic contacts were under way with Pakistan, in a bid to stabilize the situation in the subcontinent.

Jan 26

The Luxembourg Foreign Minister, Gastan Thorn, said in Rome that the European Community should offer its good offices to mediate between India and Pakistan to help reduce the distrust between the two countries.

February 5

It was reported that the visiting Indian Foreign Secretary, R.D. Sathe, had held talks with his Pakistani counterpart, S. Shah Nawaz, in Islamabad on the international situation and regional developments, with particular reference to the situation in Afghanistan. Earlier, he had delivered a letter of the Indian Prime Minister to the Pakistani President.

Feb 6

Speaking at a return banquet given by him in Islamabad in honour of the Pakistan Foreign Secretary, the visiting Indian Foreign Secretary, R.D. Sathe, stated that: "the people and the Government of India are as concerned as yours about the recent development to the west of Pakistan".

Feb 6

Replying to questions at a special session with visiting Indian newsmen in Islamabad, the Pakistan President, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, among other things, called for good neighbourly relations between his country and India.

Feb 7

Speaking to newsmen in New Delhi on his return home from a visit to Pakistan, the Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr. Sathe, said that more rounds of talks were needed to arrive at a complete meeting of minds between the two countries.

February 28

The visiting Indian Foreign Secretary, Eric Gonsalves, told newsmen in New York, that the US Administration was sensitive to India's concern over the rearmament of Pakistan; but had not wavered from the 11.35 a.m., commitment.

March 3

It was reported that the visiting Indian Socialist leader, George Fernandez, had called on the Pakistan President, General Zia-ul-Haq, in Islamabad.

Mar 6

In an interview to *The Times*, (London) the Indian Foreign Secretary, Ramchandra Daltatrya Sathe, reiterated an offer of "a no-war pact" to Pakistan which, he said, was the actual solution of all the apprehensions about its security in the face of the "Russian incursion" in Afghanistan.

Mar 18

It was reported that a visiting member of the Indian Lok Sabha (Parliament), Dr. Subramaniam, had held a meeting with the Pakistan Presidential Adviser on Foreign Affairs, Agha Shahi, in Islamabad.

Mar 27

A foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad that no indications whatsoever had been received from India regarding any "Indian package deal" to resolve the Afghan crisis.

April 11

Speaking at a dinner hosted in honour of the visiting special emissary of the Indian Government, Swaran Sigh, the Pakistan adviser on Foreign Affairs, Agha Shahi, reiterated Pakistan's dedication to the normalization process between itself and India, initiated by the Simla Agreement.

Apr 12

In a meeting with the Pakistan Finance Minister, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, in Islamabad, the Indian Government's special emissary, Swaran Singh, said that a "strong and stable" Pakistan was vital for peace in the region.

May 12

Speaking at a dinner hosted by him in honour of the outgoing Indian Ambassador M.K.S. Bajpai, the Pakistan Foreign

Secretary S. Shah Nawaz expressed the hope that the process of normalization of relations with India would continue to progress within the framework of the Simla Agreement.

Apr 13

Speaking at a jointly addressed press conference at Islamabad, the visiting Indian Government's special emissary, Swaran Singh, and the Pakistan Presidents' Foreign Affairs' Adviser, Agha Shahi, expressed their conviction that their discussions on regional and bilateral matters "will greatly contribute to the building of mutual confidence".

Apr 17

Addressing a press conference in the Zimbabwean capital of Salisbury, the Pakistan President, General Zia-ul-Haq, expressed his country's desire for a common understanding with Indian on the Afghan question.

Apr 17

In an interview with Pakistani newsmen in Salisbury, the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, stated that: "We sincerely believe that there should be no weak neighbour on the borders of India".

Apr 18

During a meeting held in Salisbury, between the Pakistan President, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, and the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Afghanistan situation and other problems relating to the region were discussed.

May 20

According to an agreement signed in New Delhi, India had agreed to supply 1.9 million tones of iron to Pakistan over the next seven years.

June 1

As a rebuttal to a press talk by former Indian Ambassador to Pakistan, K.S. Bajpai, in which he said that "some very negative and unfortunate attitudes" had again begun in Pakistan which might effect the speedier normalization with India; the Pakistani Embassy in New Delhi asserted that there have been positive trends in Pakistan-India normalization in the field of travel, trade and even political relations.

Jun 6

Addressing in a press conference in New Delhi, the General Secretary of the Janata Party said that Indo-Pakistan relations were improving and no politician could stop the process.

Jun 30

All India Radio reported that the Indian Commerce Minister had said that his country was willing to increase the volume of trade with Pakistan.

July 8

A Pakistani foreign Office spokesman expressed surprise over the way the Indian Government had, at this time, raised the specter of a non-existent arms build up in Pakistan.

Jul 15

Pakistan's Foreign Minister had a meeting in New Delhi with the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and discussed with her bilateral matters, measures to improve relations between the two countries as well as the regional situation.

Jul 16

Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Agha Shahi, after meeting the Indian leaders, told a press conference in New Delhi, that in his meetings with the Indian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao he had failed to find a common strategy, but the consultation had enabled both sides to obtain understanding of each others position.

Jul 17

According to All India Radio, the Indian Government had conveyed its concern to the Government of the United States and China, on the supply of arms to Pakistan.

Jul 17

A joint communique issued simultaneously from New Delhi and Islamabad declared that both India and Pakistan had found the latest Indo-Pakistan talks at Foreign Ministers' level in New Delhi as "very useful", and had agreed to continue the dialogue.

Jul 20

It was reported that a self-proclaimed spokesman to the so-called Pakistan government-in-exile, Raja Anwar, had recently visited India on an Afghan passport and had

distributed pamphlets which provided the overthrow of the Pakistan Government.

Jul 30

It was officially stated in Islamabad, that Pakistan and India were constantly engaged in discussions at the diplomatic level to prepare a list of items and commodities to be traded between the two countries.

August 1

Addressing the Rajya Sabha (Upper House of the Indian Parliament) the Indian External Affairs Minister, Narasimha Rao said that the acquisition of nuclear weapon capability by Pakistan would only serve to increase tension in the region.

Aug 7

Addressing the Rajya Sabha, the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, stated that according to information available to her Government, Pakistan intended to construct an atomic bomb with the help certain countries.

Aug 10

Speaking to newsmen at Islamabad airport, prior to his departure for New York, the Foreign Minister regretted India's President allegations against the nature and intent of Pakistan's peaceful nuclear programme. He also criticized the Indian propaganda regarding a mythical arms buildup in Pakistan.

Aug 13

It was officially disclosed that the Reserve Bank of India had not as yet transferred to Pakistan assets now estimated at Rs. 855 million and held by it since 14 August, 1947.

Aug 16

A Pakistan Foreign office spokesman expressed the serious concern of the Pakistan Government over the widespread incidents of anti-Muslim violence in Muradabad and other parts of India, which had resulted in heavy loss of life and property.

Aug 22

The resolution passed by the All-Pakistan Ulema Convention, in Islamabad, among other things, condemned the mass

killing of Muslims in Anti-Muslim riots in India; and urged the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

Aug 25

The Press Trust of India reported that some Pakistani nationals had been arrested following the recent communal riots in the Indian towns of Allahabd, Agra, Murabadabd and Sahranpur.

Aug 28

In her talks with the visiting Japanese Foreign Minister, Masayoshi Ito, the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, expressed her concern over what she called “Pakistan’s interference” in the internal affairs of India during the recent communal riots in the country.

Aug 30

The BBC reported that India had lodged a protest with Pakistan, through the Pakistani Ambassador, for its alleged interference in the internal affairs of India during the recent Hindu-Muslim riots there.

Aug 31

Informed sources in Islamabad disclosed that the Pakistan Government (in response to the Indian Foreign Secretary, R.D. Sathé’s communication to Pakistan through the Pakistan Ambassador in New Delhi) had reiterated its commitment to refrain from interfering in India’s internal affairs.

September 1

Addressing a press conference in Islamabad, the Foreign Minister of Japan, Masayoshi Ito, said that improvement in Pakistan-India relations was “a key element” in the maintenance of peace and stability in the Southwest Asian region.

Sep 4

Addressing a press conference in New Delhi, General Secretary of Friends of Afghanistan Association (New Delhi) Mr. Acharya Dharmendra Nath said, that both India and Pakistan should rise untidily to counter the danger posed by Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Sep 4

According to a press note issued in Islamabad, one Pakistani visitor had died and five were arrested, last month, in

Srinagar (Kashmir), following disturbances in Moradabad and other parts of Uttar Pradesh in India.

Sep 9

According to Foreign Office sources in Islamabad, Pakistan had lodged a strong protest with the Government of India against the attack by a crowd of Indians on the Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi on 8 September, 1980.

Sep 28

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman refuted a Radio Moscow report that India had protested to Pakistan about an alleged firing incident on their mutual border.

November 12

It was reported that talks between India and Pakistan had ended inconclusively in Islamabad.

Nov 25

An official spokesman in Rawalpindi described as “utterly baseless” a report circulated by an Indian daily and broadcast by Radio Kabul, regarding construction of military posts and installation of electronic equipment on Gilgit Skardu Highway.

December 3

Addressing to a big crowd in New Delhi, Ex-Premier of India Morarji Desai said that Pakistan was not making the war plan.

Dec 5

The ex-Premier of India Morarji Desai said that if India attacked on Pakistan, it would itself get loss. He further said that if Pakistan got arms, we should not mind it.

Dec 6

India claimed to arrest 90 Pakistani “spies” in Indian held Jammu and Kashmir.

1981

January 3

It was reported that President Zia-ul-Haq had no plan to visit New Delhi.

Jan 4

Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi urged greater understanding between India and Pakistan to counter what she termed increasing interference by big powers in the region.

Jan 5

The Pakistani Embassy in New Delhi denied that the Press in that country was engaged in building up anti-Indian campaign.

Jan 7

Pakistan Ambassador to India, Mr. Abdul Sattar, said that India and Pakistan were likely to exchange 20 alleged criminals.

Jan 8

Foreign Minister Mr. Agha Shahi said that Pakistan fully reciprocated Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's desire for Pakistan-India friendship and to strengthen the entire region against the danger of interference by the foreign power.

Jan 10

It was reported that China called on Pakistan and India to sort out their differences in face of what it called the Soviet threat to South Asia. A commentator for the official New China News Agency said that because of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, Pakistan and India should close their ranks in an attempt to rescue their suffering neighbour and to prevent further invasions by the pandits in the region.

Jan 10

The Ambassador of Indian in Pakistan Kunwar Natwar Singh called on President Zia-ul-Haq and delivered a letter of Mrs. Indira Gandhi to him. The letter was in response to the President's letter of November 12, 1980.

Jan 14

Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said she saw no need for a separate no-war-pact with Pakistan so long as both countries adhered to Simla Accord.

Jan 15

India's opposition Junata Party General Secretary, announced that party would send a high-powered goodwill delegation to Pakistan in the third week of February.

Jan 16

Indian External Affairs Minister Mr. Narsimha Rao described the latest letter from Mrs. Indira Gandhi to President Zia as mere reiteration of Indian stand and containing nothing new.

Jan 25

President Zia sent a message of greetings to President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy of India on the republic day of India.

February 2

A five member Pakistan team left for New Delhi to participate in the officials meeting of Non-Aligned Movement.

Feb 8

Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi met the Indian External Affairs Minister, Narasimha Rao in New Delhi.

Feb 10

Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi called on Indian President, Mr. Neelam Sunjiva Reddy and the Prime Minister, Mrs. Inidra Gandhi.

Feb 12

UN Secretary-General Waldhiem had a talk with President Zia on telephone from New Delhi.

Feb 12

A meeting of the Indo-Pakistan water commission began in Islamabad.

Feb 19

The Government of India refused permission to the Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi to acquire land for building a Consulate in Bombay.

Feb 23

An Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman ruled out a summit meeting between Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President of Pakistan Zia-ul-Haq in near future.

Feb 27

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India said in Parliament that Pakistan had reportedly received assistance in the nuclear field from some countries but it would not be desirable to disclose details.

March 1

Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Agha Sahhi said India's realization of Pakistan's needs as a nation to arm itself and to modernize its forces could go a long way in convincing Pakistan of her sincerity in building friendship between the two countries.

Mar 5

Foreign Minister of India Narasimha Rao expressed the hope in Parliament that Pakistan would cooperate with India in taking confidence building measures towards further normalising relations between the two countries.

Mar 10

President Zia of Pakistan sent a telegram to Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, for help end its nine-day old hijack drama.

Mar 29

Chinese officials news agency accused its Soviet counterpart toss with trying to drive a wedge between China, Pakistan and India by spreading false reports.

April 1

Raja Zafrul Haq, Federal Minister of Information and Broadcasting, said that for the first time in the history of Pakistan, India leaders had realized the importance of Pakistan.

Apr 5

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said that her government was not against the supply of arms to Pakistan but past experience had shown these had been used against India.

Apr 9

The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said that the development of nuclear weapons by Pakistan would have grave and irreversible consequences for the subcontinent.

Apr 13

A 14-member delegation of Sikh Yatrees on a visit to Pakistan called on President Zia.

Apr 19

The Indian hue and cry against Pakistan efforts to purchase material for its defence and to safeguard its territorial integrity had been widely condemned by various leaders of Baluchistan.

Apr 30

President Zia reiterated that Pakistan wanted to live in peace with India to solve the chronic problems of poverty and underdevelopment.

May 5

The Indian Foreign Minister said that India had reaffirmed its commitment to normalize good neighbourly relations with Pakistan.

May 9

The national integration assembly of New Delhi which included members of both houses of the Indian Parliament had declared Mr. Agha Shahi, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, 'pilot of peace 1980' in the category of 'regional peace'.

May 14

Official sources expressed surprise at a story covered by an Indian newspaper recently alleging that Pakistani arms and ammunition has been smuggled into India.

May 19

Indian Premier Indira Gandhi said that India was not against Pakistan acquiring arms, but against the implications of such an action.

June 5

External Affairs Minister of India said that the people of both countries wanted friendly relations. He said his visit to Pakistan is the most pressing need of the hour.

Jun 6

Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said in an interview that the coming visit to Pakistan intended to promote greater political understanding which would help in promoting the other causes which went to strengthen Indo-Pakistan relations.

Jun 7

President Zia said in an interview that a close understanding with India must be based on a sympathetic appreciation of each other's security concerns and must reflect full respect for the principle of Sovereign equality.

Jun 8

The India Minister for External Affairs, Narasimha Rao arrived in Islamabad on a state visit.

Jun 8

Foreign Minister of Pakistan and India and delegations of the two countries held two rounds of talks.

Jun 8

India's External Affairs Minister said that his country was "committed to respect Pakistan's national unity, territorial integrity and political independence and sovereign equality.

Jun 10

India and Pakistan reiterated their policy of using nuclear energy only for peace.

Jun 11

Visiting Foreign Minister of India, P.V. Narasimha Rao left Karachi after his 4-day visit.

Jun 24

India's new army Chief of Staff, General K.V. Krishna Rao, said the country can cope with a joint attack by neighbours Pakistan and China.

Jun 30

The President of Pakistan Zia ul Haq received the Ambassador of India to Pakistan, Mr. K. Natwar Singh, at CMLA Secretariat.

July 2

A five-member visiting delegation of Sikh Yatries called on President Zia.

Jul 4

It was reported from Indian official sources that Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sent a message to President Zia expressing her concern at the inflow of sophisticated arms into Pakistan.

Jul 10

Indian Premier Indira Gandhi said that the subcontinent was being willingly pushed into arms race by Pakistan's acquiring sophisticated F-16 aircraft.

Jul 12

The Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Agha Shahi stated that Pakistan was not in an arms race, nor does it aspire for any military parity with India.

Jul 12

A Foreign spokesman disrobed as tendentious Indian press reports that Pakistan had massed its troops on the Indo-Pakistan border.

Jul 12

The Indian envoy, Mr. Natwar Singh, was called to the foreign office by Secretary General S. Shahnawas for clarification on the unjustified reports of Pakistan troops concentration on Indo-Pakistan border.

Jul 14

President Zia sent a congratulatory message to President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy of India on the independence Day of the Republic of India on 15 August.

August 18

An official spokesman expressed surprise at the recent remarks of Indian Premier Mrs. Indira Gandhi accusing Pakistan of mounting tension what she called a persistent anti-India campaign.

Aug 19

Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi said that Pakistan had made proposal to ease tension between the two countries.

Aug 20

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi informed the Rajia Sabha that there were no reports to suggest any unusual deployment of Pakistani forces on Indian borders.

September 2

The President of Pakistan, Zia-ul-Haq said that the major objective of our foreign policy was to generate a climate of peace and control in the region by establishing and strengthening fraternal ties with all our neighbours including Soviet Union and India.

Sep 16

Indian Minister of State for Commerce, M.A. K.A. Khan told Parliament that a dialogue with Pakistan was continuing for a new trade agreement between the two countries.

Sep 19

Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Agha Sahi had expressed surprise and disappointment that Mrs. Indira Gandhi should have chosen to question Pakistan's bonfires a handout issued in Islamabad.

Sep 22

Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said that Pakistan's offer to talks to India on a non-aggression pact as a major step towards saying such a course should allay New Delhi's fears, if they were genuine about the modest acquisition of American Arms by Pakistan.

Sep 29

An Indian airliner with 111 passengers and a crew of six aboard which was flying in New Delhi to Sri nagar was hijacked and forced to land at the Lahore airport at 12.50 p.m.

Sep 30

The Pakistan Army commandos over powered the hijackers and released the plane.

Sep 30

The Indian plane flew back to New Delhi with the freed hostages.

October 3

In United Nations, Pakistan said that complete normalization of its relations with India could be achieved through the final settlement of Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions and in the spirit of Simla Agreement.

Oct 4

Former Indian Prime Minister Mr. Morarji Desai, said in a press conference that a war psychosis over an imagined threat from Pakistan was being created by Mrs. Indira Gandhi only to divert attention from the misdeeds of her non-functioning government.

Oct 6

A delegation of St. Stephen's College, New Delhi, currently on a visit to Pakistan arrived in Peshawar for a 2-day visit to the area.

Oct 7

The visiting 12-members delegation of students and staff of St. Stephen's College, New Delhi, led by Rev. W.S. Rajpal called on the President of Pakistan, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq.

Oct 7

Talking to Newsmen in Tamil Nadu, the former Premier of India, Mr. Morarji Desai said Pakistan was not at all hostile to India.

Oct 9

In New York, in an interview, Agha Shahi reiterated his offer for an Indo-Pakistan non-aggression pact as a means of allaying fears expressed by India with regard to the proposed American package of economic assistance and military sales to Pakistan.

Oct 18

President of Pakistan, Zia-ul-Haq said that talks between Pakistan and India should be held early to dispel the prevailing doubts and tension.

Oct 22

President Zia of Pakistan said in an interview that modesty of the total US aid package provided no threat to India in any form.

Oct 27

Indian Premier, Indira Gandhi said that the Pakistan offer of no-war pact made no difference to the current situation though she had asked Islamabad to elucidate its offer.

Oct 29

India Premier, Indira Gandhi once again indicated that she would not accept Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq's offer of a no-war pact between the two countries.

November 9

President of Pakistan, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq said in an interview to *Indian Express* that Pakistan and India should cooperate so

that both countries defended their co-security if a third country attacked on one of both.

Nov 10

A 21-member Pakistan Trade Delegation left Karachi for New Delhi to negotiate trade in private sector between the two countries.

Nov 11

The Janata Party leader, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy advised the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, not to reject the no-war pact offer of Pakistan.

Nov 12

An official spokesman in New Delhi reiterated that India had not received any formal offer of a no-war pact from Pakistan.

Nov 16

President Zia underlined the urgency of good neighbourly relations between Pakistan and India and expressed the hope that the Government and people of both countries would, not be influenced by external pressures.

Nov 24

A foreign office spokesman reported that Pakistan Government expelled four Indian diplomats working in Islamabad and Karachi for their involvements in activities prejudicial to the security of Pakistan.

Nov 25

Indian External Affairs Minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao told Parliament that India stood by its original offer of no-war pact with Pakistan's "no exceptions, no conditions and no variations."

Nov 27

President Zia said that his country would sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty two minutes before India did so.

Nov 27

President Zia said that today the situation on Pakistan borders is quite normal and there was no concentration of troops on our side.

Nov 28

The Federal Minister for Defence Mir Ali Ahmad Talpur had categorically refuted the allegation levelled in the Indian

Parliament by the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that Pakistan was preparing for war and that it has concentrated its troops near the Indian border.

December 3

Speaking at a press conference in Islamabad, Foreign Minister, Mr. Agha Shahi reaffirmed Pakistan's readiness for talks with India on a no-war pact offer and emphasized that the offer was not a diplomatic tactic but a serious proposal.

Dec 7

Voice of America reported that President Zia-ul-Haq has made an offer to India for the mutual inspection of their nuclear plants.

Dec 17

The Indian Foreign Minister, Narasimha Rao told Parliament that India would seriously consider a no-war pact proposal with Pakistan if it was convinced that it was not a propaganda ploy but a "genuine" one.

Dec 17

An official spokesman in Islamabad reiterated that normal conditions prevailed on the border with India and there had been no military buildup on Pakistan's side.

Dec 18

All India Radio reported that the Indian Government had lodged a protest with the Saudi Arabian Government for reportedly giving financial assistance to Pakistan, to purchase F-16 war-planes and other equipment from the United States.

Dec 19

Pakistan's Ambassador at large, Mr. A.K. Brohi, currently visiting India, expressed grief at the distorted news report issued by Indian news agency, which alleged that he had confirmed that Pakistan had deployed the bulk of its forces on the India border.

Dec 21

Indian official sources confirmed that India was sending a communication to Pakistan to elicit clarification about its no-war pact proposal.

Dec 23

A press release of the Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi stated that Pakistan Embassy staff in New Delhi was being harassed

and incidents of violence against them has been on the increase for sometime in contravention of norms of diplomatic immunity.

Dec 24

It was reported that Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Agha Shahi had accepted the invitation of the Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao to visit New Delhi on a mutually convenient date.

Dec 29

Official sources in Islamabad categorically denied a New Delhi report of alleged Pakistani troops concentration along the Indian border.

1982

January 3

All India Radio reported that the Indian External Affairs Minister, Narasimha Rao, had said that India had an open mind on the Pakistani offer of a no-war pact.

Jan 7

The leader of the Indian Opposition 'Lok Dal' Party, Mr. George Fernandez, charged the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, with making attempts to have war with Pakistan to divert peoples' attention from the problems facing the country.

Jan 12

According to official sources, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Agha Shahi sent a written communication to the Indian Foreign Minister conveying acceptance of several points suggested by India for a no-war pact between the two countries.

Jan 13

It was officially announced in Islamabad that Foreign Minister, Agha Shahi, will leave for New Delhi on 29 January for a visit to India in response to the invitation extended by Indian External Affairs Minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao.

Jan 18

Indian External Affairs Minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao said that India was willing to have a no-war pact with Pakistan, but would guard against being caught in a trap.

Jan 18

The Italian Prime Minister, Mr. Giovanni Sapodilla, speaking at a banquet in honour of president Zia-ul-Haq, appreciated Pakistan's major role among Islamic and non-aligned nations and its efforts to establish "a climate of greater trust" in the subcontinent with the offer of a non-aggression pact to India.

Jan 24

According to reports, an attenuated list of 50 value added conventional and non-conventional exportable items had been given its final shape for a future trade agreement between India and Pakistan.

Jan 28

Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Agha Shahi, during a press conference in Islamabad, vehemently denied that there was any "trap or deception" in Pakistan's offer to India of a No-War Pact.

Jan 30

The Pakistan Foreign Minister and his Indian counter part started their formal negotiations in New Delhi on the no-war pact offered by Pakistan, by exchanging views on each others' security perceptions and other bilateral matters.

Jan 30

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, told Pakistani Newsmen in New Delhi that while she welcomed the proposal for a no-war pact, she would like to hold out as assurance that "pact or no pact, we shall never attack Pakistan".

Jan 31

Pakistan and India decided to set up a joint Commission which would meet periodically to deal with bilateral relations.

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February 1

At a press conference in New Delhi the Foreign Minister of India and Pakistan expressed satisfaction over their talks for the conclusion of a no-war pact.

Feb 7

President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq described Foreign Minister, Agha Shahi's recent talks on the no-war pact with the Indian Foreign Minister as encouraging.

Feb 8

Mr. Vitaly S. Smirov, the Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan, expressed his country's desire for the conclusion of a no-war pact between India and Pakistan.

Feb 11

India and Pakistan agreed to resume talks on the no-war pact in March 1982.

Feb 25

The Press Trust of India (PTI) quoted informed sources in New Delhi as saying that India has not "closed the door" on the current dialogue with Pakistan by the indefinite postponement of the Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr. R.D. Sathe's visit to Islamabad.

Feb 26

The American Ambassador in New Delhi stated that the United States had informed the Indian Government that Pakistan would not attack India as a result of recent military sales to Pakistan.

Feb 27

President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq told newsmen in Lahore that it would be premature for him to comment on Indian reaction to Pakistan delegate's reference of Kashmir issue at the human rights commission's meeting in Geneva till Pakistan received the official version from India.

March 6

At a meeting in New Delhi with US envoys from three South Asian countries, the Indian Foreign Minister, Narsimha Rao reiterated that by raising the Kashmir issue at international forums, Pakistan has caused a setback to the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Mar 19

It was reported that the Indian Government has proposed an annual cultural exchange programme to Pakistan to step up cultural relations between the two countries.

Mar 24

Speaking at a banquet in Islamabad, held in the honour of the visiting Chinese delegation, (headed by Vice President Ji Peng) the President Mohammad Zia ul Haq said that Pakistan wants India to help promote peace and stability in the region.

Mar 24

The Indian External Affairs Minister, Narasimha Rao, told the Rajya Sabha that President of Pakistan Zia ul Haq's recent speeches for improved relations with India were encouraging signs for a resumption of talks on a no-war pact.

Mar 28

In a farewell message on the eve of his departure for New Delhi, the outgoing Indian Ambassador K. Natwar Singh expressed the hope that composition of the Indo-Pakistan Joint commission (formation of which was agreed upon during the Former Foreign Minister, Agha Shahi's Indian visit in January 1982) would be discussed soon.

Mar 31

The Indian External Affairs Minister, Narasimha Rao, told the Lok Sabha that there was no impasse or deadlock in bilateral talks between India and Pakistan over the later's offer of a no-war pact.

April 24

It was reported that the Indo-Saudi communique issued after the recent visit to Riyadh by the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, contained the totally false and baseless statement that during the recent Indo-Pakistan talks in New Delhi, India had proposed to conclude a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation with Pakistan.

Apr 27

Foreign Minister, Sahbzada Yaqub Khan, stated that Pakistan would welcome the resumption of India Pakistan talks on a

no-war-pact, but added “we are not pressing New Delhi to resume these talks”.

Apr 28

It was reported that various matters regarding agricultural credit schemes for small farmers and development of the agriculture sector in Pakistan were discussed at a meeting in Islamabad, between the visiting Indian Agriculture Minister, Sardar Besant Singh and the Pakistani Federal Minister, for Food and Agriculture.

May 15

Addressing a news conference in Karachi, Pakistan’s Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan, said that the conclusion of a no-war pact was vital for both Pakistan and India.

May 31

The Foreign Secretary of India, Natwar Singh, called on President Zia-ul-Haq in Islamabad with a letter from Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi.

June 1

At a meeting, held in Islamabad, between the Secretary General of the Pakistan Foreign Office, Mr. S. Shah Nawaz and visiting Indian External Affairs Secretary, Mr. Natwar Singh, it was decided that India and Pakistan should resume their discussions in the basis of the understanding reached between the two sides at the meeting of their Foreign Ministers in February 1982.

Jun 2

An Indian Foreign Office spokesman stated that India had an abiding faith in the possibility of enduring peace and friendship with Pakistan.

Jun 2

It was reported that the Secretary of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. Natwar Singh had left Islamabad for New Delhi, after delivering Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s letter to President Zia-ul-Haq.

Jun 4

According to reports from Islamabad, Kunwar Natwar Singh, Indian Secretary for External Affairs, who recently visited

Islamabad, carried with him to New Delhi the draft of the non-war pact proposed by Pakistan.

Jun 5

An official Indian spokesman said in New Delhi that the forthcoming Indo-Pakistan dialogue will cover not only the non-aggression pact but also all matters of bilateral interest.

Jun 7

An Indian official spokesman, said that the proposed draft of a non-aggression pact prepared modifications and additions.

Jun 8

UN Secretary, Javier Perez de Cuellar announced the appointment of Brigadier General Thor A. Johnsen of Norway as chief military observer of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP).

Jun 25

Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan told newsmen in Geneva that talks between Pakistan and India on the “No-war proposal” were expected to begin on Foreign Secretaries level in the first week of August in Islamabad.

Jun 27

In an interview given to the Calcutta weekly *Sunday*, President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq stated that Pakistan wants a genuine and permanent peace with India and to achieve this objective any proposal would be welcome.

July 1

A Pakistan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement issued on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the Simla Agreement, stressed the need for greater cooperation between Pakistan and India.

Jul 2

The Sino-Pakistan cultural exchange protocol for 1952-83 was signed in Beijing. An Indian official statement issued on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Simla Agreement reiterated India’s commitment to the accord.

Jul 13

Speaking in Madras, the Indian Defence Minister said that India was increasing and strengthening its defence potential at an “enormous cost” because Pakistan was “stock piling”

arms and ammunitions and updating scientific well developed arsenals.

Jul 20

Pakistan Government repatriated ten Indian prisoners to New Delhi.

August 3

Accepting the credentials of new Pakistani Ambassador, Riaz Piracha, in New Delhi the Indian President, Giani Zail Singh, said that peace and friendship with Pakistan was “one of the highest priorities of Indian Government’s (sic) foreign policy.”

Aug 4

It was reported that Pakistani authorities had refused permission to a hijacked Indian Boeing 737 to land at Lahore Airport. The hijacker later surrendered at Amritsar.

Aug 5

A spokesman for the Pakistan Ministry of Defence refuted a foreign news agency report regarding an exchange of fire between Pakistani and Indian troops across the border in the Poonch sector of Jammu and Kashmir on 29 July, 1982.

Aug 12

Addressing a press briefing, the Pakistan Federal Commercial Secretary, Izharul Haq, said that trade between Pakistan and India would remain on a Government-to-Government basis.

Aug 13

Addressing a press conference in Islamabad, the Pakistan Foreign Secretary, Niaz A. Naik, disclosed that India had formally proposed a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation to Pakistan, the draft of which had been given to him by the visiting Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr. Rasgotra.

Aug 20

It was reported that the Sikh hijacker of an Indian Airlines Boeing 737 had been shot dead at Amritsar airport. Earlier the hijacked aircraft had been refused permission to land at Lahore airport by Pakistani authorities.

September 8

A two-day meeting on the implementation of the Lahore-Amritsar coaxial cable link began in Lahore, Pakistan.

Sep 20

Foreign Minister, Yaqub Khan met his Indian counterpart Narasimha Rao in New York, and discussed with him key international topics, with special reference to the regional situation.

October 1

Addressing a meeting of the Delhi Study Group, the Pakistan Ambassador to India, Riaz Piracha called upon India and Pakistan to evolve a “viable formula for peace’ for establishing stable good neighbourly relations.

Oct 20

Speaking at a meeting of the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Indian Ambassador to Pakistan, K.D. Sharma, called for more trade between India and Pakistan.

November 1

It was reported that at the conclusion of the summit talks held in New Delhi, between Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, both leaders expressed full satisfaction on the outcome of their talks.

Nov 1

In a joint statement issued at the conclusion of a summit meeting in New Delhi between Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq and Indian Premier Indira Gandhi, Pakistan and India agreed to establish a Joint Commission.

Nov 1

Talking to newsmen accompanying him on his South East Asian tour, President Zia-ul-Haq said that his talks with Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, during his brief stopover in New Delhi were held in a cordial atmosphere. He also expressed the hope that this meeting would lead to a better understanding between the two countries.

Nov 1

During his stopover in New Delhi, President Zia-ul-Haq extended invitation to Indian President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to visit Pakistan. Both invitations were accepted.

Nov 1

India and Pakistan signed a protocol in New Delhi, providing for exchange of their nationals under detention. The decision to sign this protocol had been made during the earlier meeting between the Indian Premier and the Pakistani President.

Nov 4

The Indian Foreign Minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, told Parliament that the establishment of the India-Pakistan Joint Commission would give an impetus to bilateral relations between the two countries.

Nov 6

The Indian Ambassador in Pakistan, Mr. Krishna D. Sharma said that the recent meeting between President Zia-ul-Haq and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had been very successful.

Nov 7

India and Pakistan have agreed in principle, to set up a joint standing committee on trade and industry at the level of chamber of commerce.

Nov 13

According to official sources in Islamabad, Indo-Pakistan talks at the Foreign Secretary level would begin in New Delhi on 23 December 1982. During the talks details of the joint Indo-Pakistan commission, the no-war pact offer by Pakistan and the mutual friendship treaty proposed by India will be finalized.

December 6

Talking to newsmen at Islamabad airport on his return from a trip to Nepal and India, the Federal Minister for Industries Mr. Elahi Bux Soomro said that Pakistan had offered help to Nepal in its industrial development. The Minister also held talks with the Indian Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister in New Delhi.

Dec 20

President Zia-ul-Haq was quoted by the *Washington Post* as having said that it was unlikely that India would make a pre-emptive strike against Pakistani nuclear installation.

Dec 24

Indo-Pakistan talks on their respective proposals for a peace, friendship and cooperation treaty and for a no-war pact ended in New Delhi with the two sides agreeing continue discussion in future.

1983**January 1**

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stated in a newspaper interview that the sale of US F-16 fighter aircraft to Pakistan threatened to drag Islamabad into Big Power conflicts.

Jan 19

The Pakistan Foreign Office announced that the first meeting of the Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission, to be set up to promote cooperation between the two countries would be held in Islamabad after the 7th Non-Aligned summit scheduled to be held in New Delhi from 7 to 11 March.

Jan 19

The visiting Indian External Affairs Secretary, Mr. Natwar Singh, told newsmen in Islamabad that India and Pakistan had as yet been unable to overcome differences on the question of foreign Military bases and interpretation of bilaterlism as a means of settling disputes.

February 27

Speaking before the Majlis-e-Shoora, the Federal Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Sharifuddin Pirzada said that the Government of Pakistan would “continue to do all that is within our power to persuade India not to develop nuclear weapons.”

March 6

President of Pakistan, Zia-ul-Haq, visited the Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi.

Mar 10

Pakistan and India signed the agreement on the setting up of a Joint Commission between the two countries to strengthen

understanding and to cooperate each other in several fields. The Agreement was signed by Foreign Minister of both countries.

Mar 10

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President of Pakistan Zia-ul-Haq, discussed bilateral relations.

Mar 11

President of Pakistan Zia-ul-Haq called on Indian President Zail Singh.

Mar 12

President of Pakistan Zia-ul-Haq returned home after having attended the 7th Summit in New Delhi.

April 19

President of Pakistan, Zia-ul-Haq, said in Nawabshah that there was complete peace on Pakistan's border with India.

May 14

Pakistan's Ambassador to India, Mr. Riaz Piracha, said in an interview that Pakistan was interested in having good relations with India and did not wish to influence in any manner the internal developments.

May 16

Indian Home Minister and Akali Dal Chief had categorically denied any involvement of Pakistan in the Indian Punjab crisis.

May 29

A 7-member advance party of Indian officials led by Mr. Natwar Singh, Secretary Indian Ministry of External Affairs, arrived Islamabad.

May 31

Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, said that acquisition of sophisticated weapons by Pakistan was retarding the normalization process in the subcontinent.

June 1

The first meeting of India-Pakistan Joint Commission began in Islamabad.

Jun 2

The four sub-commissions set up in Islamabad by the Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission, recommended a number of measures to promote cooperation between the two countries.

Jun 3

It was agreed at the Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission meeting in Islamabad that the Foreign Secretaries of the two countries would meet in New Delhi, in August, to resume talks on the no-war pact proposal of Pakistan and the Indian proposal for a treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation.

Jun 4

Addressing a press conference in Islamabad the Foreign Minister of India and Pakistan stated that “progress” had been achieved during the four-day session of the Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission. The two Foreign Ministers had earlier signed a report at the conclusion of the meeting.

July 19

Addressing a meeting of the Delhi Study Group on Indo-Pakistan Relations, Pakistan’s Ambassador in India, Mr. Riaz Piracha stressed the need for tolerance, display of trust and the acceptance of sincerity on either side.

Jul 24

Talking to newsmen in, Agra Secretary General of Congress (I) Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, alleged that Pakistan and some other countries were inciting the people in Indian Punjab to rebel.

Jul 28

A statement issued by the Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi expressed regrets over continued attempts by India to involve Pakistan in the separatist movement in the Punjab. The statement asserted that the Pakistan Government adhered to a policy of strict non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and wanted to promote peaceful and friendly relations with its neighbours.

August 18

Speaking at the tenth anniversary of founding of the Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad, Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, reiterated that Pakistan was not engaged in an arms race with India.

Aug 25

Speaking in the Rajya Sabha (upper house), the Indian Home Minister Prakash Chandra Sethi, denied that there was any large scale intrusion by Pakistan into Indian Kutch region.

Aug 25

Speaking in the Indian Parliament the Indian External Affairs Minister, Mr. Narsimha Rao expressed concern over events in Pakistan.

Aug 27

The Government of Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government against the recent statements of the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and Foreign Minister, Narasimha Rao, commenting on Pakistan's internal affairs.

September 1

A number of Indian newspapers, including some which support Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, severely criticized her for a statement about the political situation in Pakistan.

Sep 15

In a press release in Karachi, the Indian Embassy refuted press reports which alleged that there was a large scale dumping of Indian money and arms in Sind.

Sep 22

According to the All India Radio, Indian Premier, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, during her talks in Nicosia with the President of Cyprus, Mr. Khyprianou discussed the situation in neighbouring countries and reiterated India's concern over events in Pakistan.

Sep 26

In an official had out issued in Islamabad, Pakistan once again urged the Government of India, in the interest of promoting mutual confidence, understanding and cooperation, to observe the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan, in letter and spirit.

Sep 29

It was reported that a large section of public opinion in India, continued to criticize the Indian ruling elite and some elements in the Congress party for magnifying the indicted Sind, in complete disregard of the international principles of non interference in other countries internal affairs.

October 5

The Government of Pakistan conveyed its grave concern to the Government of India over demonstrations that were

recently sponsored and organized by ruling Congress (I) Party, in front of Pakistan's Embassy in New Delhi.

Oct 7

It was reported that the two Indian weeklies *Reaiance* and *Nasheman* had slated Indian interference in Pakistan's internal affairs.

Oct 9

The Pakistan Government denied a *Times* (London) report that Indian government had accused Pakistan of training, arming and financing extremists in Indian Punjab.

Oct 10

According to BBC reports, the authorities in India had alleged that the direct rule imposed in the Indian state of Punjab was result of interference by Pakistan, which was encouraging the extremists in their demands for more religious and political rights.

Oct 11

A spokesman of the Foreign Office described as totally false the allegations leveled by India that Pakistan was providing arms assistance to the militants in East Punjab.

Oct 13

A spokesman of the Indian External Affairs Ministry denied that India has any plan to attack Pakistan.

Oct 13

A leading British newspaper advised the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, that if she wants to prevent a war with Pakistan, she should not look for weapons but should initiate effective diplomatic efforts.

Oct 15

At a news conference in New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi blamed Pakistan for the deteriorating situation in the Indian state of Punjab.

Oct 16

In a press conference in Islamabad, the Indian opposition leader, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy said that the Government of India and Pakistan should talk to each other to remove the "unnecessary misunderstanding" which characterizes present state of Indo-Pakistan relations.

Oct 20

It was reported that the President of the “Republic of Khalistan” in a signed statement issued from his Berkshire camp office (London) said that Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi had wrongly accused Pakistan of helping the Sikh agitation and the “Khalsa” movement.

Oct 22

In an interview with PPI in Lahore, the Indian Ambassador to Pakistan Mr. K.D. Sharma, expressed hope for normalization of ties with Pakistan.

Oct 25

The Government of Pakistan lodged a protest with the Indian Government against continuing violation by India of the universally recognized principle of non interference in the internal affairs of states.

Oct 25

The Government of Pakistan lodged a protest with the Indian Government against continuous violation by India of the universally recognized principle of non interference in the internal affairs of states.

Oct 26

A Saudi daily *Al Madina* strongly criticized New Delhi for its support to agitators in Pakistan and said that India had no right to interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan on any pretext.

November 2

In an Indian Embassy press release in Islamabad, the Indian Government rejected Pakistan’s recent protest regarding the World Sindhi Sammelan, saying that it was purely a cultural event mooted long before the present political disturbances began in Pakistan.

Nov 10

An Indian Government spokesman in New Delhi protested over the hosting of a banquet by President Zia-ul-Haq for the diplomatic corps in Gillgit on 8 November as the town, the spokesman claimed was located in Kashmir, which belonged to India.

Nov 12

Speaking in the Majlis-e-Shoora, the Minister of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada said that India had no Locus stand with regard to the Northern Areas, and the statements by the Indian Government about the territory were unwarranted and without legal basis.

Nov 16

Talking to newsmen in Quetta, President Zia-ul-Haq reiterated Pakistan's wish to have friendly relations with India.

Nov 16

According to All India Radio, Mrs. Indira Gandhi reiterated that her government had circumstantial evidence of the involvement of Pakistan agents in the recent disturbances in certain parts of India.

Nov 18

According to BBC, the Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi expressed concern over what she described as Pakistan's stock piling of sophisticated arms.

Nov 19

Talking to reporters in Washington, the Foreign Minister, Shabzada Yaqub Khan said that the Indian leaders' recent statements amounted to intervention in Pakistan's internal affairs.

Nov 29

Speaking at Karachi Press Club's meet-the-press forum, the Indian Ambassador, K.D. Sharma said, that India had proposed a six-point package to be considered by various submissions (appointed under the Indo-Pakistan Minister Commission) "to give meaningful practical content" to the relations between the two countries.

Sep 7

The United News of India (UNI) reported that Indian Premier Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in a letter to Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq informed that her government had no desire to interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs.

December 21

Official sources in Islamabad said that Pakistan had done nothing to halt or delay the process of normalization of relations with India.

Dec 28

Official circles disclosed that about 101 Indian nationals, now serving varying terms in different Pakistani jails, will be released by the Pakistan Government.

1984**January 9**

A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad said that Indian troops had committed 11 violations during the past eight days in the Kotli sector along the cease-fire line in Kashmir.

Jan 12

In an interview with BBC, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, said the Pakistan's relations with India were not so cordial at present.

Jan 15

In its meeting in Islamabad, the Indo-Pakistan Sub-Commission on trade decided to set up committee of officials to recommend a workable framework for cooperation in the field of trade.

Jan 16

Sardar Manjeet Singh Rajpal, leader of Sikh Yatrees, said in Lahore that Indian allegation about Pakistan abetting Sikhs in Indian Punjab was mere propaganda.

Jan 17

The India-Pakistan Sub-Commission on Economic Matters concluded its deliberations in Islamabad. It identified seven areas for cooperation and decided to constitute a working group for this purpose.

Jan 17

The leaders of Indo-Pakistan delegations to the Sub-commission on trade signed a joint statement.

Jan 18

Talking to reporters in Lahore, the Indian Ambassador, K.D. Sharama described as “rubbish” the report about Indian troops deployment on the Indo-Pakistan border.

Jan 21

Pakistan Government lodged a protest with the Indian Government against the abuse of the privileges on immunities extended by the Government of Pakistan to the Indian Embassy in connection with the incident of the two Indian Embassy employees who illegally crossed the border earlier this month.

Jan 21

The two sub-commission of the Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission concluded their meeting at the New Delhi after finalizing the text of a protocol on the promotion of group tourism.

February 4

According to APP, India lodged its protest to Pakistan against the termination of the visas of the two Indian Airlines employees in Lahore.

Feb 6

A Pakistan Embassy spokesman in Lahore strongly condemned the abduction of an Indian diplomat, stating that the kidnapping of diplomat was repugnant to international law.

Feb 8

Indian authorities served an order on two employees of PIA working in New Delhi to leave India within five days.

Feb 9

While talking to a group of leading intellectuals and eminent journalists in Rawalpindi, President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq said that Pakistan desired friendship with India.

Feb 21

While speaking at a dinner meeting hosted for him by the Rotary Club at Karachi, former Foreign Minister, Mr. Agha Shahi, expressed his disapproval of India's doctrine of bilateralism which, in fact meant keeping Pakistan isolated internationally.

Feb 25

While over flying Indian territory on his way back to Pakistan from Brunei, President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq extended his best wishes to Indian President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

March 2

In an interview to the *Weekend Review*, Pakistan's Ambassador to India, Mr. Riaz Priacha said that Pakistan had no reservations vis-à-vis India and the relations between the two countries should be seen in totality.

Mar 13

Speaking at a seminar in Lucknow, Pakistan's Ambassador to India, Mr. Riaz Piracha said that his country earnestly desires better ties with India.

Mar 16

In an interview with a Kuwaiti newspaper, President Mohamamd Zia-ul-Haq said that India was mobilizing 18 Army divisions on its border with Pakistan, in order to force Pakistan to accept the Soviet Union's terms on the Afghanistan issue.

Mar 26

The Government of Pakistan announced the appointment of Dr. M.M. Humayun Khan, as Ambassador of Pakistan to India.

Mar 28

A delegation of the Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry met the Indian Commerce Minister, Mr. V.P. Singh in New Delhi, and discussed the possibilities of increasing trade.

April 8

Speaking on an adjournment motion in the Majlis Shoora about the mass-scale exercises held by Indian forces on Pakistan borders and along the control line of Jammu and Kashmir, the Minister of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, said that the Pakistan Government was alert and had taken appropriate measure to safeguard the security of the two countries.

Apr 9

Speaking to newsmen at Karachi airport, President Zia said that there was no unusual activity along the Indo-Pakistan border.

Apr 16

India lodged a strong protest with Pakistan over the appointment of three members to the Majlis-e-Shorra, belonging to the Northern areas, which according to India were an “integral part” of Jammu and Kashmir.

Apr 17

The Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi described as “preposterous and fabricated” a report in *Hindustan Times* which stated that Pakistan was involved in escalating the East Punjab separatist movement.

Apr 19

The Foreign Minister statement contradicted the allegations made by the Indian Home Minister that implicated Pakistan in the Sikh agitation.

Apr 19

It was reported that Pakistan had requested the Government of India to return the Cessna aircraft of the Lahore Flying Club along with the pilot and the trainee which had strayed into Indian territory.

Apr 20

It was reported that the Indian Government had agreed to return a Pakistani light civilian Cessna aircraft along with its pilot and co-pilot which had landed in the Hushirpur District of East Punjab.

Apr 21

The Government of Pakistan conveyed its appreciation to the Government of India for the prompt action taken in returning the two pilots of the Lahore Flying Club aircraft.

Apr 27

The India Radio reported that several Pakistanis had been arrested in India with no charges of subversive activities.

Apr 30

Addressing a conference of the ruling Congress (I) Party in Tamil Nadu, the Indian Defence Minister, R. Venkatarman

accused the Pakistan Government of trying to “invade certain parts of India in collusion with other countries”.

May 5

A Foreign Office spokesman denied that the Indian air space had been violated by a Pakistani aircraft.

May 19

While talking to the newsmen on his arrival in Islamabad, the Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr. M.K. Rasgotra said that there was a strong desire in India to develop good neighborly and friendly relations with Pakistan.

May 20

Pakistan and India signed two agreements in Islamabad relating to protocol on tourism and a letter of intent easing visa difficulties and police reporting.

May 21

The Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr. M.K. Rasgotra met President Zia-ul-Haq in Rawalpindi.

May 23

A joint press statement issued at the conclusion of the Indian Foreign Secretary's visit to Pakistan said that during discussions between the two foreign Secretaries, a considerable measure of convergence of viewpoints between the two sides had been achieved.

May 27

In an interview to Indian journalists, President Zia-ul-Haq said that Pakistan's efforts for normalization of relations with India had produced positive results.

May 28

The President of the Islamabad branch of the Human Rights Society of Pakistan requested to UN Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, to interverne to secure the immediate stoppage of the killing of Muslims in communal violence in Bombay.

June 14

A spokesman at the Interior Ministry in New Delhi accused Pakistan of conspiring against India to establish a separate Sikh state called Khalistan.

Jun 17

Talking to reports at Islamabad airport before his departure for Paris on a tour of six West European countries, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yqub Khan, strongly repudiated Indian allegations that Pakistan was involved in the East Punjab crisis.

Jun 19

In an interview to Independent Television News of London, Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, reiterated her allegation that the arms recovered from the Golden Temple complex had come from across the border.

Jun 26

In an interview to the *Time* magazine, President Zia-ul-Haq dismissed as “very unfair and unjust” the Indian allegations about Pakistan aiding Sikh dissidents.

Jun 28

In a telephonic interview with the India news magazine, *India Today* and broadcast by the *Voice of America*, President Zia-ul-Haq strongly denied Pakistan Government’s involvement in events in the Indian state of Punjab.

July 6

Eight Sikhs who had hijacked an Indian Airliner A-300 Air Bus from Sringagar to Lahore on 5 July, unconditionally surrendered, releasing all the passengers on board.

Jul 6

A spokesman for the External Affairs Ministry in New Delhi, said that the Indian Government had appreciated the timely help, rendered by the Government of Pakistan in tackling the hijacking incident.

Jul 7

Talking to newsmen on his arrival in Islamabad, the Indian Information Minister, H.K.L. Bhugat, said that the main purpose of his visit was to promote greater cooperation between the journalists of the two countries.

Jul 8

After their talks in Islamabad, the Information Ministers of India and Pakistan resolved that the media of their countries should play a positive role in promoting friendship and peace between the two countries.

Jul 9

It was reported that India had officially called on the Pakistan Government to extradite the eight Sikh extremists who hijacked an Indian plane to Lahore.

Jul 10

In his Majlis-e-Shoora Address, President Zia-ul-Haq categorically denied that Pakistan had a hand in India's recent trouble.

Jul 16

It was reported that at the suggestion of Indian Government the Foreign Secretaries meeting and the meeting of the Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission had been postponed.

Jul 21

Speaking in the Majlis-e-Shoora, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan reaffirmed Pakistan's determination to develop good neighbourly relations with India.

Jul 22

In a reply to President Zia's letter on communal violence in India, the Indian Premier alleged that minorities in India were being treated nicely.

Jul 23

Talking to newsmen at Karachi Airport, President Zia-ul-Haq said that normal diplomatic and other procedures were being followed with the Government of India for a mutually satisfactory solution to the Siachin Glacier dispute on the Indo-Pakistan control line in Kashmir.

August 7

According to the Radio Moscow, at least five Pakistani soldiers were killed and five other seriously injured when the Indian Borders Security Force opened discriminate fire at an army unit along the Control Line, between Indian occupied Kashmir and Azad Kashmir territory.

Aug 15

In her speech on the Indian independence day, the Indian Premier, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, reiterated that India and Pakistan should first "sign a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, as a result of which there would be no war".

Aug 22

Answering questions in the Indian Parliament, Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, said that it would make little difference to India if Pakistan has a nuclear bomb.

Aug 23

BBC reported, that a Defence Ministry spokesman in New Delhi stated that there was an exchange of fire between its border security force and Pakistani troops along the ceasefire line in Indian held Jammu and Kashmir.

Aug 27

Addressing a news conference in Islamabad, the Federal Information Secretary and Acting Foreign Secretary, strongly erupted allegations made by the Indian media that the authorities in Pakistan had supplied arms to the hijacker of the Indian Airlines Boeing on 24 August, 1984.

September 10

Speaking at the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs, Indian Ambassador to Pakistan, Mr. K.D. Sharma, expressed the hope that the process of normalization of relations between the two countries would continue.

Sep 14

According to ABC, a US TV network, the US Senate has been alerted to the possibility of pre-emptive Indian strike against Pakistan's nuclear facilities.

Sep 15

It was reported that the CIA had expressed the possibility of an Indo-Pakistan conflict triggered by a pre-emptive Indian strike against Pakistan's nuclear facilities.

Sep 15

In Islamabad, President Zia-ul-Haq said that Pakistan had sought clarification of reports regarding the possibility of an Indian preemptive strike on Pakistan's nuclear installation.

Sep 18

Indian Secretary for External Affairs, M.K. Rasgotra, said in Washington, that India's relations with Pakistan have deteriorated in recent months.

Sep 18

Indian news agency UNI reported that Pakistan and Indian forces exchanged fires, along the line of control near the Siachin Glacier close to the Chinese border.

Sep 25

In a television programme in New York, the Indian Foreign Secretary Mr. Rasgotra claimed that India had clear evidence of Pakistan's "involvement" in his country's domestic crisis.

October 4

The Secretary of Indian Prime Ministry, M.K. Vali, claimed that India had sufficient evidence of Pakistan's involvement in the Punjab disturbances.

Oct 7

The Pakistan Embassy in India described as "baseless" the charge made by Indian Home Secretary, that Sikh extremists were being trained in Pakistan.

Oct 9

In an interview with VOA, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said that talks between India and Pakistan would resume after the general elections in India.

Oct 11

Sahabzada Yqub Khan told correspondents in Washington that Pakistan would view any pre-emptive Indian strike against its nuclear facilities as an act of naked aggression, and it will prompt "immediate retaliation."

Oct 12

The official talks between India and Pakistan on locust control in desert regions concluded in New Delhi.

Oct 14

According to *Voice of America*, Pakistan's air space was violated twice in the Sialkot sector by Indian helicopter.

Oct 22

Pakistan' Embassy in New Delhi, in a press release, reiterated that Pakistan sincerely remains committed to normalization of relations with India; it regretted some baseless and sensational reports being carried by Indian press about concentration of Pakistani troops and holding of "biggest ever military exercises" along the border from poonch to Shakargarh.

Oct 24

An official spokesman in Islamabad refuted PTI report as “fictitious” which said that on 8 October, clashes between Indian and Pakistani soldiers started in the Poonch District, where Pakistani reinforcements were, allegedly, “seen pouring in at several points”.

Oct 27

A Foreign Office statement refuted Indian allegation that Pakistan was involved in providing arms and training to terrorists in East Punjab for assassination of some Indian leaders.

Oct 31

President Zia-ul-Haq spoke to Indian President, Zail Singh, and new Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, on telephone, to express his deep condolences over the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Talking to the new Premier, President Zia hoped that relations between India and Pakistan would grow stronger in the days to come.

November 1

In a message to the new Indian Prime Minister, President Zia assured him of Pakistan’s full support in his efforts to build a relationship of trust and confidence between the two countries and create a secure and tranquil environment in the region.

Nov 3

President Zia-ul-Haq left for New Delhi to attend the funeral ceremonies of the assassinated Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Nov 3

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad on his arrival from New Delhi, President Zia-ul-Haq said that he and the new Indian Prime Minister had assured each other of their commitment to the normalization of relations between Pakistan and India.

Nov 4

In a press conference in New Delhi, President Zia-ul-Haq reiterated Pakistan’s offer to India of mutual inspection of each other’s nuclear facilities to dispel suspicion about their nuclear programmes.

Nov 4

On his return from New Delhi, President Zia-ul-Haq said that during his stay in the Indian capital he held “highly satisfactory, positive and encouraging talks” with Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi.

Nov 13

India accused Pakistan of supporting the activists of the Khalistan movement.

Nov 13

A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad refuted Indian allegations about assembling supporters of the Khalistan movement, at Nankana Sahib.

Nov 17

Talking to newsmen in Washington after his discussions at the State Department, Pakistan Foreign Minister stated that in his opinion there was no “imminent danger of hostilities with India”.

Nov 19

India lodged a protest with Pakistan against “allowing” Sikh extremists to indulge in anti-Indian activities at Nankana Sahib.

Nov 26

In a letter to President Zia-ul-Haq, Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, said that his government remains fully committed to continuing late Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s endeavours to establish good neighbourly and friendly relations with Pakistan.

December 30

President Zia extended felicitations to the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, on his overwhelming victory in the general election.

1985

January 5

In his reply to the congratulatory letter of President Zia the Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, assured President Zia-ul-Haq that they would work together for peace and stability in the region.

Jan 9

Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, called for a new chapter of friendly relations with Pakistan.

Jan 25

The President of Pakistan Zia-ul-Haq had, in separate messages, extended greetings to President Giani Zial Singh of India and the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Jan 30

Official sources in Jammu had denied an Indian News agency report that 30 extremists, including members of the banned All-India Sikh Students Federation, had entered India-held Jammu and Kashmir from Pakistan during the past two weeks.

February 6

Official sources said that the Indian Army had brought forward several divisions close to the Pakistan border in the South.

Feb 12

The Indian Ambassador in Pakistan, Mr. K.D. Sharma had said that India and Pakistan must forget the small differences and try and help in the promotion of an atmosphere free from misunderstanding.

Feb 19

President Zia of Pakistan said that Pakistan was very much in favour of having normal relations with India.

Feb 21

It was reported that two of the 17 men arrested in connection with a major Indian spy scandal had 96 top secret documents containing details of Pakistan's nuclear programme and India's arms purchases.

Feb 21

Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, said in an interview published today "that relations between India and the United States could be harmed if Washington continued to supply arms to Pakistan.

Feb 22

It was reported by daily "*Tribune*" that various measures including more pickets on East Punjab's border with Pakistan

were reported to be under consideration of Indian authorities to seal the border against Sikh extremists.

March 9

The trial of five Indians, Gujendar Singh and other who had hijacked an Indian Airline plane to Pakistan on 29 September 1981, began in Lahore in the special court.

Mar 13

While in Moscow to attend Chernenko's funeral ceremony, President Zia held meetings with US Vice President Bush, British Premier Thatcher, and Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi.

Mar 24

Indian President Giani Zial Singh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, in separate messages, congratulated President Zia-ul-Haq on his assumption of the office of President of Pakistan.

Mar 27

Indian Premier, Rajiv Gandhi, extended felicitations to Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mohammad Khan Junejo on his assumption of office.

Mar 31

In his address to the nation, Prime Minister, Mohammad Khan Junejo, reaffirmed continuation of the present general direction of foreign relations with regard to India and Afghanistan.

April 2

The trial of the nine Indian hijackers (who had commandeered Delhi-bound Indian Airline Airbus from Srinagar to Lahore, on 5 July, 1984) began in a special court.

Apr 2

Indian Foreign Ministry in its annual report said that Washington's continued supply of sophisticated arms to Pakistan was biggest stumbling block in normalizing Indo-Pakistan relations.

Apr 5

Indian Foreign Secretary, Ramesh Bhandari, called on President of Pakistan, Zia-ul-Haq in Rawalpindi.

Apr 6

Addressing a press conference in Islamabad on the conclusion of his visit, the Indian Foreign Secretary, Ramesh Bhandari, said that neither the no-war pact proposal nor the proposal for treaty of friendship and cooperation between India and Pakistan had been shelved.

Apr 8

The Indian Foreign Secretary, Ramesh Bhandari, said in New Delhi that everybody in Pakistan had a great deal of genuine desire to promote friendly relations with India.

Apr 18

Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yqub Khan, who arrived in New Delhi to attend the NAM ministerial conference, called on Indian Premier, Rajiv Gandhi.

Apr 22

Talking to newsmen on his return from New Delhi, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yqub Khan said that he was hopeful about the positive trends in Indo-Pakistan relations.

Apr 25

Members of the Indian Parliament urged their country to develop nuclear weapons "because of reports about Pakistan trying to obtain a nuclear bomb."

May 11

K.D. Sharma, out-going Indian Ambassador in Pakistan, said that India had offered sale of at least half a million tons of wheat to Pakistan.

May 13

Pakistan Foreign Secretary, Niaz A. Naik met his Indian counterpart, Ramesh Bhandari before the third meeting of foreign minister of South Asian countries in Thimpu (Bhutan) and finalized that they would meet from 30 July next to resume their talks on two drafts of no-war pact proposed by Pakistan and friendship treaty suggested by India.

May 16

Pakistan's Minister of State for External Affairs Zain Noorani, told journalists at Calcutta airport, on his way home from Thimpu, that Pakistan wanted peace and cooperation with India.

May 24

According to BBC, Indian border security guards had established check-posts along the border with Pakistan, in the East Punjab State, to check alleged extremists movement.

June 5

Indian-occupied Jammu Radio reported that India had reiterated its claim over Siachin Glacier, and had proposed to Pakistan to solve the issue by negotiations.

Jun 6

Speaking at a news conference in Cairo, Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, reiterated the charge that Pakistan was close to having a nuclear bomb.

Jun 8

Speaking in the National Assembly, Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yqub Khan, categorically rejected the Indian claim to Siachin Glacier areas which form part of northern areas of Pakistan.

Jun 12

Making a brief statement in the National Assembly on an adjournment motion on Ahmedabad riots and viloence, Zian Noorani expressed the hope that the Indian government would take appropriate and effective measures to safeguard the human rights of the minority population.

Jun 14

In a letter to the *Washington Post*, Pakistan Embassy in the US stated that India had not yet given any response to Pakistan proposals aimed at banishing nuclear weapons from South Asia.

Jun 25

Commenting on a report on 23 June by an Indian correspondent on the BBC, a spokesman of the Ministry of Defene said that no clashes between Pakistan and India armed forces had taken place.

July 1

Prior to his departure for New Delhi, Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yqub Khan, said in Islamabad that he was going for Joint India-Pakistan Ministerial Commission meeting with “an open mind”.

Jul 3

Sahabzada Yqub Khan called on Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, in New Delhi and exchanged views on matters of mutual interest.

Jul 4

The second round of the India-Pakistan Joint Commission ended in New Delhi after reaching a number of important decisions aimed at promoting mutual cooperation and friendship between the two countries.

Jul 7

According to BBC the Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi had, rejected Pakistan's offers of a no-war pact between the two countries and inspection of each other's nuclear facilities.

Jul 9

Zain Noorani, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said in the Senate the Government of Pakistan has strictly adhered to Policy of non-interference in internal affairs of other countries, including India, but the people of Pakistan viewed with grave concern the anti-Muslims riots in India.

Jul 29

Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India held talks on mutual and International issues in New Delhi.

August 1

At the end of his four-day visit to Indian, Pakistan's Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik said that his talks in New Delhi were "very positive" and he was fully satisfied with their results.

Aug 7

Pakistan and India signed an agreement in Karachi for sale of 75,000 bales of Pakistani cotton.

Aug 10

It was reported that India and Pakistan had agreed to provide consular access thrice a year to each country's nationals in other country's jails to facilitate their release and repatriation.

Aug 15

President Zia-ul-Haq and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, extended greetings to President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on India's Independence Day.

Aug 17

The Parliamentary Secretary for Defence, Lt. Col. (retd). W. Herbert, informed the National Assembly that Indian Airforce planes and Pakistan aircrafts had been carrying out reconnaissance and logistic support mission in the Siachen Glacier sector, however, he added, there had been no offensive action in the areas by either side.

Aug 22

A Pakistan Government spokesman described as baseless the allegations made by the Indian Home Minister about the infiltration of armed people into India from Pakistan in the recent past.

Aug 24

Pakistan and India signed an air accord.

Aug 27

It was reported that Indian border with Pakistan was sealed and security forces were put on high alert in the northern Punjab state of India to head off Sikh extremist attacks before next month's state elections.

October 2

The Ambassador of India Mr. Shitandra Kumar Singh, called on Prime Minister of Pakistan, Muhammad Khan Junejo.

Oct 3

Foreign Minister of Pakistan met with Indian Foreign Minister B.R. Bhagat in New York, and discussed the bilateral relations between countries.

Oct 11

Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, said in a press conference that he was ready to go to 'any extent' to normalize relations with Pakistan.

Oct 20

Talking to newsmen at Kennedy airport, President Zia hoped that something positive would come out of his meeting with Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi.

Oct 20

The Federal Minister of Education Mian Mohammad Yasin Khan Watoo held talks with Ambassador of India to Pakistan, M.S.K. Singh, who called on him.

Oct 23

President of Pakistan, Zia-ul-Haq, had 40 minute meeting with Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi.

November 1

A three-member Pakistan delegation led by Federal Commerce Secretary, Mukhtar Masood arrived Dhaka for talks aimed at expanding bilateral trade.

Nov 5

Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, said that Pakistan's nuclear programme continued to be a source of worry for India.

Nov 14

Federal Minister for Finance and Planning, Dr. Mahbubul Haq, left for Delhi on what he described as a mission of goodwill and to explore venues for widening economic cooperation between the two countries.

Nov 14

Pakistan's Finance Minister, Dr. Mahbubul Haq called on Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi.

Nov 18

President of Pakistan, Zia-ul-Haq and Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi had half an hour talks in Muscat, Oman.

December 3

I.S. Teja, Secretary in the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, called on President Zia-ul-Haq.

Dec 3

An 18-member Indian women entrepreneurs' delegation called on President Zia-ul-Haq.

Dec 7

President Zia and Premier Rajiv Gandhi had a meeting in Dhaka.

Dec 14

Addressing a news conference in Islamabad, the leader of opposition in the Azad Kashmir Legislative Assembly and the President of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation League, K.H. Khurshid, appealed to President Zia-ul-Haq to urge the Indian Premier (at their meeting in Delhi) to withdraw the Indian troops from Siachen Glacier.

Dec 17

Addressing a joint press conference in New Delhi, President Zia and Indian Premier declared that their countries had agreed not to attack each other's nuclear installations.

Dec 28

Khan Ghaffar Khan attended the centenary celebrations of the Indian National Congress.

1986

January 7

The first round of trade talks between the Indian Finance Minister, Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the Federal and Finance Minister, Mahbubul Haq, began in Islamabad.

Jan 8

The visiting Indian Finance Minister and Dr. Mahbubul Haq, reached an agreement on the main principles of economic cooperation between Pakistan and India.

Jan 10

Addressing businessmen in Karachi, the visiting Indian Finance Minister called upon the Pakistan businessmen to take the initiative in making the trade traffic thicker between the two countries.

Jan 10

India and Pakistan signed an agreement in Islamabad under which Pakistani private sector would be able to import 43 special items from India.

Jan 10

A five-member Indian defence team led by Indian Defence Secretary, S.K. Bhatnagar, arrived in Rawalpindi for talks on the situation in the Siachen Glacier area.

Jan 12

At the end of two-day discussions in Islamabad, Defence Secretaries of India and Pakistan agreed to resume their talks later in March or in early April.

Mar 15

The Indian Finance Secretary, Ramesh Bhandari, arrived in Lahore to resume dialogue on Pakistan's proposal for a no-war pact and Indian proposal for a treaty of peace and friendship.

Jan 19

The Visiting Indian Foreign Secretary called on President Zia-ul-Haq.

Jan 19

In Islamabad, Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan concluded their talks on the Pakistani offer of a non-aggression treaty and the Indian proposal for a treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Jan 20

It was reported that during their talks in Islamabad, the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan had agreed on the "substantive element" of a unified text of a legally binding agreement against attack on each other's nuclear installations and exchanged proposals on "certain important issues" of a proposed comprehensive treaty between Pakistan and India for normal good neighbourly relations.

Jan 20

Addressing a gathering at the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs, Karachi, the Indian Foreign Secretary stated that Simla Accord was in many ways a no-war pact.

Jan 20

The single-judge special court in Punjab, passed its judgement in the two cases of hijacking involving 14 Indians. Three of the hijackers have been sentenced to death, seven of life term and four acquitted.

February 4

Inaugural meetings of the sub-commissions III and IV, set-up under the Pakistan-India Joint Commission were held in Islamabad.

Feb 5

Pakistan-India sub-commission III and IV concluded their deliberations in Islamabad, with agreement to give new substance to cultural exchanges.

Feb 5

At the Agricultural Research Centre, Islamabad, Pakistan and Indian Secretaries of Agricultural research held final talks on the likely areas of collaboration between the two countries in the field of agricultural research.

Feb 8

Three sets of appeal were filed in the Lahore High Court by 10 Indian hijackers sentenced in the hijacking cases of 1981 and 1984.

Feb 9

A four-member team left Lahore for India to take part in a four week workshop on regional planning being held in Aurangabad from 28 February.

Feb 12

During a Senate debate on an adjournment motion on trade relations with India, the Federal Commerce Minister, Mohyuddin Baluch and Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan said that all efforts to normalize relations with India, including promotion of trade, would be purely guided by national interest and country's honour and dignity.

Feb 12

A division bench of the Lahore High Court suspended the execution of the death sentence awarded to three Indian hijackers. The Court also admitted appeals filed by a few other hijackers in the 1981 and 1984 hijacking cases.

Feb 14

Addressing a public meeting at Nishtar Park in Karachi, Prime Minister, Muhammad Khan Junejo announced that Khokrapar border would be reopened soon to facilitate travel between Pakistan and India.

Feb 15

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Zain Noorani, informed the National Assembly that the issue of Siachen Glacier was under discussion with the Government of India.

Feb 15

Speaking at the Karachi Press Club's "Meet the Press" forum, the Indian Ambassador to Pakistan, S.K. Singh, hinted at the possibility of India and Pakistan evolving soon a bilateral

agreement incorporating the provisions of the two draft proposals of Pakistan's no-war pact and India's treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation.

Feb 17

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, informed the House that the government was fully aware of its responsibility to protect the national interest and was aware of the possible implication of the agreement signed between India and the US regarding the sale of super computer.

Feb 20

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, while discussing the judgement of an Indian court transferring the Babri Mosque at Ayudhya, near Faizabad, to the Hindu community, said that Pakistan Government strictly adheres to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states including India.

Feb 23

The Indian External Affairs Minister, B.R. Bhagat said in Patna that Indo-Pakistan Foreign Ministers meeting scheduled for March has been delayed uptill May due to budget session of the Indian Parliament.

Feb 25

Indian External Affairs Minister told Lok Sabha that India did not visualize an early visit of Premier Rajiv Gandhi to Pakistan as a lot of work is still to be finalized.

Feb 27

Indian External Affairs Minister told Lok Sabha that differences persisted on some of the important aspects of the proposed comprehensive peace treaty between India and Pakistan.

March 3

In an interview with Reuter, General Zia-ul-Haq said that he was satisfied with the progress made to improve relations with India during the past few months.

Mar 5

Responding to an adjournment motion tabled in the Senate, the Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, rejected an Indian claim that the Siachen Glacier is a part of Indian held

Kashmir, and reiterated that this area is historically a part of Pakistan.

Mar 5

In the course of his reply in the Rajya Sabha, the Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi said that some headway had been made in the normalization of relations between India and Pakistan but a lot yet remained to be done.

Mar 7

It was reported that over 700 people demonstrated in Sukkur against desecration of Babri Mosque in India and tried to set on fire some Hindu property.

Mar 8

In an interview in New York, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Zain Noorani, said that Pakistan stands committed to developing good relations with India on equal terms.

Mar 11

In an interview to the *Daily Telegraph* of Calcutta, the Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, said that the trop he had tentatively agreed to make to Pakistan in the first half of this year “look very difficult now because of the slow progress in the efforts towards normalization of relation between the two countries”.

Mar 15

Premier Muhammad Khan Junejo is liked to meet the Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi in Stockholm.

Mar 16

On his return from Stockholm, Indian Premier said in New Delhi, that during his meeting with Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Junejo in the Swedish capital, he had specifically given him the reasons why the progress in normalization of relations between the two countries had not been taking place as it was envisaged.

Mar 17

Talking to newsmen in Sahiwal, President Zia-ul-Haq said that Pakistan does not harbour any fear from Soviet Union or India and an attack from Kabul is also importable.

Mar 18

According to a report Indian Border Security Forces killed six Pakistanis during the last two days on Pakistan-India border.

Mar 18

The Indian Ambassador to Pakistan S.K. Singh, called on President Zia-ul-Haq to convey a message from Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, in reply to message sent by Pakistan President in regard to further development of bilateral relations between the two countries.

Mar 18

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad on his return from Stockholm, Prime Minister Junejo, said that relations between Pakistan and India registered a marked improvement over the past one year.

Mar 18

In an Indian television programme "People's Voice" the Indian External Affairs Minister, B.R. Bhagat said that after see-saw position and ups and downs, India's relations with Pakistan are now normal and relaxed than before.

Mar 20

A spokesman of the Ministry of Defence categorically denied a PTI report as broadcasted by BBC on 19 March that ten Pakistani commandos were killed in a clash with the Indian security forces in Poonch sector of Kashmir recently.

Mar 26

The Government of Pakistan rejected an Indian protest against the decision by Pakistan and China to undertake joint inspection of Pakistan-China boundary, in pursuance of the 1965 boundary protocol, which will enable two sides to repair damaged boundary pillars.

Mar 30

Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Junejo, said that there was no suspension of contact between Pakistan and India, regarding normalization process.

Mar 31

The Indian Defence Ministry report for the year 1985-86, published in Delhi, said that the Pakistan's endeavour to have

a nuclear bomb and China's programme to modernize its armed forces have a bearing of India's stability.

April 1

The Indian Defence Ministry report for the year 1985-86, published in Delhi, on 31 March said Pakistan's endeavour to have a nuclear to have a nuclear bomb and China's programme to modernized its armed forces have a bearing on India's stability.

Apr 2

It was reported that Indian Minister of State for Internal Security had told Lok Sabha that between 20 to 30 terrorists caught during the first six months had clear links with Pakistan.

Apr 8

Speaking in Indian Lok Sabha, the Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, said that his government has strong evidences suggesting that Pakistan has not given up its programme of, what he called, manufacturing a nuclear device.

Apr 18

In New Delhi, the Pakistan Foreign Minister had a meeting with the Indian External Affairs Minister, B.R. Bhagat.

Apr 19

During his talks with the Indian External Affairs Secretary, Niaz A. Naik the Pakistan Foreign Secretary, said that his country had neither the intention, nor resources for producing nuclear weapons.

Apr 30

The Indian Parliament was told that trade worth nearly Rs. 40 crore was expected with Pakistan during the current financial year.

May 5

It was reported that the Indian External Affairs Minister had categorically denied President Zia's allegation that India was financing the political activities of Pakistan people's Party leaders, Ms. Benazir Bhutto.

May 11

In a statement issued in Muzaffarabad, the Azad Kahsmir Prime Minister, Sikandar Hayat Khan, described as

“ridiculous” the reported Indian protest over construction of two airports at Muzaffarabad and Rawalakot.

May 27

A spokesman of the Foreign Office contradicted a news item, broadcasted by Radio Moscow, that Pakistani forces had fired a Stinger Missile at an Indian helicopter in the Siachen areas.

May 30

Heads of delegations of Pakistan and India to the special General Assembly session on Africa, discussed steps to accelerate the pace of normalization of relations between the two countries.

June 3

Speaking in the National Assembly, Premier of Pakistan, Mr. Junejo declared that his government had neither shelved the Kashmir dispute nor yielded to Indian occupation of the Siachen Glacier.

Jun 11

The Indian Ambassador to Pakistan, S.K. Singh, conveyed ‘Eid Greetings’ to President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq on behalf of the President and Prime Minister of India. He also delivered a letter from Indian Premier to the President of Pakistan and held discussions on matters of mutual interest including bilateral relations.

Jun 11

Two Pakistanis were reported to have been killed and four arrested by the Indian Border Security Force on the Punjab border.

Jun 12

A spokesman of the Ministry of Defence categorically denied any casualties of Pakistani troops in the Siachen Glacier area recently.

Jun 12

The concerned Pakistan authorities initiated investigations into an alleged incident of violence that occurred at Gurdawara Dera Sahib in which four liaison officials of the Indian Embassy were assaulted by eight Canadian citizens.

Jun 12

Talks between Pakistan and India on the Siachen Glacier concluded in New Delhi.

Jun 13

Sardar Gulzar Singh, leader of the visiting Sikh YATREES and Principal of Guru Nanak College, Phagwarwa, said that Sikh community was desirous of further improvement in the relations between India and Pakistan.

Jun 15

According to BBC, East Punjab police had claimed the arrest of a Sikh terrorist who was trained in Pakistan and had planned to kill Hindu political leaders.

Jun 15

According to BBC, India had protested to Pakistan for failing arrest the Sikhs who had allegedly manhandled Indian diplomats and a liaison officer in Lahore a few days ago.

Jun 19

According to All-India Radio, India expressed dismay over the repeated allegations of President Zia-ul-Haq that Ms. Benazir Bhutto and the PPP were receiving funds from India for holding large public meetings.

Jun 23

Mr. Zolarz, Chairma, US House sub-committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, told the newspaper *India Abroad* that he does not expect India to stand by idly and do nothing if Pakistan indulges in actions to destabilize Punjab.

Jun 27

All-India Radio reported that the Indian Border Security Forces have killed five persons for allegedly crossing into the country from Pakistan.

Jun 27

Tanweer Ahmad, First Secretary in Embassy of Pakistan in New Delhi, was attacked by a group of persons when he left his residence.

Jun 29

The Police in Delhi arrested a Pakistani national, Bashir Ahmad Khan, along with Surjeet Singh Sandhu of Amritsar, on the charge of planning attacks on VIPs public buildings and causing disruption in the city.

Jun 29

The National Assembly unanimously condemned the violent attack on Tanvir Ahmad, First Secretary in the Pakistan Embassy, in New Delhi.

Jun 30

The release of six Canadian Sikhs on bail, who were involved in a case of manhandling an Indian diplomat, the First Secretary Ravindra Nath Nair, at Gurdwara Dera Sahib on 12 June, was ordered by a local magistrate.

July 3

Responding to two identical adjournment motions sought to be moved in the National Assembly, Zain Noorani, Minister of State for Foreign affairs said that there were entirely indigenous. He reiterated Pakistan's firm commitment to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of all countries, including India.

Jul 4

Pakistan and India signed an agreement, in New Delhi, for collaboration in the field of agricultural research.

Jul 4

It was reported that two intruders from Pakistan were killed in India and another Pakistani national was apprehended in two separate incidences on the Indo-Pakistan border.

Jul 5

Addressing a public meeting in Quetta, the AJK President and convener of Tehrik-e-Istehkame Pakistan, Sardar Qaiyum Khan, said that India has set up terrorist training centres for carrying out acts of sabotage in Pakistan and was also financing anti-Pakistan lobby to weaken Pakistan through racial and linguistic prejudices.

Jul 10

A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad expressed regret that even after 13 days, the Indian government had not apprehended any culprit in connection with the manhandling of Pakistan Embassy's First Secretary in New Delhi.

Jul 11

All India Radio reported that the Indian government had given detailed information to Pakistan Government about its alleged involvement in terrorist activities in East Punjab.

Jul 12

Members of the National Assembly, belonging to Nizam-i-Mustafa group expressed grave concern over anti-Muslim riots in the Indian city of Ahmedabad and Bihar State.

Jul 14

Al-India Radio reported that the Indian BSF had killed six-persons on the India-Pakistan border. The victims were allegedly trying to infiltrate into Indian territory illegally.

Jul 17

All-India Radio reported that the Indian BSF had killed a man who was allegedly trying to cross into India from Pakistan territory in Amritsar sector.

Jul 18

Ulema and Khatibs, at Friday congregation in Karachi, condemned the brutal killings of Muslims in India and urged the OIC to press India to protect life and property of its law-abiding innocent Muslim citizens.

Jul 18

Addressing meeting of the Congress (I) Party, Indian Premier ruled out his visit to Pakistan at this juncture and said that it would not help matters.

Jul 22

The India Home Minister, Buta Singh, said that Prime Minister. Rajiv Gandhi, had put off his planned visit to Pakistan because, according to him, Pakistan was not creating an atmosphere conducive to the promotion of friendly relations.

Jul 22

The Indian BSF killed another two persons described as suspected Pakistanis, while trying to cross into Indian territory through Khem Karan near Amritsar.

Jul 28

It was reported that, in a move to counter Sikh extremism in Punjab, Plans have been put forward for a security zone about

three miles deep, along the border with Pakistan including Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

Jul 30

India and Pakistan reached an agreement in Lahore to re-open the rail route between the two countries through Khokrapar from October after about 21 years.

Jul 30

It was reported that at least 18 men, described by the Indian government as ‘saboteurs from Pakistan’ have been killed by the Indian BSF along the Indo-Pakistan border.

August 3

A report published in a section of Press last week about 16 suspected terrorists being killed by the Indian Border Security Forces (BSF), has been contradicted by Indian Press which identified the victims as Biharis.

Aug 11

According to All India Radio, the Indian BSF had claimed to have killed 13 “miscreants coming from Pakistan” in an armed encounter along the Indo-Pakistan border, in Punjab, on the night of 9 and 10 August.

Aug 21

Pakistan denied the allegation made by the Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, in his recent statement, that Pakistan had been delaying the meetings of two of the four sub-commissions. Explaining the actual position, the spokesman disclosed that India was asked to propose dates but despite repeated reminders there has been no response from New Delhi.

Aug 21

According to Times of India report, the Indian government had dropped the plan to create a special security belt along its border with Pakistan following objections from the moderate Sikh government in East Punjab.

Aug 26

A Foreign Office spokesman, disclosed at a Press briefing that Pakistan had offered to India joint police checks so that illegal border crossing from either side could be prevented. He, however, remained non-committed to questions,

regarding the reported entry of alleged Indian agents into Pakistan during the recent anti-government movement in Sind.

Aug 27

Divisional Commissioner, Hyderabad, disclosed that arrangements were in the final stage for reopening Khokrapar-Munabao rail route to provide traveling facilities to people between Pakistan and India as soon as possible.

Aug 28

An Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman has described as “baseless” the allegation made by President Zia that India was providing funds to Benazir Bhutto for her political campaign.

Aug 30

The authorities of the Indian Punjab reportedly killed 10 suspected Sikh extremists who were attempting to cross illegally from Pakistan into East Punjab.

September 4

Talking to newsmen at the Sukkur Airport, Zain Noorani, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said that Pakistan wanted to have an improved relationship with India on the basis of equality.

Sep 5

President Zia, in his meeting with Rajiv Gandhi, assured him that Pakistani authorities were doing every thing possible for the safety of the passengers of the hijacked plane. Matters of bilateral interest and the pace of progress in the proceedings of the current NAM summit were also discussed.

Sep 9

Indian forces sealed the border areas with Pakistan in 45 Punjab villages.

Sep 17

The Foreign Secretary, Abdus Sattar, told newsmen in Islamabad that as soon as the findings of the high level enquiry into the hijacking incident were available to the Government, it would extend them to India.

Sep 19

Addressing a news conference, Rajiv Gandhi, criticized the Pak-China accord on nuclear cooperation as a threat to peace

and said that it was another step towards stockpiling of nuclear weapons by Pakistan.

Sep 21

Zain Noorani, Minister of External Affairs informed the National Assembly that Pakistan was not responsible for the delay in the projected visit of Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi.

Sep 23

The Federal Cabinet that met under the chairmanship of Premier June of, took serious note of the Indian plan to construct a barrage on the Jehlum River in the occupied Kashmir in violation of the Indus Basin Treaty.

Sep 23

Talking to newsmen at the Islamabad Airport, Dr. Subramaniam Swami, Former Indian MP, was convinced that Pakistani leaders are totally sincere in their desire to improve relations with India.

Sep 24

Replying to a question on Pak-India relations, at a news conference in Quetta, President Zia said that Pakistan wanted to normalize relations with India, and even if there was no response from the other side, Pakistan would continue making efforts to improve relations.

Sep 25

In a press conference, expressing grave concern “over killings of Muslims in India” Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, President, Jamiat-e-Ulma Pakistan, (JUP) accused India of violating the Liaquat-Nehru Pact and the Simla Accord.

Sep 26

Talking to Indian newsmen at UN, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan regretted Indian reaction to the Pan-Am incident, specially of the Indian Press” that had “virtually created a war hysteria and a Hate Pakistan Campaign.” However, he said that Pakistan would continue to seek tension-free relations with India from a position of dignity and self respect.

Sep 27

In a clarification, the Indian authorities assured Pakistan that the construction project on River Jhelum was not in violation of the Sind Basin Agreement, as the project was not of a

barrage but merely a control structure which could not increase the level of water in the river. It aimed only at the prevention of decrease in the water level so as to allow movements of boats, which would ultimately benefit Pakistan.

Sep 27

Speaking to newsmen at the UN, Indian External Minister, Shev Shanker, rejected Pakistan's contention that India's reaction to the Pan Am hijacking was excessive and has led to a major setback in bilateral ties. He said that even the Pakistani Press perceived that Pakistani commandos went into action only after the gunmen had exhausted their ammunition.

Sep 30

Mr. Zain Noorani, External Affairs Minister, informed the National Assembly that the implementation of the Indian plan to construct a barrage on the Jhelum would indeed entail a grave breach of the Indus Water Treaty and reiterated the government's stand that it would take effective steps to prevent, within the provisions of the Accord, anything that was detrimental to Pakistan's interest.

October 1

Pakistan urged India to resolve the question of construction of a barrage over River Jhelum in held Kashmir, without delay because it violated the provisions of Indus Basin Treaty to which both the governments were signatory.

Oct 1

Indian Ambassador in Pakistan, S.K. Singh, said that a public debate now on Indian project on the River Jhelum will be useless.

Oct 2

President Zia-ul-Haq and Prime Minister Muhammad Khan Junejo, expressed deep sense of shock and sorrow to the Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, over the firing incident during a prayer meeting in New Delhi in which he was present.

Oct 2

According to All-India Radio, the Indian Border Security Forces (BSF) had killed a Pakistani national in Rajasthan when he was allegedly trying to sneak into India.

Oct 3

Muhammad Aslam Khattak, Federal Interior Minister, asserted that the Federal Government is fully alive to the situation in Sindh and is capable of meeting any challenge posed by foreign agents. He was answering newsmen's queries on reports of infiltration of Indian agents in Sind.

Oct 5

Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, President, Jamiat Ulema Pakistan (JUP) demanded that Pakistan must seal its border with India from Rajasthan to check infiltration of Indian agents into Sind.

Oct 5

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Zain Noorani, informed the National Assembly that Pakistan strictly adhered to the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of all countries, including India. However, it was the responsibility of the Government of India to provide protection and security to its citizens irrespective of caste or creed.

Oct 7

Delay in the signing of an agreement to reopen rail traffic between Pakistan and India through Khokhrapar-Munabao route is believed to have been caused by the hijacking of a Pan Am Airliner at Karachi on 5 September after which the Indian authorities have reportedly stiffed their attitude towards the process of normalization of relations.

Oct 8

Pakistan has taken strong exception to the insinuations made by the All-India Radio(AIR) and some Indian officials alleging Pakistan's involvement in the 2 October shooting incident in Delhi.

Oct 8

The State Minister of Foreign Affairs said that Pakistan was steadfastly maintaining its policy of establishing a tension-free, good neighbourly and cooperative relationship with

India adding that it was not Pakistan's desire that the precious resources of South Asia be diverted to a futile arms race.

Oct 10

Speaking in the General Assembly's legal committee, Pakistani delegate Jamshed Ahmed, cited Pakistan's initiative for a no-war pact with India as a "concrete manifestation" of its commitment to the principle of non-use of force in international relations.

Oct 10

A spokesman of the Indian External Affairs Ministry told newsmen in New Delhi that India remained committed to improving relations with Pakistan in accordance with the Simla Agreement. The Simla Agreement, he said, provided for non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Oct 14

Dr. Mahbubul Haq, Minister for Planning and Development, while inaugurating a three-day India-Pakistan Seminar on long term planning, said, "the future of India-Pakistan relations lies in their economic cooperation" which can then expand to other fields.

Oct 14

All-India Radio alleged that ten "intruders from Pakistan", including a suspected terrorist, were killed in an exchange of fire with the BSF personnel in Khem Kiran sector of Punjab.

Oct 18

Police in the Indian State of Punjab claimed that it had uncovered a gang which used to exchange classified information with "Pakistan agents" for weapons.

Oct 8

The Indian BSF reportedly killed another five persons along the Punjab border with Pakistan.

November 4

India sternly warned the US that if it goes ahead with making early warning aircraft (AWACS) available to Pakistan, its relations with India will be seriously affected.

Nov 6

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Pakistan will take every step to ensure that the construction of barrage by India

on River Jhelum in Indian held Kashmir conformed to the provisions of the Indus Basin Treaty to which both countries are signatories.

Nov 7

The Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, Natwar Singh, told Lok Sabha that relations between Pakistan and India have deteriorated in the last few months.

Nov 11

India had reportedly concentrated a great number of its forces in the East Punjab State adjoining Pakistan border.

Nov 11

Sardar Karnail Singh Daud, leader of the Sikh Yatees, said in Lahore that Indian people were desirous of cordial and good neighbourly relations with Pakistan.

Nov 13

Addressing a news conference at Karachi airport, President Zia-ul-Hq ruled out the possibility of an outbreak of hostilities between India and Pakistan following the deployment of Indian troops on the border.

Nov 13

‘Khaleej Times’ reported that Indian Chief of Army and about 60 generals were currently holding an important meeting outside Chandigarh, to devise a strategy to counter-attack by Pakistan.

Nov 13

The Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly did not allow opposition members to discuss the India-Pakistan relations before the Prime Minister’s visit to India to attend a forthcoming SAARC Summit.

Nov 13

The Pakistan participants to “India International Trade Fair 1986” left for New Delhi to attend two-week fair there.

Nov 14

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan met his Indian counterpart N.D. Tiwari, for about one and half hour and discussed bilateral matters.

Nov 15

The Consulate-General of India at Karachi announced suspension of issuance of visas for India, “only for administrative reasons”, with immediate effect until further notice.

Nov 16

At least 25 Sikhs were arrested from within and outside Gurudwara Janam Asthan at Nankana Sahib when they tried to raise pro-Khalistan slogans and tried to attack the leader of the visiting Yatrees during the ceremonies of 517th birthday anniversary of Guru Nanak.

Nov 17

At a press conference in Banglore, Indian Prime-Minister, Rajiv Gandhi said (after the conclusion of SAARC summit) that Pakistan’s nuclear programme was a key determining factor in the way of normalization of relations between India and Pakistan. US investment in arms for Pakistan, drug trafficking from Pakistan into India and infiltration of terrorists were other main irritants, he added.

Nov 17

At a news conference in Islamabad, on his return from Bangalore, Premier Junejo, said that he had no reason to doubt the assurance given to him by Rajiv Gandhi that there was no concentration of Indian troops against Pakistan. He said that troops deployment by two or three lakh men of Indian forces was part of a routine winter exercise.

Nov 18

Atal Behari Vajpayee, leader of Bharatiya Janata Pary (BJP), group in the Indian Parliament, asked Indian government not to dismiss off hand the Pakistani offer to set up a joint machinery to verify India’s charge that terrorists trained and armed in Pakistan were infiltrating into Punjab for disruption and destabilization.

Nov 19

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman affirmed that so far, Islamabad had received no official information from Delhi, concerning the reported massive deployment of Indian armed

forces south of Pakistan, ostensibly for routine winter exercises.

Nov 19

President Zia-ul-Haq said that Pakistan would be willing to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to prevent spread of nuclear weapons in the South Asian region only if India agreed to do so.

Nov 20

Yaqub Khan told the National Assembly that “we are confident that time has come to pick up again the thread of the India-Pakistan dialogue”. He hoped as a result of contacts at NAM and SAARC summits the bilateral parleys would once again gather momentum.

Nov 24

The Indian External Affairs Minister hoped that negative trends in India-Pakistan relations would be reversed and something positive would emerge out of the two official-level meetings between the two countries scheduled for next month.

Nov 25

Unofficial sources reported heavy patrolling by the Indian armed forces including naval units equipped with most modern sophisticated weapons in the Rann of Kutch area, in preparation for the massive military exercises which will continue till March-April next year.

Nov 26

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad that Pakistan has again reminded India to notify the movement of her troops along the Pakistan border, but so far there has been no intimation from New Delhi.

Nov 27

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan informed the National Assembly that the Indian government, in a statement on 11, November 1986 had categorically denied the report that India had amassed troops near western border for major maneuvers. He said the Government had kept a close watch on factors that would have a direct or indirect bearing on the security of Pakistan.

Nov 28

It was reported that a batch of 12 Indians, arrested for their illegal entry into Pakistan and jailed at Central Jail Machh had been released for repatriation to India.

Nov 29

Pakistan National Party President, Ghous Bakhsh Bizenjo, said in a press statement that the Delhi Declaration has come as a “bright ray of hope and comfort for the whole human race”, and felicitated Mr. Gorbachev and Premier Rajiv Gandhi “for spelling out the dangers faced by mankind today and proposing concrete steps to avail them”.

Nov 30

Hindu Yatrees arrived in Lahore to perform their religious rites at an ancient Hindu temple in Raj Katas near Jhelum.

December 1

It was reported that the issuance of visas to India, which was suspended in the middle of November, will be resumed from 2 December.

Dec 2

In his inaugural address at the three-day seminar on “Pakistan-India Relations Prospects for a Durable Peace”, in Lahore, former Minister of External Affairs, Agha Shahi said that Pakistan should look beyond its immediate situation and view its security problem in the perspective of the next few years.

Dec 9

Addressing MNAs at a special meeting in Islamabad, Prime Minister, Junejo, said that the border situation was not explosive as India had informed Pakistan that its forces’ seasonal exercises should be of no alarm to Pakistan.

Dec 11

According to fisheries sources the Indian naval gunboats had impounded about 45 Pakistan fishing vessels and arrested their crew recently. The official sources confirmed seizure of 15 Pakistani fishing vessels and arrest of about 222 Pakistani crew-men while fishing about 150 miles south of Karachi.

Dec 11

India's Chief of Army Staff, General Krishna Swami Sunderji, said that India was carrying out large scale military maneuvers near Pakistan frontier.

Dec 12

Addressing military men in Ladakh, the Indian Prime Minister said that Pakistan's response to India's initiative for improving relations had been negative.

Dec 12

Prime Minister, Muhammad Khan Junejo, said in Lahore that he was sure that there would be no aggression against Pakistan from India.

Dec 14

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs again reiterated that the people as well as the Government of Pakistan wanted to live in peace with India.

Dec 14

The six divisions of the Indian Army which were recently deployed along the Rajasthan border with Pakistan have been reportedly directed to withdraw 15 Km.

Dec 18

The President of the Bharatiya Janata Party, refuted the Indian government's accusation of Pakistan's involvement in the East Punjab affairs.

Dec 19

Talking to newsmen on his arrival in Islamabad, the Indian Secretary of Home Affairs, C.G. Somiya, hoped that his talks with Pakistan officials would help analyse the problems between the two countries in a friendly manner.

Dec 20

Indo-Pakistan talks at the Home Secretaries level began in Lahore.

Dec 21

Indo-Pakistan delegations headed by their respective Home Secretaries decided, in their meeting in Lahore, to evolve a common strategy to combat narcotic trafficking and smuggling and assured that their countries would not provide any support to terrorist activities against each other.

Dec 21

Addressing a Press conference in Lahore, the Indian Home Secretary, expressed satisfaction over his talks in Pakistan and stressed that what was important was the follow up of the agreement reached.

Dec 24

It was reported that the Indian ruling Congress (I) Party has been urging the large Indian Community in New York to go on the offensive and pressure the American Government and Legislation into dropping any plans to sell AWACs to Pakistan.

Dec 27

The Indian Foreign Secretary, A.P. Venkateswaran and Pakistan Foreign Secretary, Abdus Sattar, held their first round of talks in Islamabad.

Dec 28

At a joint conference held in Islamabad, the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan announced that they would resume their dialogue on normalization of relations between the two countries in early 1987.

Dec 28

Four more Pakistan fishing vessels were seized by the Indian naval boats from the Pakistan territorial waters.

Dec 29

The Indian BSF reportedly killed four persons who were allegedly trying to cross into India from Pakistan side from Khem Karan sector.

Dec 30

It was reported that the Indian government had confiscated two Pakistan fishing vessels and convicted all its 14 crew members by awarding them prison sentences.

1987

January 2

India categorically denied reports published in a section of Pakistani Press about the seizure of some Pakistan fishing trawlers by Indian naval ships.

Jan 5

India's Ambassador to Pakistan, S.K. Singh, speaking at the Karachi Press Club, said that India-Pakistan relations had reached a point of take off for achieving greater understanding and harmony of interests. He disclosed that Pakistan Foreign Secretary, Abdus Sattar, would visit New Delhi in continuation of the talks already held.

Jan 7

A Foreign Office spokesman categorically denied as totally baseless the reports appearing in the Indian official media alleging intruders from Pakistan having been intercepted, killed or captured by the Indian Border Security Forces. He further stated that dissemination of such false reports by AIR and Indian TV constituted a violation of the Pakistan-India agreement on avoidance of hostile propaganda.

Jan 8

It was disclosed that Indian coast guards captured 218 Pakistani sailors and confiscated 16 trawlers in the Arabian Sea on India's west coast.

Jan 12

K.H. Khurshid, speaking at a reception in Karachi, demanded that Pakistan should announce abrogation of the Simla Agreement with India as after the illegal India occupation of the Siachen Glacier, the real spirit of the Agreement has already been tarnished.

Jan 12

Fully automatic telex service was introduced between Pakistan and India via high capacity terrestrial underground coaxial cable between Lahore-Amritsar, commissioned in 1985.

Jan 14

Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, reached Delhi for a night stopover enroute to Katmandu; he was received at the airport by his Indian counterpart N.D. Tiwari.

Jan 16

A.P. Venkateshwaran, in a programme recorded by Cable News Network, in New York, said that if US decides to sell sophisticated spy planes to Pakistan, India would possibly seek similar equipment from the Soviet Union.

Jan 18

Indian news agencies, quoting official sources, alleged that Pakistan has massed as many as 16 divisions of its forces along the Indian borders.

Jan 18

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Zain Noorani, informed senate that Pakistan has not altered its decision to re-open the Khokrapar-Munabao border, and that the delay in its re-opening was due to the cancellation of an Indian railway delegation's visit last September.

Jan 18

On his return from Khatmandu, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan informed that his meeting with N.D. Tewari was fruitful and that they "have agreed to follow up in action, the decisions of the Bangalore Summit as well as those adopted by the officials of the two countries".

Jan 19

A three member Pakistan delegation left for New Delhi to participate in the International Congress of Public Enterprise, commencing from 20 January.

Jan 19

Pakistan armed force chief spokesman denied as false that PTI reports that Pakistan forces were massing troops along the frontier between the two countries.

Jan 20

Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, addressing a press conference, stressed on the importance of continuing dialogue with Pakistan, to find out the solution to the various bilateral issues, "we would like to have solutions across the table", he said.

Jan 20

Addressing a news conference, Rajiv Gandhi confirmed the Indian reports of Pakistan's troops concentration on the Indian border and said it was a matter of tremendous concern to India.

Jan 21

It was reported that out of 228 Pakistani fishermen, arrested by Indian naval patrol boats, off the Sind coast, only 40 were released by the Indian authorities.

Jan 22

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that India's concerns over border exercises by Pakistan Armed Forces were unwarranted and suggested that perhaps India's objective was only to divert attention from the unprecedented multicorps concentration of Indian forces in Rajasthan near the Pakistan border.

Jan 23

A Pakistan Government spokesman said that Pakistan is desiring peace and good neighbourly relations with India and was ready to enter into immediate consultation with her for the de-escalation of tension which has been built up by the concentration of Indian forces on Pakistan's borders. He reiterated Pakistan's stand that it has not deployed its troops in forward positions as alleged by India.

Jan 23

Pakistan Ambassador to India, Dr. Humayun Khan, was called to the Foreign Office by Natwar Singh, who handed over a package of proposals for troops withdrawals along the Indo-Pak border.

Jan 23

An Indian Defence Ministry spokesman told newsmen of the deployment of Indian troops to the forward positions in the Punjab sector and that the Punjab border was sealed in response to the "continued mobilization of Pakistan troops all along the Western border", the Army and Air Force was put on "red alert" and the Navy was directed to "keep its eyes open".

Jan 24

In an interview to Pakistan Ambassador, Humayun Khan, at the New Delhi airport, Rajiv Gandhi, told him that India would like to see the situation on the border de-escalated as expeditiously as possible.

Jan 24

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman, briefing newsmen, said that Pakistan has undertaken minimum defensive precautions in the "wake of unprecedented concentration" of Indian troops, and that Pakistan's defensive precautions posed no danger whatsoever to the security of India.

Jan 24

Indian Ambassador to Pakistan, S.K. Singh was summoned to the Foreign Office, where it was pointed out to him that the concentration of troops should be de-escalated at the earliest.

Jan 24

Premier Mohammad Khan Junejo, addressing notables in Peshawar, said that Pakistan was totally committed to peace in the region but, nevertheless, was prepared to face any grave situation if imposed on it.

Jan 24

It was reported that Indian government has decided to stop extending visas to Pakistani visitors except in “very extraordinary circumstances”.

Jan 24

It was reported that Indian government has forbidden international airlines over Rajasthan, one of the regions in which India has concentrated troops closed to Pakistan borders.

Jan 24

Addressing a news conference in New Delhi, Ambassador Humayon Khan informed them that Pakistan has expressed its readiness to enter into any form of consultations at any level with Government of India to bring out a mutual de-escalation of tension on the border. He suggested that such consultation could be held at Defence Secretaries, diplomatic or at military commanders level.

Jan 24

An Indian Foreign Office spokesman disclosed that India was ready to hold talks with Pakistan to de-escalate the border situation at the “level, venue and timings” of such talks to be settled through diplomatic channels.

Jan 25

The National Assembly began discussion on the situation arising out of messing of Indian troops on the Pakistan border, with declaration by the members of nation’s firm resolve to repel aggression and to resolutely defend its solidarity and sovereignty.

Jan 25

In separate messages to India on its Republic Day, President Zia and Premier Junejo expressed fervent hope that Pakistan and India will continue to cooperate in fostering mutual trust and confidence and accelerate the process of normalization of their relations.

Jan 25

Premier Junejo told the Parliament that Pakistan want to reduce tension with India but the unusual situation on the border did not permit any complacency and necessitated vigilance.

Jan 25

Zain Noorani, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, told the Assembly that the “Simla Agreement” provided that representatives of Pakistan and India should meet to discuss the modalities and arrangements for the establishment of durable peace and normalization of relations including the question of a final settlement of Jammu and Kashmir.

Jan 25

President Zia, talking to newsmen at the airport before his departure to Kuwait, expressed hope that the present unnecessary aggravated situation on the borders would be defused by peaceful efforts of the two countries.

Jan 25

Following Premier Rajiv Gandhi’s informal talks with Pakistan’s Ambassador, Humayon Khan and the response of these from Premier Junejo, India proposed secretary-level talks to pave ground for a dialogue on de-escalation of tension of India-Pakistan border.

Jan 27

It was reported that the Indian authorities have seized another Pakistani fishing vessel from the international waters and placed its entire crew under arrest.

Jan 25

Addressing the OIC Summit, President Zia said that with regard to Indo-Pakistan relations, the biggest and acute obstacle in the way of good relations was the dispute over Jammu and Kashmir.

Jan 25

Prime Minister, Mohammad Khan Junejo, disclosed in a press brief, issued at the conclusion of a three-hour long PML party meeting that as a result of his telephonic conversation with Rajiv Gandhi, the Pakistan Foreign Secretary will soon leave for New Delhi for talks with the Indian authorities on border situation and find out ways and means to ease the present tension.

Jan 29

Winding up debate in the Assembly on the Indo-Pakistan border situation, Zain Noorani declared that Pakistan wanted peace and friendship with India on the basis of sovereign equality but would resolutely defend its territorial integrity with all the might at its command.

Jan 29

Talking to newsmen on his return from Kuwait, President Zia expressed confidence that the present border tension between India and Pakistan would be defused through dialogue and no harm would come to Pakistan.

Jan 30

In a meeting with Humayon Khan, the Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, Natwar Singh, discussed matters relating to de-escalation of the current tension between the two countries.

Jan 30

Speaking in the Senate, Zain Noorani, categorically refuted the Indian allegation that Pakistan was supporting the Khalistan movement in India as totally false and baseless.

Jan 30

The five-member Pakistan delegation led by Foreign Secretary, Abdus Sattar, arrived in New Delhi.

February 1

It was announced that India-Pakistan parleys were extended by one more day.

Feb 2

A spokesman of the Defence Ministry, in a statement strongly denied allegations made by Indian newspapers that Pakistani troops were firing across the Line of Control in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Feb 3

At the conclusion of the fourth day of the Indo-Pakistan Parleys, a spokesman of the Indian Foreign Minister told newsmen that substantial “progress has been made in working out measures to defuse tension”.

Feb 4

India and Pakistan signed an agreement in New Delhi to defuse present tension, prevent escalation of troops and de-escalate the situation along their border. Both countries agreed to “adopt a sector-by-sector approach for the pull-out of troops deployed on the border by both sides. The agreement was signed by Pakistan Foreign Secretary, Abdus Sattar and India’s Foreign Secretary, Alfred S. Gonsalves.

Feb 6

Premier Junejo, talking to newsmen at the Lahore airport, ruled out the possibility of war between India and Pakistan.

Feb 6

The Pakistan Muslim League central working committee, while endorsing the agreement concluded between foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India for the withdrawal of troops, urged the Government to take all necessary measures to safeguard the national independence, security and territorial integrity of Pakistan against aggression or threats from any quarter.

Feb 8

Soviet Union welcomed the recent Indo-Pakistan Agreement on de-escalation of border troops, describing it as “fruitful”.

Feb 11

In a policy statement in the National Assembly, External Affairs Minister, Zain Noorani explained the logic of troops pullout from the Ravi Chenab corridor. He said that the corridor was given priority because it was “sensitive” area and the inhabitants of this territory had suffered grievously during the last two wars with India.

Feb 11

Dr. Jagjit Singh Chohan, President of the Khalistan government-in-exile, claimed in an interview to an Urdu daily in Lahore, that the Indian Plane which brought back the

Pakistani delegation from New Delhi was at Premier Rajiv Gandhi's behest, fitted with most powerful and sensitive bugging devices and cameras, that took pictures of the highly sensitive and important areas in Pakistan by low-flying.

Feb 17

It was officially announced that President Zia-ul-Haq, will visit India from 21 February; during his stay he will have talks with Premier Rajiv Gandhi on measure to normalize bilateral relations, and will witness second day's play of the third cricket match between India and Pakistan, in Jaipur.

Feb 19

According to an Indian Defence Ministry spokesman, India and Pakistan have completed the withdrawal of 1,50,000 troops from the Ravi-Chenab corridor along the border.

Feb 20

In a message to Indian Premier, Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of Pakistan, Muhammad Khan Junejo felicitated him on the completion of pull-out of troops in Ravi-Chenab sector in accordance with 4 February Agreement.

Feb 21

President Zia-ul-Haq flew into New Delhi; he was formally received at the airport by Premier, Rajiv Gandhi and President Zail Singh.

Feb 21

After an informal meeting with Rajiv Gandhi, President Zia informed newsmen that the meeting was extremely useful and that Rajiv Gandhi had assured him that Brasstacks exercises which had caused certain misgivings would be unfolded to foreign observers, heads of missions, and relevant attaches shortly after they were concluded.

Feb 22

In an interview to Radio Pakistan, in Jaipur, President Zia said that although he came to India only to watch cricket, with no-intention or using cricket diplomacy, "However, events had made my visit a diplomatic one with positive results".

Feb 22

On his return from India, President Zia, in an interview to Dawn expressed confidence that his visit had resulted in initiating a series of exercises in confidence building between India and Pakistan.

Feb 22

Premier Rajiv Gandhi, addressing the Congress parliamentary party, said that he had a broad agreement with President Zia on containing terrorist influx into India from Pakistan and on drug trafficking.

Feb 26

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman, commenting on Indian Press reports about Israel's bid to collude with India some time back to attack Pakistan's nuclear installations, said that any attack in its uranium enrichment research laboratory would be considered an act of war and the aggressor would be dealt with appropriately.

Feb 26

Indian delegation led by Foreign Secretary Alfred Gonsalves, arrived in Islamabad to continue talks left on 4 February.

Feb 27

Pakistan and India held two-rounds of indepth talks, in Islamabad, on concrete measures for further de-escalation of situation on common border stretching from Shakargarh to Rann of Kutch.

March 1

Rajiv Gandhi, in a letter to Premier of Pakistan, Muhammad Khan Junejo, delivered by Indian Foreign Secretary, expressed satisfaction at the completion of pullout of troops from the Ravi-Chennab corridor.

Mar 1

Libyan leader Moammer Qadhafi, in separate messages to President Zia-ul-Haq and Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi, welcomed the 4 February Agreement reached between India and Pakistan.

Mar 2

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman, commenting on the reported interview of Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan, Pakistan chief

nuclear scientist, to an Indian Journalist, Kuldip Nayyer, said that the timing of the publication of the “mischievous report” was obviously to coincide with the consideration of the 1987-93 package of aid and loans to Pakistan by the US Congress.

Mar 2

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman described the 3 Billion increase in Indian Defence budget for 1987 as “quite significant”.

Mar 2

The Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India, agreed to pull out their troops from two other sectors along the southern part of the international border in a bid to de-escalate tension.

Mar 2

Rajiv Gandhi, reportedly told the Parliament that there were no secret parleys between India and Pakistan on scaling down the size of military exercises by Delhi near the borders.

Mar 3

Addressing the PML parliamentary party, Zain Noorani said that Indian army exercises would be completed by 15 March.

Mar 4

Rajiv Gandhi said that India wanted improvement in its relations with Pakistan but Islamabad’s clandestine nuclear programme remained a problem.

Mar 6

The Chief of the Indian Army Staff, General Sunderji, briefing newsmen, alleged that Pakistan never informed India about any movement of troops until specific clarifications were sought by Delhi, whereas India had been informing Pakistan about the movement of Indian troops along the border to avoid any possible apprehension. Explaining about the ongoing Indian military maneuvers Breasstocks in Rajasthan sector, he said that the exercises were meant to test the defensive capabilities and the numerabilities of the troops.

Mar 9

Forty-six Pakistani fishermen, arrested by the Indian coast guards in last November for fishing in the Indian maritime zone, were given six months imprisonment and Rs. 8000 each as fine by an Indian court.

Mar 10

Reportedly eleven Indian fishing vessels were seized in the exclusive economic zone of Pakistan by the Maritime Security Agency (MSA).

Mar 11

A Foreign Office spokesman informed newsmen that Indian and Pakistani troops were being pulled out according to schedule from Barmer and Chhor sectors and hoped that the withdrawal would be completed by 17 March as agreed by both the countries.

Mar 11

A Foreign Office spokesman, commenting on the “sensational and false” story by Kuldip Nayyar on Pakistan’s nuclear programme, said that it was only aimed to provide a “smokescreen” to camouflage India’s huge increase of about 43% in its estimated defence budget and to coincide with the US Congressional hearings of Pakistan’s request for military sales credit and economic assistance.

Mar 11

India’s coast guards arrested 36 Pakistani fishermen and charged them with illegally fishing in the western Indian maritime zone.

Mar 11

Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, Eduardo Faleiro, told Indian Parliament that India knew about Pakistan’s nuclear capacity and hoped that India “will not be forced” to make a bomb as a counter measure.

Mar 11

Indian minister of state for External Affairs told the Rajya Sabha that US has exempted Pakistan from arms sales curbs, and that N. D. Tiwari during his forthcoming visit to US would take the matter with the US administration.

Mar 18

According to a Foreign Office spokesman, Pakistan has indicated its willingness to Delhi for resuming political dialogue for normalization of relations from the point where they were left in December 1986.

Mar 27

A three-member delegation of Urban Development Organizations of Pakistan led by KDA Director, Z. A. Nizami, during a visit to India, called on Indian Minister of State for Urban Development, Dalbir Singh.

Mar 28

Indian Border Security Forces BSF killed seven people who were allegedly trying to infiltrate from Pakistan side in Khem Karan Sector.

Mar 30

It was reported that seven more Pakistani fishing launches with 82 fisherman on board have been seized by the Indian authorities, bringing to a total of 31 launches detained with 286 persons arrested so far.

April 1

A Foreign Office spokesman, in a press conference, rejected Rajiv Gandhi's allegation made to an American correspondent on 27 March that any nuclear weapon produced by Pakistan would be an "Islamic Bomb".

Apr 4

Pakistan Ambassador to US, Jamshed Marker, in a letter published in *New York Times*, said that Pakistan awaits a positive response to a number of proposals it had made to India to keep the region free of nuclear weapons; the letter was written in response to *New York Times* editorial criticizing Pakistan nuclear programme.

Apr 7

India and Pakistan completed the second phase of troop withdrawal in the Barmer-Chhor sector in India's Rajasthan state and Pakistan's Sind province.

Apr 8

According to AIR report, the Indian BSF arrested 14 persons on the border for allegedly crossing into India from Pakistan side.

Apr 20

Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqoob Khan, in his opening statement in the Parliament on the country's foreign policy, said that establishment of tension-free, good neighbourly

relations with India on the basis of equality, justice, sovereignty and mutual respect was the fundamental element of Pakistan's foreign policy.

Apr 23

Addressing the Indian Parliament, Foreign Minister, N. D. Tiwari, called for positive steps to remove "fear and mistrust" between India and Pakistan, and reiterated India's "utmost concern" over Islamabad's nuclear programme.

Apr 27

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan told the Parliament that a total of 393 Pakistani fishermen were arrested by Indian coastal authorities and disclosed that the Government was in touch with India for the early release and repatriation of the Pakistani fishermen and their trawlers.

Apr 27

The National Assembly admitted an adjournment motion to discuss the alleged construction of a barrage over Wooller Lake in occupied Kashmir by the Indian Government.

Apr 27

Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, addressing the biennial conference of army commanders, said the US aid package to Pakistan was formidable and that India must be prepared to meet any situation.

May 5

Indian Defence Minister K. C. Panth, addressing to newsmen in Kabul, said that Pakistan's acquisition of AWACS aircraft would trigger an arms race and enhance super power involvement in the subcontinent.

May 6

A Foreign Office spokesman at a news briefing, expressed concern over Tiwari's visit to Kabul and rejected his criticism on Pakistan's acquisition of AWACS as without any "logic".

May 6

India's Minister of State for External Affairs, told Lok Sabha that during his recent visit to US he had conveyed India's concern over US supplies of sophisticated arms to Pakistan.

May 6

Indian Government sanctioned 54 additional battalions of Border Security Forces, (BSF) to be deployed, over five years, on borders, with Pakistan and Bangladesh.

May 8

An Indian Foreign Office, spokesman reacted sharply to a statement issued by the Pakistan Foreign Office regarding Tiwari's visit to Afghanistan and said that such remarks were tantamount to interference in India's internal affairs.

May 9

According to AIR, Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, in an American magazine interview had said that the supply of AWACS to Pakistan would mean a serious set back to efforts of normalizing relations between the two countries.

May 15

The red shirt leader, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan left Peshawar for India for advanced medical treatment; he traveled reportedly by a special plane sent by the Indian Prime Minister.

May 23

Leaders of Nizam-i-Mustafa group and members of National Assembly expressed grave concern over the anti-Muslim riots in various cities of India.

May 24

Leaders of various political parties in separate statements expressed grave concern and anxiety over the massacre of Muslims in India.

May 26

The permanent Indus Commission, constituted under the Indus Water Treaty 1960, comprising Abdul Rahim, Pakistan Commission for Indus Waters, and M. S. Rao, Indian Commissioner for Indus Waters, ended its 68th session in Islamabad.

May 29

To protest the carnage of Muslims in various cities of India, an angry crowd attacked and burnt Hindu property in some parts of Hyderabad city, in Sind.

June 2

Addressing a Congress (I) convention in Gujrat, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi charged that forces of Pakistan, Israel, South Africa and UK were present in Sri Lanka.

Jun 3

A Foreign Office spokesman disclosed to newsmen that the Government of Pakistan has conveyed its concern to the Indian Government over the recent communal violence, and hoped that “recurrence of violence against the Muslims minority in India would be stopped”.

Jun 4

A resolution passed by the Punjab Provincial Assembly called upon the Federal Government to take immediate steps for stopping the genocide of Muslims in India.

Jun 6

Addressing a public meeting in Gilgit, Prime Minister, Muhammad Khan Junejo, reaffirmed that Pakistan would do its best to resolve the Siachen Glacier issue with India in peaceful manner.

1988

January 1

It was reported that India has intensified its military movement along the line of control in the Indian held Jammu and Kashmir on the pretext of winter exercises.

Jan 3

Indian army reportedly fired at the villages of Samahni Valley from the Rech Hill, killing two women.

Jan 7

An Indian news agency alleged that Pakistan coast-guards had seized some Indian fishing boats while they were fishing in Indian waters near Kuch.

Jan 13

The Indian GOC-in-C Northern Command, Lt. General B.C. Nanda, at a press conference in occupied Jammu, alleged that Pakistani troops indulged in artillery fire at Siachin Glacier on

10, 11 January but caused no loss of life. He also alleged that during 1987 there had been 1,400 incidents of ‘unprovoked’ firing by Pakistani troops along the line of control, and that in September, Indian troops foiled an attempt of intrusion which resulted in the death of 150 Pakistani soldiers.

Jan 14

Foreign Office Spokesman expressed fears about Soviet offer to supply India with three nuclear-powered submarines, which would help Indian Navy for the first time to acquire nuclear-fire capability and heighten the Indian threat to other countries in South Asia. Pakistan Foreign Office denied Indian GOC’s reported statement about Pakistan’s artillery firing in the Siachen Glacier on 10, 11 January and described it as “gross exaggeration”. Pakistan Foreign office spokesman said that the assurance given by India not to go ahead with the construction of Wullar Barrage in Indian held Kashmir had expired at the end of December last. He hoped that Indians would continue to observe the assurance pending the government-to-government meeting to resolve the issue. Pakistan coast-guard seized two Indian launches, five nautical miles off Ormara Coast.

Jan 17

Indian shipping source reportedly alleged that Pakistan naval and coast-guards has seized six Indian freighters carrying dates loaded in Gulf States.

Jan 19

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs said that Pakistan had not objected to Indo-US Accord on super computer signed on 9 October 1987, because every country has a sovereign right to determine its economic development needs and security requirements and seek outside assistance in this regard.

Jan 20

The Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, arrived in Peshawar to pay homage to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. He left for New Delhi after staying in the city for about 90 minutes.

Talking to newsmen on his return from Peshawar, Premier Rajiv Gandhi expressed gratitude to President Zia-ul-Haq,

Premier Junejo and Chief Minister, Arbab Khan, for making “excellent arrangements” for his visit.

Jan 21

By admitting two identical adjournment motions, Senate decided to discuss the acquisition of nuclear submarines and stockpiling of sophisticated arms by India, posing threat to Pakistan’s security and upsetting equilibrium of power in the region.

Jan 24

An identical adjournment motion to discuss the reported clash held recently in Siachen, was opposed by the Minister of State for Defence on technical grounds. However, he assured the House that the armed forces were prepared to meet any threat posed to the country’s territorial integrity and that Pakistan would not allow India to rule over Siachen.

Jan 25

In their messages to President R. Venkataraman and Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, on India’s Republic Day, President Zia and Prime Minister Junejo extended greetings and prayed for establishing good neighbourly and cooperative relations.

Jan 27

Prime Minister Junejo, addressing the Pakistan Muslim League (PML) Central Council meeting, expressed grave concern over the acquisition of the nuclear powered submarines by India.

February 1

It was reported that Indian railway authorities had removed rail tracks on Khokhrapar route, near umerkot.

Feb 9

According to BBC, Indian Army has been put on full alert in the Siachin Glacier area.

Feb 10

The Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, accompanied by Farooq Abdullah, Chief Minister of Occupied Kashmir, visited the Siachen Glacier area. Reportedly the Indian Premier directed the troops there to teach Pakistan a “lesson” long to be remembered. Earlier, talking to newsmen at the Sri

Nagar Airport, he maintained that India would also go nuclear in case Pakistan would manufacture the bomb.

Talking to a meeting of the consultative committee, the Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, Natwar Singh, said that on Siachen there was no question of dispute as the territory “is ours”.

Feb 12

Pakistan and Indian delegation led by Anis Ahmed, Joint Secretary (Maritime) Ministry of Defence, and Shrimati Indira Misra, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, during their second round of talks in Islamabad, agreed to release all the detained fishermen and vessels as a gesture of goodwill. Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, while addressing an external affairs parliamentary committee meeting in New Delhi, said that India would not surrender any part of the Siachen Glacier which he claimed to be an integral part of his country.

Feb 16

Foreign Office spokesmen expressed “surprise and regret over bellicose statements” of the Indian leaders and hoped that India would “join in promoting normalization rather than fear”.

Feb 17

Talking to editors of national dailies, Premier Junejo asked India to respond to Pakistan’s consistent desire for peace, which is not only in the interest of the two countries but of the entire region.

Feb 18

An Indian Foreign Office spokesman, in a statement claimed that Jammu and Kashmir was an integral part of India and that the only issue still remains to be resolved was the vacation of the territory “occupied” by Pakistan. Regretting President Zia-ul-Haq’s 16 February remarks about the Siachen issue, he said that it was not India which attacked Pakistani positions but Pakistan attacked India’s position in Siachen.

Feb 20

Speaking to press men in Srinagar, India General Officer Commanding in-Chief, Northern Command, Lt. Gen. B.C.

Nanda, said that there has been no major clash in Siachen and that the Indian troops have full control of the situation there.

Feb 22

The consulate General of India disclosed in Karachi that there has been an increase of 200-250 percent in the number of visa applicants. A three-member Indian team, led by former Minister of State for External Affairs of India, Samrandra Kundu, left for Colombo after an eight-day visit to Pakistan.

Feb 23

A foreign Office spokesman expressed indignation over the recent remarks on Kashmir and Afghanistan by the spokesman of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs.

Feb 24

The third round of Indo-Pakistan inter-governmental talks on Tulbal navigation project was held in Islamabad (23-24 Feb.)

Feb 25

President Zia was invited by Indian Premier to hold talks on the Afghan situation and the border differences between India and Pakistan.

Feb 26

Indian Ambassador in Pakistan S.K. Singh denied remarks published in a section of the Pakistani press on 23 February, that "Pakistan should not help Sikhs...."

Feb 27

While expressing gratitude for the invitation extended to him over telephone, on 25 February by Premier of India, President Zia said that he was unable to visit New Delhi at this time.

Feb 28

While giving a statement in the Senate, in reply to their identical adjournment motions, the Minister of State for Defence, Rana Naeem Mahmud Khan, regretted the statement made by Rajiv Gandhi on Siachen and reiterated that that area is not a part of India.

In an interview to BBC, former Foreign Minister, Agha Shahi, said that after eight years of indifference to Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, Rajiv Gandhi does not have credible credential to play any role.

March 5

In a statement in the Senate, the Minister of State for Defence, Rana Naeem Mahumd Khan, pointed out that Pakistan had reportedly denied the unfounded accusation about assisting terrorists and the secessionist elements in India.

Mar 7

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Rana Naeem Mahmud said that there is not direct threat to the security of Pakistan from six nuclear powered submarines of India.

Mar 9

Indian Minister of Sate for External Affairs, Natwar Singh told Lok Sabah that his country had asked the US to effect a drastic cut in its military sales to Pakistan as the solution to the Afghan problem was round the corner.

Mar 10

Indian Defence Minister, Krishna Chandra Pant, told Parliament that India did not want tension in the Siachen Glacier area and wanted its peaceful settlement with Pakistan.

Mar 11

According to his interview published by daily *Gulf News*, President Zia reiterated that if Indian Premier, Rajiv Gandhi is willing, Pakistan would not hesitate to sign a non arms, no-war pact with India.

Mar 13

Karachi Cotton Association's nine-member delegation, headed by Akbar Ali Hashwani, left for Bombay on a two-week tour of India.

Mar 15

The NWFP Governor, Fida Mohammad Khan arrived in New Delhi at the head of a 19-member delegation of the Sir Syed Society in Pakistan.

The General Officer Commanding in Chief of the Indian troops in the Indian-held Kashmir said that the overall situation over Siachen Glacier is under full control of India.

Mar 17

The Indian Ambassador S.K. Singh said that his country was happy to note that Pakistan was now in a position to agree to

re-open the Khokhrapar/Munabao route. He added that India was ready to send a railway delegation to finalise the matter.

Mar 18

Speaking in the Indian Parliament, the Indian Minister of State for External Affairs criticized Pakistan's peaceful nuclear programme and said that it was of paramount concern to India. The NWFP Governor Fida Mohammad Khan, called on the Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, in New Delhi.

Mar 20

A delegation of 10-Pakistani boatmen left for Bombay to bring back the fishing vessels which had been seized in India in the last two years.

Mar 24

Senator Javed Jabbar left for New Delhi to attend the 30th World Development Conference organised by the Society for International Development.

Mar 26

Official level meeting between India and Pakistan on the Tulbal barrage project concluded in New Delhi.

Mar 27

BBC quoted *Sunday Observer* as stating that Israel and India had discussed joint action to destroy Pakistan's nuclear plant.

Mar 28

Col. Herbet, Parliamentary Secretary for Defence, said that acquisition of nuclear submarine by Indian navy has posed a threat to Pakistan.

It was reported that Indian cotton traders had given a firm indication to purchase 200 to 300,000 cotton bales from Pakistan.

April 3

It was reported that after an emergency session with the Governor of Punjab in New Delhi, Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, of India had ordered tightening of Security on the border between the Indian State of Punjab and Pakistan.

Apr 4

According to United News of India, a part of Indian border with Pakistan has been closed in a bid to stop Sikh extremists

from fleeing, following one of the bloodiest weeks of violence in East Punjab where more than 120 people have been killed.

Apr 6

Islamabad denied the Indian allegation that it was helping the Sikh extremists.

Apr 8

India and Pakistan agreed to introduce the facility of return journey tickets for passengers between certain pairs of cities in India and Pakistan.

Apr 13

Mr. S. K. Mahmud, Secretary Ministry of Interior, lead a nine-member delegation to New Delhi to have talks on illegal border crossings, smuggling and other matters.

Apr 14

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, talking to newsmen at the New Delhi airport, declared the disputed Siachen Glacier as an integral part of India.

Apr 15

According to a spokesman of the Indian Ministry of Defence, India would send an additional force of Soviet made Mi-26 and Mi-27 helicopters to the Siachen Glacier area to reinforce the fleet already stationed there.

Apr 17

The Federal Minister for Water and Power, Mr. Kazi Abdul Majeed Abid, told the National Assembly that Pakistan Government had agreed to hold negotiations on the Tulbal navigation project on the Wullar Lake, on the desire of the Indian Government, with the precondition that work on the project should be stopped.

Apr 18

President Zia-ul-Haq, in an interview with the press trust of India, described as baseless and unfounded all allegations that Pakistan was interfering in the internal affairs of India.

According to AFP report, two Indian military planes flew over Skardu on April 16th afterwards sounds of blasts were heard that caused panic and fear among the local populace.

Apr 19

The Federal Minister of Water and Power, winding up a two-hour discussion on the Indian Wullar Lake project, told the National Assembly that India would not be allowed to deprive Pakistan of its rightful share of the Jhelum river water.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, addressing a conference of army commanders in New Delhi, alleged that Pakistan was not responding positively to Indian proposals for normalizing relations between the two countries.

Apr 20

The Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi, in a press statement, described as incorrect and misleading an Indian newspaper report that Pakistan had turned down an Indian proposal for a meeting between Defence secretaries of the two countries.

Apr 21

It was reported that the foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India, Mr. Abdul Sattar and Mr. K.P.S. Memon, had agreed to restore with immediate effect hotlines between themselves for personal communications.

Apr 22

It was reported that the Chief Minister of occupied Jammu and Kashmir, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, in an interview to *Daily Telegraph*, revealed that his government had started creating barbed wire fencing along the international border with Pakistan from Chhamb to Kathua. He had concrete proof, he said, that Pakistan was allegedly using the border for the flow of arms to the Sikh terrorists.

According to a press release issued by the Indian Embassy to Islamabad, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, in his Address to the Parliament on April 20th, had said that India on different occasions had reiterated its commitments to friendship and cordial and cooperative relations with Pakistan. He added: "We entertain the warmest sentiments for the people of Pakistan with whom we have much in common".

Pakistan's Ambassador to India, Mr. Humayon Khan, in an interview to foreign newsmen, refused the allegations made by the Indian Prime Minister that Pakistan did not respond positively to his proposals for improved relations. The

Ambassador said that infact it was India's turn to respond, as Pakistan was still awaiting India's reply to the proposals which Pakistan put forth for normalization of relations.

Apr 23

Addressing a conference of the Congress party in Tamil Nadu State, the Prime Minister of India, stated that relations between Indian and Pakistan could only be normalized after Pakistan abandoned its "nuclear pretensions" and stopped "meddling in India's internal matters" and gave up its "hostile postures in Siachen". He also revealed that India and Pakistan were soon likely to discuss the Sikhs' uprising and latter's alleged involvement in it.

Apr 24

The task of erecting a "selective" barbed wire fence along the Indo-Pakistan border in Amritsar District began, with teams of engineers of the Central Public Works Department of India surveying the so-called vulnerable "entry points" on the border.

Apr 25

Indian Defence Minister, K.C. Pant, told the Lok Sabha, that India's response to what he called, "Pakistan's feverish efforts" of acquiring nuclear capability will be "decisive" and adequate".

The second two-day meeting of India-Pakistan Committee to combat drug trafficking and smuggling began its proceedings in Islamabad.

Apr 27

Mr. K. C. Pant, talking to Sri Nagar Radio, on his return from a visit to the border area in occupied Kashmir, said: "we have to be vigilant due to the massing of troops by Pakistan on the Kashmir border" and called on China not to supply the long range missiles to Pakistan as it would endanger "every nook and corner of India".

It was reported that at least two battalions of special armed constabulary, one from Madhya Preadesh and the other from Utter Pradesh, have been deployed to guard vital government installations and offices in Kashmir Valley after the entire Border Security Force (BSF) on duty in Jammu and Kashmir State had been shifted to the border with Pakistan.

May 2

Mr. P. S. Mennen, Secretary of External Affairs of the Government of India, arrived in Islamabad, to have talks with his Pakistani counterpart.

May 8

In an interview with an English daily in Islamabad, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Zain Noorani, said that India by “flirting” with Afghan leader Dr. Najibullah and by trying to boost him has itself ruined its chances of playing a role in the future of Afghanistan.

May 10

Indian Border Security Force denied reports of any tension on the Indo-Pakistan border relating to the checking of smuggling of arms and narcotics into the Indian Territory. It, however, claimed that the fencing at all vulnerable points in the Ranbir Singhpora sector which fences Sialkot district of Pakistan has been completed.

May 11

According to BBC, Indian authorities reported that Pakistani troops tried to recapture a strategic post in the Siachen area of disputed Jammu and Kashmir territory on May 9th.

Pakistan’s Interior Secretary, Mr. S. K. Mahmud, talking informally to newsmen, said that the Government of Pakistan has acquired positive proofs of India’s complicity in terrorist and sabotage activities in Pakistan and expressed intention to take up this matter with the Indian authorities in the forthcoming secretary level talks.

May 16

At the Home Secretary level meeting in New Delhi, India and Pakistan agreed to take immediate and concrete measures to contain terrorism, drug trafficking, smuggling and illegal border crossings along their frontiers.

May 17

The *Khaleej Times* reported that an estimated 1500 Indian border guards were deployed along the Punjab sector of the Indian Frontier with Pakistan. In addition, the report said 4000 Indian army men were garrisoned in Punjab subject to call-up on two hours notice.

May 20

The Defence Secretary of Pakistan and India, concluded the third round of talks in Islamabad; they resolved to work for a negotiated and peaceful settlement of the Siachen Glacier dispute in accordance with the Simla Agreement. The next round of talks would be resumed during August-September 1988 in New Delhi on a mutually convenient date.

May 23

The Indian Border Security Force claimed to have killed two unknown alleged Pakistani trespassers in the border sector of Ranbhir Singhpora along the line of control in occupied Jammu region facing Sialkot district.

Talking to newsmen on Indo-Pak relations, while flying from Beijing to Hong Kong, Prime Minister Junejo said that there were no tensions along the Pakistan border with India and that he was quite satisfied with the outcome of the talks between the Defence and Interior Secretaries of the two countries held recently in Islamabad.

May 29

Speaking at a Non-Aligned Ministerial level meeting in Havana, Mr. Zain Noorani announced that Pakistan will sign the NPT if India does the same. Besides, Pakistan is willing to accept full-scope safeguards on its nuclear programme and to conclude a bilateral agreement with India for mutual inspection.

May 31

The Foreign Secretary of Pakistan Mr. Abdul Sattar arrived in New Delhi to have “on-going consultations” with his Indian counterpart.

June 2

The two-day talks between the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan ended in New Delhi with an agreement to continue these talks at a mutually convenient date.

Jun 7

Seven Pakistani fishermen arrested by Indian Navy last year were sent back to Pakistan on completion of their sentences in the Indian jails.

Jun 8

During his meeting with West German businessmen in Bonn, Rajiv Gandhi alleged that Pakistan's nuclear programme has obliged India to boost its defence.

Jun 14

During the course of discussion in the special session of the UN General Assembly, the Pakistani delegate rejected India's allegation that the Pakistan's nuclear programme was geared to acquire nuclear weapons.

Jun 15

A delegation of twenty five Sikh Yatrees, called on President Zia-ul-Haq in Islamabad and expressed gratitude to the Government of Pakistan for taking good care of Sikh shrines in Pakistan.

Jun 16

Inaugurating a three-week "13th International Nathiagali Summer College on Physics and Contemporary Needs" President Zia-ul-Haq reaffirmed Pakistan's commitment to the establishment of a nuclear free zone in the region. But India, he added has not yet responded positively to this proposal.

Jun 24

The Government of Pakistan took serious note of a news item published in the international press about increased possibility of an Indo-Israel collusion to attack Pakistan's nuclear facilities in the wake of prospective upgrading of Indo-Israeli relations.

Jun 25

A spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi denied the possibility of a joint plot by Israel and India against Pakistan's nuclear facilities.

Jun 27

In a written statement released at a press conference, Indian Ambassador to Pakistan, Mr. S. K. Singh, accused Pakistan of pursuing a nuclear weapons oriented programme. But he denied reports about the possibility of an Indo-Israeli collusion for an attack on Pakistan's nuclear facilities.

Jun 28

Speaking at the closing session of an international seminar on “National Stability and Regional Security,” President Zia-ul-Haq called on the Indian leadership to start a serious dialogue with Pakistan on issues of peace and security in the region.

Jun 30

Pakistan Embassy in Bonn, in a letter addressed to the German daily *Die Welt*, rebutted as “baseless” charges leveled by the Indian Prime Minister (in his recent interview with the said newspaper) about Pakistan’s alleged involvement in the Sikh insurgency.

July 1

Addressing a news conference in Islamabad, Finance and Commerce Minister Mehbubul Haq said that Pakistan Government has taken a major decision to allow import of all kinds of raw material from India if it is cheaper in competition, but would not open in any case any item for import from India which is indigenously manufactured.

Jul 11

In a message to President Zia-ul-Haq, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, while over flying Pakistan on his way to Jordan, conveyed his good wishes for the progress and prosperity of the people of Pakistan and reiterated India’s desire to establish friendly and cooperative relations with Pakistan in accordance with the Simla Agreement.

August 2

According to All-India Radio Report, a senior Indian official alleged in the Parliament that Pakistan was involved in a plot to get Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Home Minister, Buta Singh assassinated by some Sikhs.

Aug 3

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman, reiterating the Government of Pakistan’s steadfast stance of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states described as completely baseless the report of *The Times of India* that falsely implicated Pakistan in an alleged plot hatched in the Golden Temple to assassinate Rajiv Gandhi and Buta Singh. The

spokesman regretted that Indian leaders made false statements in the Indian Parliament.

Pakistan's Ambassador to New Delhi, and Foreign Secretary designate, Dr. Hymayun Khan, in an interview to VOA, said that he would take personal interest in the implementation of strategy for improving relations with India.

Aug 6

Indian Defence Minister, K. C. Pant, addressing a Press Conference in Srinagar, claimed that the Indian forces have repulsed yet another attack from the Pakistani side on the Siachen Glacier. He added that the entire Siachen was an integrated part of India and that the "matter ended there once and for all".

Aug 9

Pakistan's Interior Minister, Naseem Ahmad Aheer, speaking in the Senate, renewed Pakistan's offer to India a bilateral treaty against allowing the use of their respective territories for activities directed against the internal peace and stability or territorial integrity of each other. He refuted Indian official charges of Pakistan's involvement in the Sikh separatist movement for any alleged attempt on the lives of Indian leaders including Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi as "irresponsible, malicious and reprehensible".

Aug 12

Major General Raja Muhammad Iqbal, Acting Secretary of Defence, in an interview, said that the situation at the Siachen Glacier was normal. He conceded, however, that during last week some clashes between the two forces did take place.

Aug 13

Pakistan Ambassador to US, Jamshed Marker, in a letter to the US Senate, referring to India's Defence expenditure that has doubled in four years since Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi took office, challenged "India's bonafides" on non-proliferation and said a regional approach was written into the Congressional record, which was in response to Indian Ambassador P. K. Kaul's protest against anti-India language adopted by the Senate Appropriation Committee while earmarking aid for Pakistan in the fiscal year 1989.

Aug 14

Pakistan's highest civil award "Nishan-e-Pakistan" was awarded to former Indian Prime Minister and leader of Bharatya Janata Party (BJP) Mr. Morarji Desai.

Aug 15

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, in the Independence Day speech, warned Pakistan that his government would be forced to take retaliatory action unless Pakistan stopped its support for Sikh extremists in East Punjab State. He said that "we do not want to take action which they will regret".

India's opposition leader, Morarji Desai, in an interview to the *Times of India* attributed his selection for the "Nishan-e-Pakistan" Award due to his good relations with Pakistan that he had maintained when he was Prime Minister during the Janata Party regime. He thanked the President and the people of Pakistan for bestowing the honour on him.

Aug 16

It was reportedly confirmed that India has completed the work of erecting 11 feet high wire fence at various sectors along the line of control in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

Aug 18

The Indian Lok Sabha expressed its shock and distress at the untimely demise of Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq and observed silence for a couple of minutes as a mark of respect to the departed leader.

The Indian Cabinet, at a meeting presided over by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, expressed shock and grief at the sudden demise of President Zia-ul-Haq. In the meanwhile the Indian Government announced a three day mourning as a mark of respect to the late President.

Aug 19

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi visited the Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi to offer his condolence at the tragic demise of President Zia-ul-Haq.

Aug 20

Massive demonstrations were staged in the occupied Kashmir to mourn the death of President Zia-ul-Haq. The mob became

out of control. The bloody clashes between the pro-Pakistani masses and Indian Security Forces left 10 persons dead and some 10 injured. And curfew was imposed in the major cities of occupied Kashmir.

Aug 21

The Foreign Minister of India, P.V. Narasimha Rao, in an interview to Soviet Weekly, *New Times*, said that despite India's commitment to friendship and good neighbourly relations with its South Asian neighbours, relations with Pakistan were "at a low ebb".

Aug 22

A para-military trooper died and more than 40 people were injured when pro-Pakistani demonstrators clashed with security forces in Indian-held Kashmir.

The acting President of Pakistan, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, in a message to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, expressed his deep sorrow over the loss of life and property resulting the havoc caused by the earthquake in India.

Aug 25

Addressing a press conference in Jammu, the Defence Minister of India, K. C. Pant, said that he did not foresee any immediate change in the atmosphere on Indo-Pak borders as a "sequel to General Zia-ul-Haq's death".

Aug 27

Addressing the State Assembly, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Chief Minister of Indian-held Kashmir, said that pro-Pakistan element in Kashmir would not be tolerated at any cost and those creating tension would be "thrown" across the border into Pakistan".

September 21

The Pakistan Defence Secretary, Syed Ijlal Haider Zaidi, left for India to attend the fourth round of talks on Siachen.

Sep 24

According to a joint press release issued at the conclusion of the fourth round of the Defence Secretaries level talks on the Siachen issue, India and Pakistan agreed to hold the next round in Islamabad in January/February 1989.

October 4

The Indian Commerce Minister, Mr. Dinesh Singh, met a representative group of Pakistan's private sector in Islamabad and exchanged with them ideas for expanding bilateral trade between the two neighbours. The meeting was also attended by Pakistan's Care-Taker Finance Minister, Dr. Mehbubul Haq, who held the same view on trade as Mr. Dinesh Singh. Pakistani businessmen at a meeting with the Indian Commerce Minister, Mr. Dinesh Singh, at Islamabad said that the trade policies of India and Pakistan lacked compatibility. They complained about the highly restrictive import policy of India which allowed free trade only in high-technology goods in which Pakistan had no capability at the moment.

Oct 12

Kashmiris held a demonstration in front of the United Nations building in New York to draw the attention of the World Body to the Kashmir problem, which remain unresolved.

Oct 17

The Prime Minister of India, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, while addressing the Congress Party workers and the people of the occupied Jammu and Kashmir State, cautioned them against what he alleged were the nefarious designs of neighbouring country which was trying to foment trouble in the State after finding it difficult to do the same in Punjab.

Pakistan's delegate to the UN General Assembly's Social Committee, Mr. Mohammad Haroon, re-affirmed his country's support to the right of people to self-determination. He also, drew the attention of the world body to the "unresolved question of Jammu and Kashmir".

Oct 19

It was reported on the Radio of Occupied Jammu and Kashmir, that the Kashmir issue could be settled through mutual negotiations with Pakistan under the Simla Accord.

Oct 31

The President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Sardar Mohammad Abdul Qayyum Khan, categorically rejected the Indian charge that guerrillas were being trained in camps in

Azad Kashmir in order that they should be sent to Indian held Jammu and Kashmir to stir trouble.

Oct 21

Additional Foreign Secretary of Pakistan, Mr. Ahmad Kamal, told the United Nations General Assembly's main committee that Pakistan stands for a regional approach in overcoming nuclear proliferation for the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent as well as for the achievement to the objective of nuclear non-proliferation.

November 1

The State Bank of Pakistan announced the decision to allow banks and authorised dealers to accept export letters of credit received from India directly in favour of private sector parties in Pakistan.

Nov 24

Pakistan's Ambassador to New Delhi, Mr. Niaz A. Naik, stated that Pakistan's relations with India represented the most crucial aspect of Pakistan's foreign policy. He further stated that the presence of certain negative features in Pakistan relations with India could not be denied, but there was at the same time an impressive array of positive factors which could form the basis of durable peace between the two countries.

December 1

The Government of Pakistan declared the Consulate General of India in Karachi, Mr. B. D. Sharma, an official of the Indian Embassy in Islamabad. Mr. Ramesh, as *persona non grata* and asked them to leave Pakistan within 24 hours. Ambassador Niaz A. Naik, described that the Indian Government's action of declaring Pakistan Defence attaché, Mr. Z. I. Abbasi, as *persona non grata* was very unfortunate. Later, he called on the Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr. Menon, and lodged a strong protest on the Indian action.

Dec 31

Pakistan and India signed three bilateral agreements: (1) They are concerned with no attack on each other's nuclear facilities, (2) avoidance of double taxation, and cultural cooperation.

1989

January 25

It was reported that India's Defence expenditures from 1971 to 1981 exceeded Pakistan's by a ratio of almost four to one. India's Defence expenditures in this period were 30.8 billion dollars. This was in sharp contrast to Pakistan's Defence expenditures which were 8.2 Billion dollars.

Jan 25

Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, declared in the National Assembly that Pakistan would never compromise on the Kashmir issue.

February 3

Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, accused Pakistan of receiving nuclear technology and radioactive isotopes from West Germany for the construction of nuclear bombs.

Feb 4

A spokesman of Pakistan's Foreign Office, described the statement of Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, regarding West Germany supplying nuclear technology and tritium to Pakistan as a baseless allegation. It was India, he said, which had imported from West Germany 95 Kilograms of pure beryllium metal which could be used for making 20 hydrogen bombs.

Feb 6

The talks between heads of Pakistan Rangers and India's Border Security Force (BSF) for joint patrolling of common borders failed due to India's deviation from previously agreed proposals.

Feb 8

Pakistan Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto noted that the Siachen Glacier issue was an "unnecessary irritant" in bilateral relations between India and Pakistan. India could rectify the situation by withdrawing its forces from the Siachen Glacier to the pre-Simla Agreement position.

The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, expressed concern about the testing of the surface-to-surface missiles by Pakistan as it was capable of carrying nuclear warhead.

Feb 14

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi congratulated Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto on her successful visit to China.

March 10

The Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, Mr. Natwar Singh sated that Pakistan's suggestions for a regional or bilateral approach to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons were rejected by India.

April 2

A spokesman of Pakistan's Foreign Office stated that Pakistan's nuclear programme was for peaceful purposes and had no military aspects. He described as baseless the statement made by the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, that he was 100 per cent convinced that Pakistan's nuclear programme was weapon-oriented.

Apr 4

According to the Commercial Secretary of Pakistan's Embassy to India, exports from India to Pakistan doubled during the last three months, as compared to the corresponding period last year.

Apr 11

India's newly designated Ambassador to Pakistan, Mr. Jyotindra Nath Dixit, arrived in Islamabad to take charge of his duties.

Speaking in the Lower House, Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, accused Pakistan of providing aid to Sikh militants in East Punjab. However, he expressed the hope that Ms. Benazir Bhutto's government would end its support to the separatists.

Apr 27

A spokesman of Pakistan's Ministry of Defence denied the Indian report that Pakistani troops have established two new posts in the Siachen Glacier area.

May 10

There were heavy casualties in clashes between Pakistani and Indian troops in the Siachen Area. Pakistan's troops, it was reported, destroyed two newly built Indian bases in the area.

May 11

A spokesman of Pakistan's Ministry of Defence stated that for the last three weeks the Indian troops in Gyong Sector of Siachen Glacier wanted to occupy dominating heights for establishing new posts. The Pakistani troops undertook appropriate defensive and protective measures to counter the Indian moves.

May 13

Pakistan and India signed an agreement to increase the number of flights on the Indo-Pak routes.

May 23

Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan stated in the Senate that the firing of Agni Missile by India was a matter of grave concern for Pakistan because it posed a direct threat to regional security and international peace.

May 24

At the end of the third meeting between Pakistan's interior Security and Indian Home Secretary in Islamabad, the two sides agreed to take concrete measures to contain terrorism, drug trafficking, smuggling and illicit border crossing.

May 25

The Indian Embassy in Pakistan denied the reports published in Pakistani national dailies that it was the "Agni" missile which landed near Bhakkar. According to the Embassy, Agni landed at a predetermined target in the Bay of Bengal.

June 4

Pakistan and India, after the five-day boundary talks, agreed to hold their next meeting in New Delhi.

Jun 7

The heads of Pakistan Rangers and India's Border Security Forces (BSF) agreed for joint patrolling of their common border.

Jun 9

A spokesman of the Indian Foreign Ministry said that India has rejected Pakistan's proposal to put a ban on nuclear tests. He described the Pakistani proposal as unrealistic.

Jun 14

The Indian Ministry of External Affairs expressed the concern over the sale of F-16 jets to Pakistan by the United States.

Jun 17

After the fifth round of talks the Defence secretaries of Pakistan and India agreed to work towards a comprehensive settlement of the Siachen issue based on the redeployment of forces to reduce the chances of conflict and to avoid the use of force in conformity with Simla Agreement.

Jun 19

A spokesman of the Indian Government denied the reports of any compromise with Pakistan on the withdrawal of troops from the Siachen Glacier.

Jun 20

A spokesman of the Pakistan's Foreign Office confirmed that an agreement had been reached between Pakistan and India on the withdrawal of troops from the Siachen Glacier but gave no comments on India's denial to this effect.

July 7

Talking to British editors and senior journalists Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, suggested arms control talks between Pakistan and India, and reduction in their expenditure on Defence. She also said that it was her government's policy not to make nuclear bomb device.

Jul 11

The Pakistani and Indian military commanders ended two days of talks in New Delhi on a mutual troop withdrawal from the strategic Siachen Glacier, without issuing any joint statement.

Jul 16

The Indian Prime Minister arrived in Islamabad on an over night visit to Pakistan. Speaking at a banquet held in his honour by Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, Rajiv Gandhi said that India and Pakistan should seek enduring solution to their problems and safeguard their integrity through peaceful co-existence. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in her speech, said that Pakistan and India shared history and the people of both the countries were confronted with similar problems and

same aspirations. She announced that Pakistan wanted to prevent arms race in the region and would like to see that arms control talks take place.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi called on President Ghulam Ishaq Khan. During their meeting, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan said that for the promotion of friendly relations between India and Pakistan, the impression that India wants to impose its hegemony over the region has to be dispelled through positive confidence building measures. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi stated that India respected Pakistan's sovereignty.

Jul 17

In a joint communiqué issued on the conclusion of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Pakistan, the two Prime Ministers decided to work towards a comprehensive settlement to reduce the chances of conflict and avoidance of the use of force. The two leaders directed their Defence secretaries to work towards a comprehensive settlement in their future meetings on the basis of Simla Agreement. They also directed that the army authorities should continue their discussions to determine position for redeployment of force.

Addressing a joint news conference, the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi expressed his deep suspicion about Pakistan's nuclear programme controlled by the military. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto however, assured Mr. Rajiv Gandhi that Pakistan's nuclear programme was not controlled by the military and Pakistan opposed nuclear proliferation. On the settlement of the Kashmir issue, the Indian Prime Minister totally ruled out the possibility of a plebiscite in Kashmir. Simla Agreement, he said, had replaced all previous commitments on Kashmir. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto differed with the Indian perception and maintained that the Kashmir issue is to be resolved according to the Simla Agreement. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto also stressed that Pakistan did not believe in the principle of interference in each other's internal affairs.

Jul 18

The inaugural session of the third meeting of Pakistan-India Joint Commission was held in Islamabad. During the opening

session four reports of the sub-commissions were presented to the joint commission and the two sides proposed to expand their cooperation in the fields of economic, trade, information, education, social sciences, culture, sports, travel and tourism.

Jul 23

Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, left for a two-day visit to New Delhi.

Jul 24

During a meeting with Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, the Indian External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao expressed the hope that it would be possible to convene the ministerial council meeting in the future.

Jul 28

According to official figures for July-December 1987-99, the balance of trade with India remained in favour of Pakistan for the last many years.

August 18

The military representatives of India and Pakistan began their talks on the Siachen Glacier issue in Rawalpindi.

Aug 21

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto left for Siachen.

Aug 31

According to press reports from Delhi there seems to be a shift in the Indian view on the agreement reached on June 17 in Islamabad between the Defence secretaries of India and Pakistan to defuse the military confrontation on Siachen Glacier working towards a “comprehensive” settlement of the dispute in the area.

September 14

Pakistan expelled an Indian Embassy official.

Sep 21

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad that Pakistani engineers have visited the proposed site of Wullar Barrage in the Indian occupied Kashmir and after Pakistan protested against its construction, India has stopped all work on the project.

Sep 25

Four persons were killed and some more injured when firing broke out between the Indian and Pakistani troops at the Line of Actual Control (LOC) in the west of Kashmir about 150 Km from Srinagar.

Sep 26

It was reported that one Pakistani was killed and a woman got serious injuries in the firing by the Indian troops at Nakiyal Sector.

October 4

A Pakistani Foreign Office spokesman expressed deep concern over the loss of innocent lives of Muslims in recent communal riots in Asaam.

Oct 7

The Indian Defence Secretary reportedly said that India had asked Pakistan not to conduct military exercises named Zarb-i-Momin.

India protested to Pakistan against remarks made by a Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman about minorities in India.

Oct 17

Pakistan's delegation at the United Nations told the general Assembly's Social Committee that Pakistan, in accordance with the spirit of the Simla Agreement, will continue to seek a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions; which recognize the right of the people of the State to decide their future.

In an interview in Kuala Lumpur with the *Malaysia's Times*, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto called for patience and sincerity of purpose, in rebuilding ties with India.

Oct 18

Talking to newsmen in Sukkur, Assistant Consul General of India, Mr. Surrender Kumar, said that Pakistan and India had come closer in the fields of commerce, communication and education since the PPP's (Pakistan Peoples Party) coming to power.

Oct 19

It was reported that Pakistan was officially participating in the international trade fair scheduled in India from 14 to 29 November.

Oct 20

Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, told a crowded press conference in Kuala Lumpur that she believed that with the improvement of Pakistan's relations with India, and the building of mutual confidence, the countries of the whole region would benefit. Expressing concern over India's capability of blue water navy and the Agni missiles, she said this concern is most widespread. To buildup confidence, she called for a dialogue on arms control.

Oct 22

In an interview with German newspaper *Diewelt*, Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, assured that Pakistan does not intend to produce nuclear weapons. The Prime Minister said she would like to set Pakistan and India find a regional settlement to prevent a nuclear race and arrive at a permanent solution.

Oct 27

Addressing a press conference at Sulej Ranger headquarters, Col. Mohammad Afzal, chief of the anti-smuggling intelligence unit of the Rangers, said that the Indian Border Security Force (BSF) is reluctant to cooperate with the Pakistani Sulej Rangers to implement the joint patrolling agreement to check the infiltration of terrorists and smuggling across the border.

November 4

Talking to a group of newsmen in Islamabad, Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, said that Pakistan was making every possible effort to stop India from resuming construction on Wullar Barrage, 40 per cent of which was completed during General Zia-ul-Haq's Tenure.

Nov 10

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto expressed deep concern of the Government and people of Pakistan at the reprehensible plan of extremist Hindu elements in India to construct a temple on the site of the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya.

Nov 11

India reacted strongly to Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's criticism of the plan to build a Hindu temple on a site in Uttar

Pradesh which is close to the Historic Babri Masjid. A government spokesman in Delhi accused Ms. Bhutto of unwarranted interference in India's internal affairs.

Nov 13

The Indian High Commissioner was called to the Pakistani Foreign Office and conveyed the deep concern of the Prime Minister and, the Government and the people of Pakistan over the Babri Masjid issue. The Indian High Commissioner gave the assurance that the Government of India had taken steps to ensure that the sanctity of the Mosque was not violated.

Nov 15

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, while addressing rallies across India, said he was angered by criticism from Pakistan's Premier Benazir Bhutto over her elected government's handling of Hindu-Muslim violence in India.

Nov 17

Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, in a poll speech, accused Pakistan of espousing Sikh separatism in India and dabbling in the country's internal matters.

According to the BBC, the Indian Prime Minister has again deplored Pakistan's Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto's statement on the 'mosque-temple' issue and advised her to try to first solve problems in her own country, referring particularly to the problems of Muhajirs (refugees) in Pakistan and stranded Pakistanis in Bangladesh.

Nov 22

India indicated to Pakistan that it was prepared to forego its right of storage of water on the tributaries of river Jhelum in return for the construction of the Wullar Barrage.

December 2

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, in a message congratulated the New Indian Prime Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh, on assuming office.

Dec 3

In a message, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, greeted the new Indian Premier on his assumption of office. The President also expressed the hope that the two countries would establish

good neighbourly and cooperative relations based on sovereign equality and mutual benefit.

Dec 5

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman told newsman that Pakistan welcomed Mr. V. P. Singh's suggestion for initiating a dialogue on nuclear arms race in the region.

Dec 13

Inaugurating the three day India-Pakistan Conference on Environment in Lahore, Senior Federal Minister, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, called upon the experts from Pakistan and India to sit together to find out workable solutions to environmental problems and meet the threats to the very existence of life on earth.

1990

January 4

Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, while responding to various points raised by senators on the President's Address to the joint session of the Parliament, on 2 December last, said that the Pakistan Government was taking up issues like Wular Barrage, Siachen and Kashmir with the new Indian Government with a view to resolving these disputes amicably.

Jan 7

A special envoy of Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, Abdul Sattar, arrived in New Delhi for talks on bilateral relations.

Jan 8

According to a report of all-India Radio, the Indian Border Security Forces (BSF) killed two Pakistanis allegedly crossing into Indian territory.

Jan 9

India and Pakistan decided to convene an early meeting of the Foreign, Defence, Home and Water resources Secretaries so that the Joint Ministerial Commission could hold its New Delhi meeting at the earliest. This was announced by a spokesman for the Ministry of external affairs, I. K. Gujral,

and the personal envoy of Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, Mr. Abdul Sattar. In the course of discussion, both sides also agreed for a liberalization of trade, travel and consular restrictions, besides fostering a greater degree of people-to-people contacts and cultural exchanges.

Jan 10

Mr. Abdul Sattar, called on Prime Minister, V. P. Singh, in New Delhi. He conveyed to him a message from Ms. Benazir Bhutto. According to a spokesman for the Ministry of External Affairs, in her message, Ms. Bhutto expressed her desire to normalize ties between Pakistan and India.

Jan 11

According to an Indian High Commission press release, the Indian and Pakistan governments informed each other that the formalities for the exchange of instrument of Ratification, had been completed by their respective authorities, in regard to the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of 31 December 1988, on the prohibition of attack on each other's nuclear installations. The exchange of instruments is expected to take place 'at a mutually convenient date as early as feasible' the press release said.

A spokesman for the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, said that Pakistan is not responsible for a separation movement in Indian occupied Kashmir and wants to improve ties with giant neighbour.

Jan 12

Mr. Abdul Sattar returned from New Delhi after a four day visit.

Jan 15

A spokesman for the Indian External Affairs Ministry said that, 'Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and it would not tolerate Pakistan's interference in its internal affairs'. He was reacting to the statement of a Pakistan spokesman on Jammu and Kashmir.

Jan 17

A Pakistan High Commission press release issued in New Delhi, described as 'utterly baseless' a Washington date lined story claiming that Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, had

charged the Punjab government of Chief Minister, Nawaz Sharif, with arming and training Sikh extremists.

Jan 18

The seventh India-Pakistan telecommunication meeting reviewed the quality of telecommunication service in the two countries and took several decisions to expand and improve them.

Jan 19

The Pakistan High Commissioner to India, Bashir Khan Banar, called on the Indian Vice President, Shankar Dayal Sharma, and conveyed to him good wishes and greetings from President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto.

Jan 21

Speaking at a dinner hosted in honour of the visiting Foreign Ministers, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, India's External Affairs Minister, I.K Gujral, said that the new government of India would like to be guided by the Simla Agreement in resolving the issues that were currently under serious and active discussion.

Jan 22

During the talks between Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and his Indian counterpart I. K. Gujral, the entire range of Pakistan-India relations came under discussion, against the backdrop of Muslim unrest in Indian occupied Kashmir.

Jan 23

It was reported that the situation in Indian held Kashmir and the Indian allegation of Pakistan's involvement and collusion with subversive elements, was the centre piece of the talks, which Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, had with both the External Affairs Minister, I. K. Gujral, and the Prime Minister, V. P. Singh.

Jan 24

The Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi described as totally incorrect, the Indian media reports, that Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, did not refute the

allegations against Pakistan's interference in Kashmir during his meeting with the Indian leaders.

Jan 28

The governments of Pakistan and India agreed to keep the lines of communication open, despite the eventful development in the Kashmir Valley, so as to prevent confrontation between the two countries. This understanding is said to have been reached during the recent talks in the Indian capital, held between Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, and Indian Prime Minister, V. P. Singh and External Affairs Minister, I. K. Gujral.

Jan 30

A spokesman of the Indian External Affairs Ministry rejected Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan's assertion that the Kashmir issue was "very much alive and needed immediate attention". Reacting to Sahabzada's statement, the spokesman said that it was "unacceptable" and was also against the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement. In a special broadcast over radio and television, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, strongly refuted the Indian accusations of Pakistan's involvement in the current Kashmir valley situation. He said New Delhi was trying to evade and hid the real causes of the popular uprising in Indian-held Kashmir by putting the blame on Islamabad.

Jan 31

The Government of India described as "deliberately fallacious" the narration of the recent events in occupied Kashmir, and expressed its deep regret and concern over the distorted assertion made by Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, in his Address over radio and television.

February 2

The Indian Prime Minister, V. P. Singh, in New Delhi, warned Pakistan against "meddling in Kashmir" and said that India would give a filling reply if its unity was threatened.

Feb 3

It was reported that during a high level meeting, presided over by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan in Islamabad, a decision was

taken to make fully alert, the armed forces, especially on the Kashmir borders and to provide all necessary re-enforcement to military troops stationed on the Line of Control.

Feb 4

India's External Affairs Minister I. K. Gujral cautioned Pakistan against "externalizing its internal compulsions by meddling" in the two northern states of Punjab and held Kashmir, and fanning an atmosphere of tension and apprehension.

Feb 5

Senior Federal Minister, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, in Islamabad, categorically refuted the allegation by the Indian Government against Pakistan for its involvement in the uprising in the Indian-held Kashmir.

The Indian High Commission in Islamabad denied reports published in some Pakistani newspapers which claimed that India had inducted additional formations of Indian armed forces into the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

One person was killed and 13 injured when the Indian Border Security Forces (BSF) opened fire on a group of Pakistani demonstrators who marched to the control line near Sochaitgarh, a Pakistan village on the Sialkot-Jammu border.

Feb 13

The Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, Bashir Khan Babar, said that Pakistan was very keen to continue the process of improving relations with India and did not want any kind of confrontation with it.

Feb 14

The Indian High Commission said no one had been arrested by Indian troops near Chokothi when Pakistani demonstrators crossed the Line of Control.

Feb 15

A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad described the Indian evidence of Pakistan's alleged involvement in the uprising in held Kashmir as "too flimsy to merit any serious comment".

Feb 18

Pakistan's Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Sher Afghan, in Islamabad, repudiated Indian claims that the

current evolving situation in held-Kashmir, was a movement of a fundamentalist group and said that the entire Kashmiri population including Muslims, Hindus, Christians and Parsis, was up against the Indian usurpation of their right to self-determination.

Feb 19

The Indian Government dissolved the State Assembly of occupied Jammu and Kashmir, calling it a major step towards restoring peace in a region torn by a month long Muslim uprising against Indian rule.

Feb 23

India told Pakistan that a purposeful and helpful dialogue on the Kashmir issue was possible only if it desisted from blatant interference and refrained from vitiating the atmosphere.

Feb 26

Pakistan urged the United Nations to press upon India to cease its “repressive policies” in Kashmir and to honour its commitments to allow a plebiscite to enable the people of the disputed State to determine their future.

Mar 27

It was reported that 95 Pakistani fishermen and 15 fishing vessels were released by India. Meanwhile the Indian fisherman and 13 fishing boats were released by Pakistani authorities.

April 7

A Foreign Office spokesman expressed anguish and dismay of the Government of Pakistan over the Muslim-Hindu riots at Ahmadabad in the Indian State of Gujrat.

Apr 10

Speaking in the Lok Sabha, Prime Minister, V. P. Singh, gave a stern warning to Pakistan that if it forced conflict on India, it would not stop until it had achieved its objectives.

Apr 11

Pakistan deeply regretted another threat of war by India at a time when Pakistan is seeking peaceful settlement of the Kashmir problem. A Foreign Office spokesman expressed “deep regret and disappointment over yet another threat of war by the top leadership of India.

Apr 13

Prime Minister V. P. Singh, warned Pakistan that India would teach it a lesson unless it stops its alleged aid to Indian militants.

Apr 14

Prime Minister, V. P. Singh, said that Pakistan has moved radars and armored regiments close to the Indian border and was preparing its airfields for war. He said India would be prepared for “any eventuality” with Pakistan.

In Islamabad, a Pakistan Foreign Ministry official termed Mr. V. P. Singh’s allegation as a “figment of imagination”.

The Indian people should be psychologically prepared for war and not for going to war. This was stated by an Indian official spokesman while explaining Prime Minister, V. P. Singh’s statement in the Lok Sabha on 10 April.

Apr 18

Prime Minister, V. P. Singh, repeated charges that Pakistan was supporting a Muslim insurgency in Indian-held Kashmir and said India had the ability to face any challenge.

Apr 22

Indian troops have fanned out in small batches along Pakistan’s borders near Punjab and they are at a striking distance of a few hours, a spokesman for the Pakistan armed forces said.

Indian Foreign Minister, I. K. Gujral, said India and Pakistan will be able to sort things out when he and his counterpart meet in New York next week, the Press Trust of India reported.

Apr 24

The Federal Minister of Interior, Chaudhri Aitzaz Ahsan, said that India and Pakistan had agreed to check any unusual activity on the borders and to coordinate simultaneous patrol there.

Apr 25

In an interview with BBC television Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, expressed the hope that “Peace would prevail over other temptations” in Pakistan-India relations. She denied firmly India’s allegations of “interference” and slated the atrocities committed on the people of the occupied Kashmir.

Foreign Secretary, Tanvir Ahmad, said that despite the fact that India had moved its military troops quite close to Pakistan's borders, the Pakistan Army was still at its peace positions.

Apr 29

Pakistan again rejected Indian allegation that it is interfering in Indian-held Jammu and Kashmir, saying that no one can hide the fact that the insurrection in the territory is totally indigenous. The rejection was voiced by a Foreign Office spokesman.

May 12

Addressing a gathering in Amritsar, Indian External Affairs Minister, I. K. Gujral, called upon Pakistan to respect India's unity and integrity and refrain from what he called "interfering in its internal affairs".

May 13

Indian Prime Minister, V. P. Singh, has categorically stated that Amnesty International will not be allowed to visit any part of India, including East Punjab.

May 16

Indian Prime Minister, V. P. Singh, charged that Pakistan had moved troops "close to the border, activated its airfields and transported ammunition to forward areas".

May 17

Pakistan told the United Nations Security Council that the Indian Military threat to Pakistan had acquired menacing proportion as a result of ominous large scale of Indian troop movements in Kashmir as well as along the Pakistan-India border.

June 24

Indian Prime Minister, V. P. Singh, refuted Pakistan's allegation of India's involvement in the events in Sindh. He further added that this was naturally a matter of concern to India as the Muhajirs have links with the people in India.

July 7

Prime Minister, V. P. Singh, said that India would give a befitting reply if attacked by Pakistan, the Press Trust of India reported.

Jul 8

Reiterating deep regret and anguish over the latest Indian measures in occupied Kashmir, Pakistan discounted reports that forthcoming Indo-Pakistan talks at Foreign Secretary level might be jeopardized.

Jul 13

The Indian Foreign Office apparently conveyed to the Pakistan High Commissioner, Bashir Khan Babar, that India proposes to take a positive approach towards normalization of India-Pakistan relations at the forthcoming Foreign Secretaries meeting in Islamabad.

Jul 14

Indian High Commissioner, J. N. Dixit, said that Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan, scheduled for 17, 18 July will not be affected by V. P. Singh's office to resign from his post.

Jul 17

Talking to the newsmen on arrival at Islamabad airport, the Indian Foreign Secretary, Muchkund Dubey, said that he and his delegation came here with sincere desire to enter into a dialogue which can result in easing tension and normalization of relations between Pakistan and India.

Jul 18

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, emphasized that for really meaningful and cooperative relations between India and Pakistan, the outstanding issue which included what he termed as the unfinished agenda of partition, the Kashmir dispute, must be permanently resolved. The President made the observation when Mr. Muchkund Dubey called on him.

Jul 19

Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, declared that Pakistan did not want war with India and, instead, wanted to resolve the outstanding Kashmir issue through negotiations and in accordance with international law. But at the same time, she made it clear that if Pakistan was subjected to aggression the armed forces would repel it with full force.

The Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India, failed to reach even border agreement on ways to reduce the present tension

in the relations between the two countries which was the immediate task set before them.

Jul 20

Addressing a news conference, Indian Prime Minister, V. P. Singh, has described the just concluded Foreign Secretary level talks in Islamabad, between Pakistan and India as a “good sign” and said that the dialogue will continue.

Talking to newsmen at Islamabad airport before leaving for New Delhi, at the end of the two-day talks with Pakistan counterpart, Mr. Tanvir Ahmad Khan, the Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr. Muchkund Dubey, reiterated that there is no possibility of war between Pakistan and India, and that his country “never thinks of war”.

Jul 31

Pakistan and Indian troops exchanged fire along the control line dividing occupied and Azad Kashmir territory.

August 10

The Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India, Tanvir Ahmad Khan and Muchkund Dubey, began the second round of discussions in New Delhi. The two sides made good progress on two draft agreements relating to non-violation of each other’s airspace and advance information on troop movements.

Aug 11

At the end of the two day talks in New Delhi, India ruled out redeployment of its Army to peace time border areas. The Indian Foreign Secretary said Pakistan was told that such a move could be considered only after Pakistan stopped its alleged interference in Kashmir and Punjab. Pakistan’s Foreign Secretary said that the latest round was “cordial”. He also said that India had suggested “five verifiable measures” for Pakistan to prove its sincerity towards improving bilateral ties.

Aug 12

On return from New Delhi, Foreign Secretary, Tanvir Ahmad Khan said, “No progress was achieved in the second round of Indo-Pakistan talks held in New Delhi on August 11, for India continued its negative attitude, towards touching core issue involving Kashmir. He further said that Pakistan’s delegation made it clear to India that unless the core and central issue of

Kashmir was taken up and thrashed out, no progress could be attained for normalization of relations was not possible.

September 7

Indian Foreign Secretary, Muchkund Dubey, met with the Pakistan High Commissioner, Bashir Khan Babar, in New Delhi and discussed with him the problem of stranded Asians in the Gulf.

Sep 22

Pakistani troops repulsed an Indian attack inflicting heavy casualties when the enemy troops moved forward to attack a Pakistan post along the Line of Control in Kel sector of Kashmir on the night of 21 and 22 September.

January 14

Pakistan is deeply concerned over the deteriorating situation in occupied Kashmir, said a Foreign Office Spokesman while briefing foreign and local newsmen about the situation in Kashmir.

Jan 26

The United States called for a political settlement of Jammu and Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan. Both India and Pakistan must determine the future of Kashmir in the spirit of the Simla Agreement, signed by both countries in 1972, in which they both had agreed to resolve the dispute peacefully” a State Department spokesman said.

Jan 31

Turkey expressed sorrow over the situation of Indian controlled Kashmir and advocated a solution of the Kashmir dispute through dialogue and mutual understanding.

The US State Department urged restoration of peace in occupied Kashmir and a political dialogue on the major causes. The United States deeply regrets the recent violence in Kashmir. The Department’s spokesman Tutwiler told reporters. “We call on all concerned to take steps to restore calm and security, and to allow political dialogue to address the problems of Kashmir”, she added.

February 1

The United Nations Secretary General, Javier Perz de Cuellar, at the UN indicated that the possibility of his playing a role in

the Kashmir dispute was impeded by India's stand because New Delhi considered the dispute to be an internal matter.

Feb 6

Pakistan told the United States that the Jammu and Kashmir dispute could be settled only through a United Nations-supervision when Ambassador Zulfiqar Ali Khan called on Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Robert Michael Kimmet, at the State Department.

Feb 8

King Fahad bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, in Jeddah, expressed utmost concern over the death of large number of Muslims in the Indian Occupied Kashmir.

The 46-nation Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) extended full support to the Kashmiri Muslims who were waging a struggle against India for their right to self-determination.

China expressed concern over the growing tension in held Kashmir, urging India and Pakistan to find a peaceful solution for the disputed state.

Feb 12

In notes handed over to the respective High Commissioners in Islamabad and New Delhi, by the Pakistan and Indian Foreign Offices, both countries expressed serious concern over the firing incident at Chokothi, near the Line of Control in Kashmir, where two persons were killed and six injured by Indian troops firing on 11 February.

Pakistan's Ambassador to the United Nations, Nasim Ahmad, while addressing a press conference at the UN Headquarters said that Pakistan stood for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute with India peacefully through UN-supervised plebiscite in the State. He further added that the Indian allegation that Pakistan was involved in the "uprising" in held-Kashmir was "unfair and unfounded".

Feb 15

Pakistan's Minister for justice, Iftikhar Hussain Gilani, said that Kuwait expressed concern over the current situation in occupied Kashmir, where Indian troops were suppressing the Kashmiris right to self-determination.

Feb 19

Sixteen members of the British Parliament filed an “early-day motion” in the House of Commons urging the Indian Government to implement the UN resolutions under which it was asked to hold a plebiscite in the disputed State.

Feb 21

Responding to questions at a news conference in Islamabad, President Francois Mitterand said that France did not support the claims either of India or Pakistan on Kashmir, but supported the claims of the Kashmiris.

Addressing a news conference at the Philippines International Convention Center (PICC), spokesman for President Gorbachev, Mr. Gennady Gerasimov said that the Soviet Union was committed to the United Nations resolutions to resolve the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan.

Foreign Minister of the Philippines, Raul Manglapurs, told a group of Pakistani newsmen who called on him in Manila, that the Philippines government regretted the violent development in the Indian-held Kashmir and desired that the dispute should be resolved in accordance with the United Nations resolutions.

Feb 22

In a discussion in the Upper House of the Parliament, Pakistan’s Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, declared that the Simla Accord did not prevent Pakistan from taking up the Kashmir issue at the United Nations and repudiated its distorted interpretation given by the Indian Government.

Feb 23

Special envoy of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, Mr. Iqbal Akhund, during his meeting with the members of the Bush administration and key US Congressmen, said that Pakistan urged the US administration to use its influence in bringing about a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir issue.

Feb 27

According to a report, India has refused to allow any UN official to visit the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir and intervene in its affairs.

According to a report, the Soviet view as articulated by its spokesman Gennady Gerasimov, at a press briefing in Moscow, the 1972 Simla Agreement provides “a treaty-legal foundation” for the settlement of the Kashmir dispute between Pakistan and India.

March 1

The special envoy of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, Mr. Ihsanul Haq Piracha, met with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid in Algiers, and delivered a letter from the Prime Minister. During the meeting, the Algerian President stressed the need for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute through a dialogue between India and Pakistan on the basis of all international resolutions.

The Government of Pakistan expressed deep shock and grief over the wanton shooting by Indian security forces at civilian demonstrators in occupied Kashmir. The Government of Pakistan called upon the Indian Government to desist from respective actions in occupied Kashmir and aligns its policies with the worldwide movement for freedom and democracy.

Mar 2

According to a UN spokesman, the UN Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, was deeply saddened over the killings of more than 30 Kashmiris by Indian Security Forces in Srinagar and renewed his appeal from restraint.

Mar 3

A US State Department spokeswoman said that India should restrain its Security Forces from using deadly force against unarmed people in occupied Kashmir. The spokeswoman further added, that a political dialogue is the only way to solve the problem of Kashmir at the earliest possible.

Mar 4

The Parliamentary Speaker of Iran, Hojjatul Islam Mahdi Karubi, condemned the massacre and arrest of Muslims in the Indian-Held State of Kashmir. He urged India to employ peaceful means, adding that violent methods would not resolve the issue.

The Federal Minister for Religious and Minorities Affairs, Khan Bahadur Khan, thanked King Fahad Bin Abdul Aziz al

Saud and the Government of Saudi Arabia for their support to the just cause of Kashmiris. He further added that Saudi Arabia's valuable support would help the Kashmiris to get their desired goal.

Mar 5

The Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) claimed that it killed 12 members of the Border Security Force, to take revenge for the killings of 49 Muslim demonstrators by Army and paramilitary troops.

Mar 6

Special Advisor to the Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs, Iqbal Akhund, told leading European officials in Brussels that the EC must prevail on India to end its brutal repression in Kashmir.

Mar 7

A congressional hearing was held in Washington that the United States regards Jammu and Kashmir a disputed territory and would like India and Pakistan to resolve the problem through negotiations. At the same time, the Assistant Secretary of State, John Kelly, rejected the Indian allegation that Pakistan was behind the current revolt in occupied Kashmir.

According to the Iranian Official news agency IRNA, the Iranian President, Ali Akbar Hashmi Rafsanjani, called on India to ease its military action against Muslims in the Kashmir region, and strongly condemned the harassment of the Kashmiri people.

The Federal Minister of Communications, Makhdoom Amin Fahim, met with the British Prime Minister, Ms. Margret Thatcher, in London, and delivered to her a message from Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto.

Mar 9

The Indian Government acknowledged that the Muslim independence movement in held-Kashmir had reached an "unprecedented point". The Government had also established contact and was willing to begin a dialogue with militant leaders advocating independence from Hindu majority India.

Mar 10

United States Senator, Gordon Humphrey, urged envoy for Kashmir to initiate a political dialogue to implement the

United Nations resolutions pledging a plebiscite in the disputed territory.

Mar 13

Addressing the joint-session of the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Council, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, advised the Indian Government to accept the right of the Kashmiri people. She also stressed that Pakistan would never compromise over the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people.

Addressing a press conference in Islamabad on his return from Libya, Deputy Chairman of the Senate, Syed Fazl Agha said that Libya had assured full support to Pakistan's principled stand over the Kashmir issue.

Mar 14

Speaking at a news conference in Islamabad, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, said that her government was ready for talks with India on the issue of the Kashmiris right of self determination in accordance with the United Nations resolutions within the framework of the Simla Agreement.

Mar 15

Speaking at a reception hosted in honour of a high level four member delegation of All China Federation of Trade Union in Islamabad, the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, Tian Ding, said that his Government fully supports Pakistan's stand on Kashmir and wanted settlement of the issue through the UN resolutions.

Mar 16

According to Delhi based human rights organization, Indian security forces had grossly violated human rights in cracking down an independence movement in occupied Kashmir.

Mar 18

An Indonesian Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Jakarta that the Indonesian Government was deeply concerned over recent developments and upheavals in occupied Kashmir and said that the Kashmiris right of self-determination should be solved in accordance with the UN resolutions and the Simla Agreement.

Mar 20

The Amir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al Sabah, urged India to find a peaceful solution to the Kashmir dispute.

Mar 22

Prime Minister of India, V. P. Singh, ruled out talks with Pakistan on the Kashmir issue.

Mar 23

In a nation wide Address on radio and television to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Pakistan Resolution, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto said that, "The Simla Agreement clearly states that Kashmir is a dispute between India and Pakistan and they have to settle it peacefully."

Mar 26

It was reported that freedom fighters shot dead a government official and an unidentified civilian and repeatedly clashed with security forces leaving 30 injured in Srinagar.

Mar 27

Speaking at a banquet hosted in New Delhi, Indian President, Ramaswamy Venkataraman, in honour to the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, the latter expressed deep concern over the present state of relations between India and Pakistan, and offered his good office to help sort out their problems.

According to Azad Kashmir officials, thousands of Kashmiri refugees of occupied Kashmir have been passed into Azad Kashmir.

Mar 28

Addressing a press conference in Islamabad, Palestinian Ambassador to Pakistan, Ahmed Abdul Razzaq, said that the state of Palestine stood for a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir issue on the basis of the United Nations resolution and the Simla Agreement. He also said that the PLO Chairman, Yasser Arafat, had never described Kashmir as an integral part of India.

Mar 29

According to a senior Kashmir police official, the paramilitary Central Reserve Police Force shot and killed 15 Muslims in six separate incidents in Srinagar.

April 5

The US President, George Bush, expressed his concern over the violence in Indian-Held Kashmir and hoped that the

problem would be solved peacefully. This message was conveyed to the Kashmir Action Committee, on behalf of the US President by the Acting Director for India, Nepal and other countries of the sub-continent, James B. Mangor.

Apr 10

A joint communiqué issued simultaneously from Islamabad and Amman, on the conclusion of the three day official visit of the senate delegation to Jordan, stated that the Jordanian side expressed its support of UN resolution related to the question of Kashmir and Jordan's keenness to have the question solved by peaceful means pursuant to international legitimacy, UN Charter and Human Rights.

Apr 12

The United States and the United Nations appealed for calm in Kashmir as India and Pakistan put their troops on alert along the border. The US Government deeply regrets the current violence in Kashmir and we call on all sides to take steps to restore calm and security and to allow political dialogue to address the problem of Kashmir. State Department spokesman Margret Tutwiler said.

Apr 13

The European Community in a statement release said that it was "gravely concerned at the deteriorating relations and the heightened state of tension between India and Pakistan".

Apr 16

The United States, the Soviet Union and British launched a diplomatic initiative to prevent a possible armed conflict between Pakistan and India on the Kashmir Issue.

Apr 18

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have called for a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute and agreed that there is the cause or justification for a military conflict between Pakistan and India. The Joint call came in a statement read out to the newsmen by a spokesman for Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto after she returned from a three day visit to Saudi Arabia when she had detailed talks with the Saudi monarch.

Apr 19

The Pakistan Foreign Office confirmed that the suggestion for a meeting in New York on Kashmir between the Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and India was received from Delhi which after examination by Islamabad was accepted in the hope that it would check the present omnibus drift in the relations of the two neighbourly countries.

Apr 20

The US Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Robert M. Kimmit, expressed the hope that the US consultation “with others” would help avoid a conflict on Kashmir between Pakistan and India.

Apr 24

The Chairman of the US Congress Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, Stephen Solarz, expressed concern over the “senseless killings” in Indian-Held Kashmir and Punjab, and urged India and Pakistan to resolve the problems bilaterally.

Pakistan asked India to honour its obligation under the UN Security Council resolutions and to allow the Kashmiri people to determine their future. In a speech to a special ministerial meeting of the non-aligned countries, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan urged the Non-Aligned Movement to resolutely support the right to self-determination of the “oppressed and subjugated peoples everywhere in Kashmir, Afghanistan, South Africa, Palestine and Kampuchea”.

Apr 25

Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and India agreed to reduce tension and avoid confrontation between the two countries at a two hour meeting that centered on the deteriorating situation in occupied Kashmir.

Apr 26

Talking to newsmen in New York, after talks with his Indian counterpart I. K. Gujral, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said Pakistan did not regard Kashmir as an integral part of India and that the people of Kashmir should decide their own future. He said repression in the region should be stopped

Apr 29

Mr. Stephen Solarz, discussed the situation in the Indian occupied Kashmir with Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and urged restraint on part of both sides.

According to a spokesman for the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Soviet Union welcomed the resumption of dialogue between India and Pakistan on the Kashmir issue.

Apr 30

Addressing a joint session of the two Houses of the Indian Parliament, Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu urged India and Pakistan to work for resolving the Kashmir issue through talks and in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement.

May 2

In a significant overture towards India, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto offered to hold talks with the Indian Premier, V. P. Singh on Kashmir. This was said when the Prime Minister and Japanese Prime Minister, Toshiki Kaifu, jointly addressed a news conference in Islamabad. The latter said that there should be a role for Japan in a peace dialogue between India and Pakistan. Later on, whilst speaking at a banquet, he said he would like to see the Kashmir issue resolved in a peaceful manner, through talks, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement.

India rejected Pakistan's proposal that neutral observers should investigate charges that Islamabad is backing Muslim Kashmiris frightening New Delhi.

The increasing number of human rights violations in the Indian-Held Kashmir reportedly forced the Geneva-based Commission to play its role and seek formal permission from the Indian authorities for an extensive tour of the occupied valley.

May 3

India turned down Pakistan's latest offer of talks over disputed Kashmir, where tension has raised fears of a war saying Islamabad had imposed conditions pertained to the redeployment of troops by both the governments to their peace-time locations, the setting up of a neutral international mechanism to check up on allegations and counter-allegations

with regard to the present Kashmir situation, made by the two countries, and to open a dialogue under Simla Agreement in the spirit of the United Nations resolutions on Kashmir.

May 8

It was reported that the Bush administration has decided to mediate between India and Pakistan over the Kashmir Issue.

May 15

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto left on an eight-nation tour vital to peace in South Asia which is currently facing the threat of war with India over the issue of Kashmir. She will visit Iran, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, North Yaman, Egypt, Libya and Tunisia.

May 16

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto called on the Iranian President, Hojjotuleslam Hashmi Rafsanjani. She discussed with him the sufferings of the Kashmiri people in the occupied State. She said that the problem of Kashmir must be settled in accordance with the UN resolutions and in the spirit of the Simla Agreement. The Iranian President strongly urged all Muslim states to actively work for the elimination of suppression sustained by Muslims in Kashmir. Pakistan's Premier arrived in Turkey to discuss the problem of Kashmir. Turkey strongly supported the cause of the Kashmiris people.

May 17

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto briefed the Syrian President, Hafez-al-Asad, about the situation in Kashmir. The Syrian news agency, SANA, reporting the meeting between Premier Bhutto and President Assad made no comment on the outcome of the talks.

May 18

Syria indicated that it would launch an initiative in the OIC Foreign Minister's conference on Kashmir.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto called on Jordan's King Hussain Bin Talal at his palace.

May 19

Jordan offered to mediate between Pakistan and India on the Kashmir dispute and to fully support Pakistan's resolution in the OIC Foreign Ministers conference in Cairo.

May 20

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak discussed Cairo's mediation role. Diplomatic sources said an Egyptian mediation could bring pressure on India to stop the brutal suppression of the Kashmir issue, Libya would support Pakistan.

May 21

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto arrived in Libya. She was received by its leader, colonel Qadhafi, who assured her that in the event of an aggression from India over the Kashmir issue, Libya would support Pakistan.

May 22

Pakistan's Prime Minister arrived in Tunis. The Tunisian Prime Minister, Ahmad Al Garouvi, assured his country's support for Pakistan's search to a peaceful and just solution of the Kashmir problem through consultation and dialogue.

May 24

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto out rightly rejected the idea of an independent Kashmir describing it as having dangerous consequences for the region.

May 30

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto hoped that President Mikhail Gorbachev and George Bush would discuss the serious situation in South Asia and help eliminate the threats of war to the region. This was said in view of the forthcoming summit between the superpowers.

June 7

At a news briefing in Islamabad, the Foreign Secretary Tanvir Ahmad suggested to initiate a dialogue between the Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India over the Kashmir issue.

Jun 18

Addressing a press conference in Muzaffarabad, the Chairman of Jammu-Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) Amanullah Khan, announced the formation of a provisional government for the independent State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Jun 20

The Prime Minister of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan, said that he would not allow

Amanullah Khan to establish headquarters of the provisional government in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK).

Jun 22

The Chairman of the US Congress Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, Stephen Solarz, warned Pakistan that unless Islamabad stops its support to militant organizations in Kashmir, all US assistance to Pakistan will be suspended.

Jun 26

The 12 European Community (EC) leaders have urged Pakistan and India to take immediate steps to diffuse tension over Kashmir. They further said the EC welcomed and encouraged the recent efforts to de-escalate the state of tension between the two countries.

July 2

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan said that only the exercise of right to self-determination can ensure peace in Kashmir. He was talking to Senator Alan Granston who called on him at Aiwan-e-Sadar.

Jul 5

It was reliably learnt that serious efforts are underway to secure the support of a number of countries to include Kashmir issue in the agenda of 45th UN General Assembly session, beginning in New York on 18 September this year.

Jul 7

US Senator, Alan Granston, urged India and Pakistan to lower tensions over disputed Kashmir, warning that a fourth war between the neighbours might lead to the use of nuclear weapons.

Jul 11

The leaders of the seven richest Western Union voiced their particular concern over the situation in occupied Kashmir that had raised fears of another war between India and Pakistan. These events threaten regional stability and they could imperil the growth of political and economic freedom in two Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Conference.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and the Amir of Kuwait Sheikh Jabir Al Ahmad Al Sabah, held wider-range talks on bilateral matters and issues facing the Muslim world, including those of Kashmir, Afghanistan and Palestine. The Prime Minister is said to have briefed the Amir of Kuwait, who is also Chairman of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) on the situation in Kashmir, denial of the right to self-determination to the people of Kashmir and atrocities committed by the Indian authorities in the occupied valley.

Jul 13

A substantive discussion on Kashmir dominated the talks that Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto held with King Hassan of Morocco. According to Foreign Office sources the talks were very productive.

Replying to a question on the specific achievement of the Baghdad visit of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, a Foreign Office spokesman said the Iraqi leaders had stated that they were not indifferent to Pakistan's concern for its security. They also made it clear that they would not oppose Pakistan's move on Kashmir at the Cairo conference.

Jul 14

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto held in-depth talks with President Chadli Bejdjedid, on the explosive situation in occupied Kashmir and growing threat to Pakistan's security. According to informed resources, special emphasis would be laid in the forthcoming summit of the Islamic Foreign Ministry to be held in Cairo and the role that Muslim countries could play in resolving the 42 year old Kashmir dispute.

US Senator, Alan Cranston, said that he was convinced that Indian security forces were committing human right violations in occupied Kashmir and called for putting an end to them.

Jul 15

Talking to Algerian journalists before leaving for Bahrain, the Prime Minister said Algeria shared Pakistan's concern for a peaceful resolution of the Kashmir dispute, keeping in mind the international commitments.

Jul 17

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto rejected the suggestion to break off talks with India on Kashmir issue and said that while necessary steps for national Defence had been taken, it was equally essential to keep the doors for dialogue open. The road to dialogue for peace should not be abandoned, she said and added: “We will not gain anything by refusing to talks.” The Prime Minister made the observation in reply to a question at her news conference on the eve of the opening round of talks between the Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India in Islamabad.

Jul 24

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto hoped that the next round of Indo-Pakistan talks to be held in August would bear good result. The Prime Minister said it while talking to Mohammad Ahmad Sharif, special envoy of it Libyan President who called on her at the Prime Minister’s house. She apprised the special envoy of the Indo-Pakistan talks held in Islamabad and said Pakistan had always sought peaceful solution of the Kashmir problem.

Jul 29

Akmal Hussain, a senior Advisor to Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto urged India to take the initiative in resolving the Kashmir issue in deference to the wishes of the people and emphasized that it would continue the best investment in the long term security of India and the region. He was speaking on the second day of the international conference on Peace and Security in South Asia, which was inaugurated by the Indian Minister I. K. Gujral.

Jul 31

Addressing the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister, Prince Saud Al Faisal, strongly supported the right to self-determination for the people of Jammu and Kashmir. He urged the Conference to support a settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute as recommended by the resolutions of the United Nations and according to the aspirations of the people of Kashmir.

September 28

Addressing the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan reiterated Pakistan's commitment to a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute through negotiations on the basis of the United Nations resolutions. He also called for a "constructive dialogue" with India in the spirit of the Simla Agreement. In addition, an appeal was made to the international community to the Kashmiri people's struggle for their right to self-determination.

1991**January 6**

Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan informed the Senate that the Indian government had "expressed its regrets, over the incidents in which Pakistan diplomats were harassed and maltreated by security agencies in Delhi on 29 and 30 November.

Jan 13

India rejected a proposal by Pakistan for a regional agreement on a ban on nuclear tests. A spokesman for the Ministry of External Affairs said that India had always been saying that it was an issue of international nature and should be solved at that level.

Jan 27

Pakistan and India began implementation of their agreement not to attack each other's nuclear installations, signed previously between former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and Rajiv Gandhi on 31 December, 1988. The High Commissioners of the two countries deposited the instruments with the foreign secretaries of India and Pakistan, informed diplomatic sources said.

April 1

Senior Military officials of India and Pakistan met in New Delhi to discuss, confidence building measures to reduce tension along the common borders, according to All-India Radio.

Apr 2

The Pakistan Embassy in Tehran refuted former Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi's comments regarding Kashmir which he gave in an interview with an Iranian daily. In the interview, Mr. Gandhi had declared Kashmir as an integral part of India and had accused Pakistan of supplying arms to the Kashmiri freedom fighters.

Apr 5

The Foreign Secretary level talks between Pakistan and India began in New Delhi to firm up two agreements on advance notification of military exercises and prevention of airspace violations by military aircraft.

Apr 6

Pakistan and India agreed not to violate each other's airspace and to provide advance intimation of troop movements. The understanding came after Pakistan and Indian military delegations held a three-day meeting in New Delhi last week.

Apr 8

Pakistan expressed its serious concern over the deployment of additional Indian troops on Punjab and Kashmir borders. Briefing newsmen at the Foreign Office after his three day visit to New Delhi, Foreign Secretary, Shahryar Khan said that Indian authorities had informed him that the Indian troops were not outward looking and were there for internal security as was evident from arms and equipment provided to them. Talking about the atrocities being committed on the people in occupied Kashmir, the Secretary said he had conveyed the Pakistan Government's grave concern to the Indian authorities.

Apr 10

India described Pakistan's charge of interference in Sindh as "baseless". An Indian External Affairs Ministry statement said in New Delhi that it was indeed an attempt to draw attention away from the real interference which had been taking place with its moral and material support in Indian-held Jammu and Kashmir and East Punjab.

Apr 18

The Pakistan Government firmly rejected the claim contained in the reported remarks of the Indian Foreign Secretary in his

interview with *Khaleej Times* that Jammu and Kashmir was an integral part of India. A foreign Office spokesman pointed out that the disputed status of the territory is clearly recognised in the relevant UN Security Council resolutions.

Apr 26

India protested against a Pakistan move to raise the Kashmir issue at the United Nations, describing it as a renewed bid to internationalising what is a bilateral matter and is contrary to the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement, a Ministry of External Affairs spokesman said.

May 10

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said the allegation of the Indian Minister of State for Home Affairs, Subodh Kant Sahay, that “Pakistan is trying to scuttle the poll process in Punjab” is absolutely baseless.

May 23

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan visited the Indian High Commission to express his condolences over the assassination of former Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi.

May 24

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and his Indian counterpart, Chandra Shekhar, stressed the need for resolving outstanding issues between Pakistan and India. This view was expressed when the Prime Minister was in India condoling the death of Rajiv Gandhi.

May 25

Speaking to journalists at the airport on his return from New Delhi, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif said India showed willingness to discuss the Kashmir issue with Pakistan.

June 7

According to an External Affairs Ministry statement, India dismissed a Pakistani call for a five-nation conference, in an effort to make South Asia a nuclear weapons-free zone.

Meanwhile, releasing a statement on the Indian reaction to Islamabad’s proposal, Foreign Secretary, Shahryar Khan, said in Islamabad that he was of the view that his country was expecting a different reaction. He further said that Pakistan would try its best to let the world and India understand that it

was a serious idea and that they would continue to try to arrange such a conference.

Jun 14

The US House of Representative voted overwhelmingly to extend the application of the Pressler Amendment to India, requiring New Delhi to obtain a presidential certification that it will not have additional nuclear explosive devices or face cut off of US aid.

July 1

India described statements by Pakistani officials as “wild” in which it was suggested that the Israeli tourists who confronted kidnappers in Indian-held Kashmir recently were from the Israeli intelligence agency.

Jul 4

India rejected any mediation on the Kashmir Issue. An External Affairs Ministry spokesman said this in response to a question on the statement by the Labour Party’s shadow Foreign Secretary, Gerald Kaufman, that he would raise the issue at all international forums.

India will endeavor to improve its relations with Pakistan by forging better links between the people and the two governments while keeping aside matters where reconciliation is not immediately possible, Prime Minister P. V. Narsimha Rao said in an interview with PTI.

Jul 7

Pakistan would like to have the best of relations with India and cooperate with its neighbour to establish peace in the region, Secretary General Foreign Affairs, Akram Zaki, told *Dawn* in Islamabad. He, however, made it very clear that the settlement of the Kashmir issue is most essential.

A foreign Office spokesman strongly refuted the allegation made by a spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs that Pakistan’s decision not to allow Indian transit passenger out of airports amounted to a violation of the bilateral visa agreement and decisions taken at the July 1989 meeting of the India-Pakistan Joint Commission. The spokesman said Pakistan had not taken any steps in violation of the visa agreement relating to transit passengers.

Jul 8

A Foreign Office spokesman expressed surprise at the recent statement by Indian Defence Minister, Sharad Pawar, in which he blamed Pakistan for not taking steps for a peaceful settlement of the Siachen issue. The spokesman stated that ever since the illegal occupation of the Siachen glacier area by India in violation of the 1949 Karachi Agreement and the 1972 Simla Agreement, Pakistan had made consistent efforts to seek a peaceful settlement of the issue.

Jul 9

India believes that regional efforts for nuclear non-proliferation like the proposed five-nation meeting for keeping South Asia free of nuclear weapons would inhibit global initiatives for universal nuclear disarmament. Briefing newsmen, Pakistan foreign Secretary, Shahryar Khan, said his Indian counterpart, Mr. Dubey, had communicated to him this feeling of India on the subject when the two met in Male on 1 July on the occasion of the SAARC Foreign Minister's Conference.

Jul 10

The Indian Acting High Commissioner was called to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a protest was lodged with him over shelling by Indian troops across the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir on 30 June.

Jul 24

An Indian attack on Pakistan is not imminent. Therefore, there is no cause for alarm according to a Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman. Responding to newsmen's questions about Chief of the Army Staff, General Mirza Aslam Beg's recent statement that India, in its desperation might attack Pakistan, the spokesman said that the General's remarks did not refer to any immediate danger of war between the two countries.

Jul 27

Indian External Affairs Minister, Madhavish Solanki, said his country would urge Pakistan to join in establishing a good neighbourly and tension-free relationship on the basis of the Simla Agreement, while answering a question in the Lok Sabha.

August 9

India warned Pakistan against “diverting attention from critical bilateral issues by raising the Kashmir dispute”. This was a direct result of the move to present a resolution at the OIC in Islamabad.

Aug 11

In a statement in Karachi, Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif urged India to reciprocate peace moves.

Aug 13

Foreign Secretary, Shahryar Khan, arrived in Delhi, bringing with him a letter from Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, which stressed the need for peaceful solutions to bilateral problems.

Aug 19

Indian Prime Minister, P. V. Narsimha Rao, said in New Delhi that Kashmir should not become a world issue whilst Pakistan Foreign Secretary, Shahryar Khan, reiterated the need to break away, from the straight jacket of old attitudes.

Aug 20

Pakistan Foreign Secretary, Shahryar Khan, ended his talks in New Delhi with the conclusion that there was a need for positive reflections on East Punjab, Kashmir and bilateral issues which were in accordance with the Simla Agreement.

Aug 23

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Madhavish Solanki, said in New Delhi that India wanted to have good relations with Pakistan but the main stumbling block was Pakistan’s involvement in the Kashmir dispute.

Aug 25

At a press briefing in Islamabad, Foreign Secretary, Shahryar Khan, said that during his visit to India as a special envoy of Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, he had conveyed a written message of peace to the Indian Premier, Narsimha Rao, to settle all bilateral issues peacefully through negotiations across the table. He further said that the response of the Indian leadership to the message was positive and they appreciated Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif’s gesture.

Aug 26

According to Pakistan Army sources, the Indian Army resorted to an unprovoked attack across one of the Pakistani parts in Neza Peer in Poonch sector. The attack was effectively repulsed with heavy Indian casualties. A strong protest was lodged at the UN.

September 6

It was reported that a Pakistani woman was killed in an armed attack by Sikh militants on Atari Express near Ludhiana in the Indian State of Punjab.

Sep 7

The Indian Deputy High Commissioner was called to the Foreign Office in Islamabad to convey the concern of the Government of Pakistan over the attack on the Atari Express as a result of which one Pakistani woman died and 18 Pakistanis were injured. The Government of India was requested to conduct an inquiry into the incident and share its findings with the Government of Pakistan.

Sep 13

A fifth round of normalisation talks at Foreign Secretary level, due between Pakistan and India in Islamabad, was postponed for indefinite period.

Sep 18

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Islamabad expressed the grave concern of the people and the Government of Pakistan over the reports of another massacre of Muslims by the Indian Security Forces in two villages of Bandipur in Indian occupied Kashmir.

October 7

Pakistan asked the United States to use its present "tilt towards India" in favour of Pakistan by exercising its influence for the country's benefit. This was reported by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Muhammad Siddique Kanju, in Islamabad, after his visit to the United States.

Oct 12

The seventh round of secretary level talks on Wular Barrage and Tulbal navigation project between Pakistan and India was held in Islamabad.

Oct 17

Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, and his Indian Counterpart P. V. Narsimha Rao in Harare, discussed all bilateral issues in a general way and by implication also touched upon Kashmir and Siachin in their first ever meeting. India clashed with Pakistan at the UN after Pakistani delegate, Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali, deplored India's "coercion and suppression" of the Kashmiris and made a strong case for their right to self-determination as called for in the UN resolutions. An Indian delegate, Sujata Mehta, reacting to the statement claimed Kashmir as an integral part of India and said the principle of self-determination was not applicable to it.

Oct 17

Indian Minister for Water Resources, V. C. Shukla, said that at the seventh round of secretary-level talks between Pakistan and India, an understanding on the Tulbal navigation project in Indian controlled Kashmir had been reached and a formal agreement between the two countries was expected shortly.

Oct 18

The Prime Minister of Pakistan and India, in Harare, were hopeful that in the "near future" it would be possible for them to "solve their outstanding problems".

Oct 19

Addressing a news conference on his return from the Commonwealth Summit in Harare, Indian Prime Minister P. V. Narsimha Rao said that Pakistan and India rejected offers by "friendly countries" to mediate between them to help resolve their differences.

Oct 30

The fifth round of Pakistan-India Foreign Secretary level talks was held at the Foreign Office in Islamabad in which the entire spectrum of Pakistan-India bilateral relations was discussed.

Oct 31

According to a press statement after the fifth round of Foreign Secretary level talks in Islamabad, Pakistan and India would

inform each other about the location of their nuclear installations and facilities before the year is out.

November 1

India's High Commissioner in Pakistan, J. N. Dixit was appointed India's Foreign Secretary, replacing Muchkund Dubey.

Nov 2

Some unfreezing of the situation has taken place, on the issue of Wular Barrage and Sir Creek during the recent Pakistan-India contacts at the official level.

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman, briefing newsmen said that in view of this unfreezing and "some progress made, it was expected that progress could be made towards the settlement of these two outstanding issues, in future meetings".

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan said that the first pre-requisite to the initiation of meaningful process to resolve the Kashmir issue was for India to concede Kashmir as a disputed territory and to recognise the need to resolve the problem in the interest of peace. He was talking to a delegation of the European Parliament which called on him at the Aiwan-i-Sadr.

Nov 10

The Organization of Islamic Conference condemned attempts by Hindu extremists to demolish a Muslim mosque and urged the Indian Government to protect its Muslim community. OIC Secretary General, Hamid Al-Gabid, in a statement, said that he was concerned by renowned efforts by Hindu fundamentalists to demolish a 450 year old mosque at Ayodhya along the Ganges river and build a Hindu temple in its place.

India protested to Colombo over Pakistan Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's remarks on Kashmir during his visit to bring up the dispute between India and Pakistan on Kashmir, officials said.

Nov 12

The outgoing High Commissioner of India, J. N. Dixit paid a farewell call on Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. During the meeting, they reviewed the existing situation in the region and bilateral relations between Pakistan and India.

Matters relating to SAARC also came under discussion. The Prime Minister stressed the need for making SAARC an effective regional organisation in order to promote peace and development in the region.

Nov 18

Pakistan took serious notice of the firing on the Samjhota Express in Indian territory and conveyed its deep concern to the Indian Government in which one woman was killed, 21 other passengers were injured. This was stated by the Federal Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Muhammad Siddique Kanju in the Senate.

Nov 19

Pakistan had taken all possible measures for protection of its nuclear installations and any attack on its installations would be countered with all means at its disposal. This was stated by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Muhammad Siddique Kanju in the Senate. He said attack on Pakistan's nuclear installations would be considered an act of war and would be dealt with accordingly.

Nov 27

Pakistan reaffirmed that if India was prepared to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, Pakistan would be glad to sign it simultaneously. A Foreign Office spokesman told journalists that Pakistan had not yet received the official text of Indian Foreign Secretary's reported statement made to the Voice of America, but if India was prepared to sign the NPT, so was Pakistan.

Pakistan categorically denied the reported Indian allegation of sending terrorists across the border. A spokesman of the Foreign Office in a weekly press briefing denying this allegation said "Pakistan has consistently followed the policy of non-intervention in others affairs and this is also applicable to India as well." He was referring to reported Indian allegation that Pakistan had trained 20,000 terrorists for subversive activities in India.

December 26

Talking to a visiting delegation of Indian journalists in Lahore, Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, stressed

the need to mobilize public opinion through private sources, specially journalists and semi-political organizations to resolve the differences between Pakistan and India.

Dec 27

Secretary General Foreign Affairs, Akram Zaki, stated that Pakistan and India started a dialogue on the restriction of chemical and biological weapons for reducing tension in the region. He also said that as a result of “our concerted efforts, the United States will initiate a five member superpower conference in Washington early next year.”

1992

January 1

Pakistan expressed surprise over false accusations levelled by Indian Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao that Pakistan was sponsoring terrorism and waging a ‘proxy war’ against India. Reacting to the statement, a Foreign Office spokesman categorically said that Pakistan, ‘had neither interfered in the internal affairs of India nor had any intention of doing so.’ He denied the charge that Pakistan would disrupt elections in the Indian Punjab.

India plans to fence the entire length of its border with Pakistan, Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao was quoted as saying. He told reporters that the border stretching from the held Kashmir to the western coastal province of Gujrat would be fenced off with barbed wire.

Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif said that progress could be made on his proposal to banish the nuclear arms race in South Asia, which would strengthen moves towards global non-proliferation. In an interview to *International Herald Tribune* during his recent visit to Singapore, he said India had initially rejected the idea to participate in a regime alongwith Pakistan, China, the United States and the nuclear arms authority in the new Commonwealth of Independent States. However, it (India) has recently indicated that it would reconsider its position.

Pakistan and India exchanged lists of their nuclear installations and facilities as provided under an agreement signed between the two countries in December 1988. A spokesman for the Foreign Office said the exchange of the lists was required under article two of the Pakistan-India Agreement on the prohibition of attack against each other's nuclear installations/facilities.

Jan 8

In a press release, the High Commissioner of India categorically refuted the reports that appeared in a section of Pakistan Press to the effect that the list supplied by India of its nuclear installations and facilities pursuant to the Agreement on non attack on nuclear installations of India and Pakistan was incomplete.

Jan 13

Indian Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao said "India is willing to have talks with Pakistan but wants them to be only within the framework of the Simla Agreement of 1972, which India believes excluded Kashmir from its purview". In a private meeting with UAE daily *The Khaleej Times* correspondent in New Delhi after a conversation with US Senator Larry Pressler on the issue of signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Mr. Rao said: "We too could like to have better relations with Islamabad. But it must be understood that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. There is no doubt in our minds that the problem in Kashmir is one of terrorism, aided and abetted from across the border."

Jan 15

Pakistan launched a strong diplomat offensive against India accusing Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao of 'misleading' world opinion and expressed the hope that the international community would not be hoodwinked by Indian attempts to blame Pakistan for its own misdeeds. A Foreign Office spokesman told a Press briefing that Mr. Rao had made 'factually incorrect and misleading' remarks in his interview to *The Khaleej Times* when he said the Kashmir dispute was excluded from the purview of the 1972 Simla Agreement.

Para six of the accord explicitly listed a final settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute was not excluded from the purview of the 1972 Simla Agreement. Para six of the accord explicitly listed a final settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute as one of the outstanding questions between the two countries, the spokesman said.

Jan 21

The Government of India beefed up its Security Forces along western border of Rajasthan and Sindh, and heavy contingent of the Border Security Forces had been deployed all along the Sindh-Rajasthan border.

Jan 30

Foreign Secretary Shaharyar M. Khan said India had agreed to reconsider its stand on declaring South Asia a nuclear free zone. In an interview with BBC; Mr. Khan said flexibility in India's attitude emerged after New Delhi exchanged views with US officials.

Jan 31

President George Bush urged India to accept Pakistan's proposal for a five-nation conference aimed at making South Asia a nuclear-free zone and cooperate in preventing proliferation of nuclear weapons. President Bush conveyed his concern on the possibility of a nuclear arms race on the Indian subcontinent during his 30-minute meeting with Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao.

February 2

Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and his Indian counterpart P.V. Narasimha Rao reaffirmed their determination to bring peace, stability and progress to their two countries. The two Prime Ministers expressed these views after talks at the Congress Hall of World Economic Forum in Davos.

Feb 3

India reacted strongly over the reported statement by Pakistan High Commission to India, Abdus Sattar, on Kashmir issue in a recent interview with an Indian daily *Pioneer*. According to the daily, Mr. Sattar had stated that Indian administration in the held-valley was not a representative body, adding that the

disputed territory had become an area where shooting incident were a routine and 5 to 25 persons were being killed almost every day. Protesting against the remarks, an Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman said in New Delhi that the ‘insinuations’ made by the Pakistan High Commissioner were totally unacceptable, especially at the time when Prime Ministers of the two countries were taking steps to reduce tension between them.

Feb 5

Indian Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao said he would pursue good relations with Pakistan. ‘I don’t think such things are happening for the first time in Indo-Pakistan relations’, he told reporters on his return from the United Nations Security Council and the World Economic Forum, a gathering of international business leaders in the Switzerland.

Feb 11

The Indian Ambassador to Washington proposed that Pakistan and India should freeze their nuclear programme at the ‘existing level.’ Talking to *Dawn*, Mr. Abid Hussain said the nuclear issue was ‘holding back a possible breakthrough’ in Islamabad-Delhi relations. ‘It would be in the interest of the two countries to reach an understanding on the nuclear question and then make efforts for ushering in a new era of cooperation in the sub-continent.’ The Indian envoy also suggested that Pakistan and India first hold bilateral talks to ‘forge understanding on outstanding issues’ before a proposed five-nation conference on South Asia.

March 1

India announced that it would neither sign the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) nor attend any regional meeting unless details on terms of reference are worked out in advance. In his meeting with the US acting Secretary of State Eagleburger, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Kanter, and Assistant Secretary for Political Affairs Lehman, the Indian Foreign Secretary said: “The Indian Prime Minister never committed himself at a meeting with President Bush to consider attending the US-proposed five nation conference.

All that India agreed to was to discuss with the United States steps to stop nuclear proliferation, and now it is doing that.”

April 17

Pakistan strongly protested to India against assaulting, injuring, arresting and detaining a Pakistan diplomat, Arshad Ali, in New Delhi. The Pakistan High Commissioner lodged a strong protest with the Indian Ministry of External Affairs against this incident. The High Commissioner asked the Ministry to conduct an immediate investigation into the matter and take action against the culprits.

Apr 21

India asked Pakistan to recall one of its diplomats in Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi. The Indian Government charged the diplomat, Arshad Ali, with involvement in espionage and ordered him to leave the country within a week.

Apr 28

The Indian Ministry of External Affairs, in its annual report for 1991-92 released in New Delhi said that India's relations with Pakistan 'continued to be under stress and strain on account of its undiminished support to terrorism in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir and its attempts to internationalize the Kashmir issue in violation of the Simla Agreement.'

May 15

Pakistan and India accused each other of human rights violation in the bitter exchange on the final day of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Conference in Indonesia's resort island of Bali. "The situation in Indian occupied Kashmir has now reached alarming proportions." Pakistan's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Muhammad Siddique Kanju, told a session convened to discuss the Middle East, South Africa and human rights.

May 24

The Indian diplomat, Rajesh Mittal, was declared *persona non grata* by the Government of Pakistan on charges of receiving certain highly classified documents from a Pakistani contact.

May 25

India expelled two Pakistani diplomats in an apparent response to the alleged torture and expulsion of an Indian diplomat.

May 26

It was reported that India objected to the reported movement of Pakistani troops close to Indian borders in Sindh. India contacted Pakistan Director General of Military Operations on telephone and expressed concern over the Pakistani troops movement.

According to Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman in New Delhi, India decided to call off talks which were scheduled next week after accusing Pakistan intelligence agents of torturing an Indian diplomat. A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad expressed surprise at the India Government's initiative to postpone the sixth round of talks that were scheduled to take place in New Delhi from 31 May.

May 27

Pakistan refused permission to an Indian military plane to land in Islamabad to evacuate Indian diplomat Rajesh Mittal who was caught allegedly spying and was declared persona non grata by the Government of Pakistan.

May 30

Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, said in Islamabad that Pakistan informed the United Nations and some other countries about India's continuing interference in Sindh. He further said 'Pakistan has documentary evidence of India's interference.'

June 3

At a news briefing at the Foreign Office, Foreign Secretary, Shahryar M. Khan, told the reporters that Pakistan informed friendly governments on the Indian cross-border interference not only in Sindh, but in other parts of the country as well over a period of time. He also expressed Pakistan's concern over the development of Agni an intermediate ballistic missile by India. He asserted that 'it is against the worldwide trend of reconciliation and disarmament that is vigorously being pursued by the international community.'

Jun 8

Pakistan's Foreign Office expressed surprise and shock at the reported remarks of the Indian Home Minister, S.B. Chavan, in which he not only accused Pakistan of the 'belting

insurgency in India's north east', but also charged ISI 'with fomenting trouble in India, indicating its possible link-up with the freedom movement of Tamil Tigers related with the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi. A spokesman recalled that Mr. Chavan had been making total unfounded accusations against Pakistan for the past several months. He further added that Pakistan is determined to preserve its efforts to develop good neighbourly relations with India through peaceful settlement of outstanding disputes and differences in accordance with the principles of the UN and the Simla Agreement.

Jun 14

Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and Indian Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao met at Rio De Janeiro. Talking to newsmen after their 70 minutes talks, the two Prime Ministers admitted that they discussed all issues in an atmosphere of cordiality. They also agreed to resume the postponed bilateral secretary-level talks, but no date was set for the resumption.

Jun 16

According to reliable sources, Pakistan had not yet received any response from India on a code of conduct proposed by Pakistan two weeks back for the treatment of Pakistani and Indian diplomats in the two countries.

July 4

A Foreign Office spokesman expressed deep concern and anguish over anti-Muslim riots in the Indian city of Ahmadabad in which several people were reported to have been killed and over hundred injured. The spokesman urged Government of India to fulfil its duty to protect life, safety and honour of the Muslim minority.

Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif expressed his concern over the expansion of the Indian Navy. Inaugurating a seminar on the importance of maritime power for Pakistan's development and defence, he said, 'whatever be the Indian aims for such a massive naval development programme, the concern of Pakistan is the reality that this entire force can be concentrated and used against Pakistan.'

Jul 9

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Muhammad Siddique Kanju, blamed India's negative attitude for the lack of progress on Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's proposal for a nuclear free zone in South Asia. In an interview with the Colombo daily *The Island* the Minister said Pakistan was committed to the objective of nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia, for which it was willing to accept any equitable and non-discriminatory regional regime.

Jul 10

Pakistan and India have agreed to continue bilateral dialogue at all levels for resolving all outstanding bilateral issues, including the question of Jammu and Kashmir and nuclear non-proliferation, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Muhammad Siddique Kanju, said, while talking to APP on his return from Colombo, where he held wide ranging talks with his Indian counterpart, Eduardo Faleiro.

August 17

Foreign Secretary, Shaharyar M. Khan, said, 'we are not in agreement on the interpretation of the Simla Agreement.' Pakistani and Indian officials held talks in New Delhi to try and improve strained relations, but both sides said differences over Kashmir were unlikely to be settled by them. According to Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan, Pakistan's stand can be summarised as, 'while we remain faithful to the Simla Accord, it does not exclude our commitment to United Nations resolutions (on Kashmir)'.

Aug 18

Talks between the Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India held in New Delhi centred round reviewing draft agreements on preventing use of chemical weapons against each other as well as certain other issues including a hydroelectricity project in Jammu and Kashmir and commercial shipping limits.

While speaking on an adjournment motion moved by Jamaat-i-Islami members, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Muhammad Siddique Kanju, said "The danger facing Babri Masjid is a matter of deep concern for the Muslims not only in Pakistan but throughout the world.' He also expressed the

hope that Indian Government would not allow the Hindu extremist elements to resume their activities aimed at the demolition of the Babri Masjid.

Aug 19

Foreign Secretary, Shahryar M. Khan, expressed hope and satisfaction after holding three rounds of talks with his counterpart J. N. Dixit in New Delhi, on bilateral issues, including Kashmir.

Pakistan signed an agreement against the production, stock-piling and use of chemical weapons, and a code of conduct on the treatment of diplomats in the two countries. Ratification of an agreement on advance notice of military exercises, maneuvers, troop movements, prevention of airspace violations and for permitting overflights and landings by military planes, was also agreed upon. A schedule has also been reached upon for further meetings on important matters.

Aug 20

While addressing the Senate, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Muhammad Siddique Kanju, said; 'We welcome the forward movement in our relations in the form of a declaration on the prohibition of chemical weapons and a code of conduct for diplomats, signed by the two countries during the sixth round of Foreign Secretary level talks which concluded in New Delhi.'

Aug 24

Indian Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao, while in New York said he believed that relations between India and Pakistan would improve.

Aug 27

The National Assembly adopted a resolution on the Babri Masjid and expressed deep anguish over its desecration.

October 18

The Government of Pakistan expressed shock and indignation at the murder of two Pakistanis by intelligence agencies in India.

A Foreign Office spokesman rejected the false and baseless allegations regarding the involvement of Pakistani nationals in the East Punjab insurgency. It was further stated that these

allegations were aimed at providing a rational for the brutal murders.

Oct 19

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Muhammad Siddique Khan Kanju, denied Pakistan's involvement in sponsoring terrorist activities in the Indian-held Jammu and Kashmir state.

Oct 20

Pakistan repeated its demand to India to immediately return the bodies of two Pakistanis who were shot dead by the Indian intelligence agencies.

Oct 21

Tension between Islamabad and New Delhi was mounting over the recent killings of two Pakistanis by police in India.

A Foreign Office spokesman said, "We are trying our best to defuse the tension". He also stated that the matter was being dealt between Islamabad and New Delhi on a daily basis, and much depended on Indian response to Pakistan's urgent messages.

A Foreign Office spokesman categorically rejected India's allegations that the two Pakistanis, brutally killed by security forces in a village in Jullundur district on 15 October, were terrorists.

Oct 24

Parents and relatives of the two Pakistanis killed by the Indian police in Jullundur (East Punjab) observed a 24-hour hunger strike before the Office of the Indian Airlines on Davis Road.

Oct 29

Hafiz Rafiq who was observing a fast unto death to press for the return of the body of his nephew, Habibullah, from India, died at the hunger strike camp in front of the Indian High Commission in Islamabad.

November 1

Pakistan reiterated its demand for the early exhumation and repatriation of the bodies of its two nationals who were killed by Indian authorities.

Nov 5

The Defence Secretaries of Pakistan and India discussed the various aspects of the Siachen glacier issue during their current sixth round of talks in New Delhi. A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad that no agreement had been reached as yet but the talks were still continuing.

Nov 6

India Defence Ministry officials in New Delhi said that ‘some agreements in certain fields had been reached on the Siachen issue, during their talks with Pakistani officials on 4 November. They gave no substantive details.

One of the topics discussed was the possible joint mapping of the Line of Control stretching across Siachen and the occupied valley. The talks sparked off hope that Pakistan and India were willing to bridge their differences, however an extended session to be held the next day did not take place.

December 6

Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif expressed a deep sense of shock and horror at the desecration and destruction of the Babri Mosque in India. ‘This abhorrent act of extreme fanaticism deserves to be strongly condemned by all civilised countries and especially those which oppose religious intolerance and extremism and uphold human rights’, the Prime Minister said.

Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the Indian High Commissioner S.K. Lambah, who was summoned to the Foreign Office to convey Islamabad’s resentment over the ‘kidnapping and torture’ of a Pakistan High Commission staff member Muhammad Ashfaq in New Delhi. A Foreign Office spokesman at a news briefing described the incident as a ‘gross violation’ of the Vienna Convention and, more importantly, the code of conduct which was agreed between the Foreign Secretaries of the two governments at their last meeting in the Indian capital in August this year.

Dec 7

The Indian Government declared Muhammad Ashfaq as *persona non grata*, an official of the Pakistan High Commission said in New Delhi.

Dec 17

An official of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, who was recently beaten up by Indian security personnel was flown back from New Delhi in a very serious condition, unable to move or speak.

India expelled an official of the Pakistan High Commission on charges of espionage, a foreign Ministry spokesman said.

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said Pakistan-India relations 'at this juncture are going through very difficult period' because of India's internal events. He was replying to a question about the present state of Pakistan-India relations in the background of the destruction of Babri Mosque and a number of other recent irritants such as killing of Pakistanis.

The head of the Pakistan delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, Sharifuddin Pirzada, said Pakistan had presented its principled stand on the issues of Babri Mosque, Kashmir and Bosnia-Herzegovina in the United Nations.

Dec 19

Pakistan and several other Muslim countries condemned in the United Nations General Assembly the Demolition of Babri Mosque and demanded its immediate restoration. The desecration

Dec 29

Pakistan asked India to reduce the staff strength at its Consulate General in Karachi to 20 personal. The Indian Deputy High Commissioner was called to the Foreign Office and informed of the Government's decision.

1993

January 25

Secretary-General Foreign Affairs, Akram Zaki, asked India to return "Jinnah House" in Bombay to Pakistan as a confidence building measure between the two countries.

February 6

Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, said that unless India stopped interference in Pakistan's international affairs

relations between the two countries could not be improved. He was talking to newsmen after inaugurating the session of the ECO Council of Ministers in Quetta. He further said that Pakistan had solid proof on Indian interference in its sensitive areas, which could be produced at any time.

Feb 13

A Foreign Office spokesman disclosed in Islamabad that India had unsafeguarded plutonium enough to make 200 nuclear bombs and demanded a roll back of the Indian nuclear programme. Briefing journalists at the Foreign Office, he said that threat of nuclear proliferation primarily arose from India. The spokesman further said that Pakistan and Japan had just concluded talks on nuclear non proliferation in which Japan had presented certain ideas which Pakistan was examining carefully.

Feb 17

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Muhammad Siddique Khan Kanju, said that the threat from India's large conventional forces remained as serious as ever and had virtually closed the process of dialogue. Making an important policy statement at the commencement of three-day debate on foreign policy, he said, "The Prime Minister has proposed a dialogue in seven meetings with his Indian Counterpart but unfortunately the reply received from the Indians has foreclosed the avenue of any meaningful dialogue."

Feb 22

Pakistan was ready to hold bilateral talks on the Siachen issue with India but without compromising its position, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Muhammad Siddique Khan Kanju, told the Senate in Islamabad. He also outrightly rejected the notion that Pakistan's stance on all issues, including Kashmir and Siachen, had been apologetic with India.

Feb 24

Pakistan expressed its displeasure over the allegations made by the Indian President, against Pakistan, while addressing the parliament. "It is unfortunate that President of India, Shankar Dayal Sharma, in his Address to the Parliament has

made certain attacks against Pakistan”, a spokesman for the Foreign Office said in a weekly briefing. He said, “These (remarks) are deeply regrettable, as usual India is trying to externalise its international problems and placing blame on Pakistan.”

March 2

India warned Pakistan against any attempt to raise the Kashmir issue at the International Commission for Human Rights. An External Affairs Ministry spokesman said in New Delhi that such moves would only affect the prospects of a fruitful bilateral dialogue. This strong reaction followed reports that Islamabad was trying to move a resolution recommending a fact mission to the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir to investigate the human rights violation in the held valley.

Mar 3

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Pakistan was happy to note that Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif’s call for a dialogue had evoked a positive response from India. Commenting on Indian Foreign Minister, Dinesh Singh’s interview in the *Khaleej Times*, the spokesman, during the weekly press briefing said “It, however, appears that India remains unprepared for a dialogue with Pakistan on the core issue between the two countries, that is the Jammu and Kashmir dispute”.

Mar 9

Pakistan urged India to agree to Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif’s Proposal for convening a five-nation conference aimed at ensuring nuclear non-proliferation and establishing a nuclear weapon free zone in South Asia. Speaking in the General Assembly’s Political and Security Committee, the Secretary-General, Foreign Affairs, Akram Zaki, stressed the need for steps to reduce and control conventional weapons both globally and at the regional level.

Mar 15

A Foreign Office spokesman expressed anguish and bewilderment over statements made by senior Indian politicians, including the leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party

(BJP) L.K. Advani, falsely implicating Pakistan in the Bombay blast of 12 March 1993. The spokesman regretted the reprehensible tendency on the part of Indian politicians to blame Pakistan for every unpleasant event in India.

Mar 17

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad that deployment of Indian troops on Pakistan's borders posed a continuous threat to Pakistan's security.

Mar 27

A Foreign Office spokesman denied the Indian allegations that Pakistan was protecting six Indians wanted in the Bombay blast and said a nationwide man hunt was underway for the alleged mobster's family.

Mar 28

A Foreign Office spokesman stated that all agencies of the Government of Pakistan had been ordered by Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, to investigate and apprehend the suspects in the Bombay bomb blast.

Mar 30

Secretary-General Foreign Affairs, Akram Zaki, accused India of fabricating evidence to try to show that Islamabad was backing terrorism and denied Pakistan's involvement in the Bombay blast that killed 250 people. He further said that it might have been engineered by the Indian intelligence agencies in a bid to get Pakistan declared a terrorist State by the United States.

April 7

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Dinesh Singh, accused Pakistan of not extending cooperation in the investigation of recent bomb blasts in Bombay. He told the BBC that India was not satisfied with the efforts of the Pakistani authorities in apprehending the Memon brothers, the prime suspects in the Bombay bomb blast case who, he claimed, were now in Pakistan.

Apr 10

Speaker of the National Assembly, Gohar Ayub Khan, said that Pakistan was not a terrorist State and there were no camps in the country to train saboteurs. Talking to newsmen

before his departure for India, at the head of a thirteen-member delegation, on a ten-day visit to attend an Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Conference, he said world parliamentarians will be invited to Pakistan to verify the baseless allegations being levelled against Pakistan.

Apr 11

Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, and his Indian counterpart P.V. Narasimha Rao, agreed to exchange information on the Bombay bomb blast and hold a high level meeting in this connection. The two Prime Ministers, attending the seventh SAARC Summit, met at the International Conference Centre in Dhaka.

Apr 18

Secretary-General Foreign Affairs, Akram Zaki, said Pakistan was glad to note the statement made by the Indian Minister for External Affairs, Dinesh Singh, that Indian investigations did not provide any concrete proof of Pakistan's involvement in the Bombay bomb blasts.

Apr 19

India implicitly criticised the sacking of the government of Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and expressed concern over its implications on relations between the two countries. "Being a democracy ourselves, we would wish to see democracy flourish in Pakistan," said the Indian Minister for External Affairs, Dinesh Singh.

Apr 20

Prime Minister, P.V. Narsimha Rao, told a conference of army commanders in New Delhi that Pakistan's reciprocation to positive steps taken by India towards normalisation of relations would now have to await stabilisation of the political situation. Mr. Rao's reaction to the dismissal of the government of Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif came as a sequence to the statement made by the Indian Minister for External Affairs, Dinesh Singh. The Indian Minister had said that the Indian Government was keeping a close watch on the development in Pakistan which induced of uncertainty in Pakistan-India relations.

Apr 21

A Foreign Office spokesman said the comments of the Indian Minister for External Affairs, Dinesh Singh, on recent political developments in Pakistan amounted to interference in the internal affairs of the country. Pakistan he added, did not offer comment on various internal developments in India and expected reciprocity in this connection.

Apr 22

A Foreign Office spokesman strongly refuted the statement made by the Indian Interior Minister, S. B. Chavan, in the Indian Parliament alleging that investigations carried out by the India authorities had indicated Pakistan's involvement in the bomb blasts in Bombay. Mr. Chavan's statement had come within a week of the statement made by the India Minister for External Affairs, Dinesh Singh, saying that there was no proof of Pakistan's involvement in the Bombay blasts.

Apr 30

India rejected as totally "unacceptable" the resolution on Kashmir adopted by the recently concluded OIC Foreign Ministers conference and questioned the assessment of the conference on the situation in the State. In a strongly worded statement, a spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs said that perusal of the resolution made it obvious that the conference had been misled by certain elements in the conference secretariat and by the host country. Asserting that Kashmir was an "integral part of India", the statement said, "the enduring issue is for Pakistan to come to terms with realities and to cooperate with India to serve the larger objectives of peace and stability in the subcontinent."

May 2

Secretary-General Foreign Affairs, Akram Zaki welcomed the statement made by the Indian Interior Minister, S.B. Chavan, in the Rajya Sabha on 28 April stating categorically that "so far, there is no concrete evidence to link Pakistan with the Bombay bomb blasts".

May 10

Acting Foreign Minister, Sharifuddin Pirzada, during a meeting with the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan

complained about the alleged activities of Indian Intelligence agencies in Pakistan. According to an official statement issued after the meeting, Mr. Pirzada told the Indian High Commissioner, S. K. Lambah, that Pakistan wanted a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir Issue.

May 13

Suspects in the Bombay bomb blast case were not in Pakistan, the Indian High Commissioner was told in Islamabad. The Foreign Secretary called on the Indian High Commissioner and informed him in detail about the results of investigation carried out by the Pakistan Government relating to Indian allegations regarding suspects in the Bombay bomb blasts case.

May 14

Pakistan denied an Indian accusation that it was linked to a series of bomb blasts in Bombay. "The world knows there is no evidence (against Pakistan)" a Foreign Office spokesman said. The denial came in response to an allegation made by the India Interior Minister, S.B. Chavan, who told the lower house of the parliament that New Delhi had circumstantial evidence to prove Pakistan's involvement in the Bombay blasts which killed 250 people and injured 1400.

May 16

Indian Home Minister, Ramesh Pilot, sees no Pakistan hand in the Bombay bomb blasts. In his letter to the Indian Prime Minister, he said: "The feeling is that there is a serious nexus between the underground world, some politicians, businessmen and bureaucrats."

May 31

Pakistan categorically refuted the allegation made by the Indian Government that a Pakistani national, Intikhab Ahmad Zia, murdered by the Indian security agencies in November 1992 was an agent of the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI).

June 23

A Foreign Office spokesman told reporters in Islamabad that the massive build-up of Indian troops is of serious concern to Pakistan.

Jun 29

In an interview to the Associated Press, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, said that the United States could play a part in easing tensions between Pakistan and India but he ruled out direct US mediation in the dispute between the two neighbours over Kashmir.

July 24

India expelled one of the officials of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi on charge of alleged espionage activities.

Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government against the manhandling of the Pakistan High Commissioner in New Delhi by the Indian authorities on a false charge.

Jul 25

An official of the Indian High Commissioner in Islamabad was declared *persona non grata* by the Government of Pakistan on the basis of his activities being inconsistent with the norms of diplomatic behavior.

Jul 26

Acting President, Wasim Sajjad, asked India to hold a meaningful dialogue with Pakistan for resolving all outstanding issues and maintaining peace in South Asia.

Jul 27

Indian Junior Foreign Minister, Salman Khursheed, expressed his desire to hold talks with Pakistan to ease tension but expressed doubts about early talks because of uncertain political situation in Pakistan.

Jul 28

A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad said that India had rejected Pakistan's proposal for a nuclear test ban treaty.

August 5

Foreign Minister, Abdul Sattar, said that Pakistan was keeping a close watch on its relations with India and the developments in Kashmir. He further said that Pakistan had not taken any new initiative for improving its relations with India.

Aug 17

Pakistan asked India to stop harassing its High Commission staff in New Delhi and to abide by the code of conduct agreed

to by the two countries for the treatment of each other's diplomats.

Aug 26

Pakistan expressed concern over accumulation of reprocessing plutonium by India. Foreign Minister, Abdul Sattar, told the Senate that India was producing hundreds of kilograms of plutonium every year, which could be diverted for use in nuclear weapons.

September 5

India expressed concern over Chinese missile sales to Pakistan, but said New Delhi would not "whine" over the issue. Indian diplomat J. N. Dixit told reporters "we have raised this matter with the Chinese."

Sep 18

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Dinesh Singh, welcomed a suggestion for Oslo type secret talks between Pakistan and India to help settle the Kashmir dispute.

Sep 25

Pakistan had not received any fresh proposal from India for talks between the two countries but will welcome any serious offer to have a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute. This was stated by a Foreign Office spokesman while commenting on press reports attributed to the Indian Minister for External Affairs, Dinesh Singh, that India was prepared to resume talks with Pakistan.

Pakistan will not foreclose its nuclear option so long as India retains nuclear weapons capability. A spokesman for the caretaker Prime Minister, Moeen Qureshi, said in Islamabad that under no circumstances would Pakistan forego its capability unilaterally or roll back its nuclear programme. He said a number of statements had appeared in a section of the press regarding Pakistan's nuclear programme which totally misinterpreted and distorted the Prime Minister's remarks in respect of Pakistan's nuclear programme.

October 1

Indian Foreign Minister, Dinesh Singh, proposed a dialogue with Pakistan to promote a climate of stability in the region. He said in the UN General Assembly that "wisdom lies in

overcoming conflicts with a positive vision animated by peace and amity and in creating the necessary confidence and will for peace among countries and people.”

Oct 4

Pakistan’s officials in Islamabad handed over to the Indian High Commissioner relief goods for the earthquake victims of the western India state of Maharashtar.

Oct 12

Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, Salman Khursheed, said in New Delhi that India hoped the United States would not back Pakistan’s effort to introduce a resolution over Kashmir in the UN General Assembly on the pretext of human rights violations.

Oct 15

Pakistan asked India to let the people of Kashmir determine their destiny and pledged, on its part, to take such steps that the Security Council deemed necessary for conducting such a referendum. The offer came as a spontaneous response by the Pakistani delegate, Munir Akram, to an Indian charge that Pakistan’s laws did not allow the people of Azad Kashmir to exercise their right of self-determination.

Oct 17

The Government of Pakistan strongly condemned the arson carried out by India forces against the Hazratbal Shrine and called on the India government to immediately lift the siege of the shrine and repair the damage inflicted on the main prayer hall and other parts of the premises.

Oct 18

India expelled two Pakistani diplomats and two members of its mission on charges of indulging in espionage.

Oct 19

A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad refuted the Indian charge that four members of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, and Consulate General in Bombay, were involved in espionage and linked to the Hazratbal incident. The spokesman clarified that the expulsion of Pakistanis followed the expulsion of four Indian officials from Pakistan on 18 October.

Indian Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao felicitated Ms Benazir Bhutto on assuming the premiership of Pakistan and suggested to her that bilateral discussions be commenced in the spirit of the Simla Agreement for normalizing relations between the two countries.

Oct 20

Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, in a message to the Indian Prime Minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, expressed her government's willingness to engage in serious and purposeful discussions on the Jammu and Kashmir issue with India. She further said that Pakistan attached the highest priority to the establishment of normal and tension free relations with India.

Oct 28

Foreign Minister, Sardar Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari, said that lifting of the siege of Hazratbal shrine, reduction in security forces in Indian-held Kashmir and an end to repressive measures were the prerequisites for holding talks with India on the Kashmir issue.

Oct 30

India accused the United States of abandoning its previous even-handed policy on South Asia to favour Pakistan in the dispute over Kashmir.

November 7

The Pakistan Army denied an Indian report that three of its soldiers were killed by the Indian paramilitary troops on the Line of Control dividing Kashmir. "No such clash has taken place between the troops of the two countries", an army spokesman said commenting on the report by United News of India (UNI) news agency.

Nov 24

Pakistan denied reports of the existence of any secret agreement between the Prime Minister of Pakistan and India during the Simla Conference in July 1972 and termed them as "baseless and malicious allegations". Referring to reports recently published in Indian newspapers alleging that during the Simla Conference in 1972, the Prime Minister of Pakistan and India had reached a secret agreement on converting the Line of Control in Kashmir into an international boundary, a

Foreign Office spokesman said that no such secret agreement, pact or understanding was reached.

Pakistan and India will resume bilateral talks at the Foreign Secretary level from 1 January, 1994 in Islamabad, for resolving their differences, including the Kashmir issue, a Foreign spokesman said in Islamabad.

US State Department sources welcomed the announcement in New Delhi that Pakistan and India had agreed to resume talks on Kashmir after a lapse of nearly a year.

Nov 27

India expressed its displeasure to the United States on the move to repeal the Pressler Amendment and showed concern that the new law would pave the way for resumption of American military aid to Pakistan. The Indian reaction to the move by the Clinton administration to do away the country-specific Pressler Amendment was conveyed to the Secretary of State, Warren Christopher, by the Indian Ambassador, Sidhartha Shankar Ray, during their first ever meeting in Washington.

December 4

Foreign Minister, Sardar Assef Ahmed Ali, said that he had useful discussions with his Indian counterpart, Dinesh Singh, on all bilateral issues including Kashmir.

Dec 16

A Foreign Office spokesman welcomed India's reported willingness to open its nuclear facilities for inspection and termed it a "major breakthrough".

A Foreign Office spokesman said that violations of the Line of Control by the Indian Forces had increased since past several weeks. Pakistan called upon the international community to use its influence with India to stop firing across the Line of Control in Kashmir which had resulted in the killing of 600 people since 1990.

Dec 28

Replying to an adjournment motion in the Senate, the Minister for Interior, Naseerullah Khan Babar, said that the reduction of Indian Security Forces by at least one division in

occupied Kashmir was a precondition for holding Prime Minister level talks with India.

1994

January 1

Indian Foreign Secretary J. N. Dixit, talking to newsmen in Islamabad, admitted that Kashmir was an outstanding issue between Pakistan and India and had been recognized so in Article 6 of the Simla Agreement.

Jan 2

Pakistan and India began formal talks in Islamabad on the Kashmir issue after over thirty years. Foreign Secretary Shahryar M. Khan told *Dawn* that Kashmir had been discussed as a dispute between the two countries for the first time in three decades. According to diplomatic sources, India wanted Pakistan to adopt a “step by step” approach to resolve the Kashmir issue.

Indian Foreign Secretary, J. N. Dixit, called on President, Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari, in Islamabad and discussed with him matters of mutual interest. The President told Mr. Dixit that Pakistan was very keen to see a just and honourable solution of Kashmir problem but there existed a great deal of anguish over the suppression of human rights in the Indian-held Kashmir.

Indian Foreign Secretary, J. N. Dixit, called on Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, in Karachi. Prime Minister reaffirmed Pakistan’s position on Kashmir and asked Mr. Dixit to take visible steps regarding improvement of human rights situation in the India-held Kashmir.

Jan 3

Pakistan and India failed to make any headway in their foreign secretary-level talks on Kashmir. According to a brief statement issued at the end of the talks, both the sides reiterated the need to engage in a meaningful dialogue with a view to addressing all outstanding issues.

Jan 24

Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, R. L. Bhatia, announced that India would send a set of proposals to Pakistan seeking a rational and peaceful solution to the lingering Kashmir problem.

Jan 27

Foreign Secretary, Shaharyar M. Khan, said, while briefing the press in Islamabad, that Pakistan did not have nuclear weapons and therefore to make an agreement with India not to strike first was a grave contradiction.

Jan 30

The Government of Pakistan categorically rejected the assertion which appeared in the Indian press that a rocket attack by Pakistan troops took place in a border township of Poonch.

February 4

The Government of Pakistan strongly protested against the personal attack on Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, by the Indian President. "This personal attack was not only unwarranted but is in violation of the norms relating to civilised conduct between sovereign states", said a Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad.

Feb 9

India is fast emerging as the "Sickman of Asia" commented a Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad, while strongly protesting against the venomous attack on Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, by the Indian President and Minister of State for External Affairs.

Feb 19

Pakistan responded to the six non-conveyed by the Government of India on 24 January, although it had serious doubts about India's sincerity, a Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad. Pakistan handed over two non-papers to India concerning the core issue of Kashmir and the modalities of holding a plebiscite in the Indian-held Kashmir.

Feb 22

The Indian Parliament in a resolution passed unanimously by both the houses asked Pakistan to vacate "the area of the

Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir” which according to it Pakistan has occupied through aggression.

Feb 23

A Foreign Office spokesman reacting to Indian President’s Address to Parliament said: “The Government of India must stop its persistent resort to escapism and instead acknowledge the reality of the rejection of Indian rule by the people of Kashmir”.

March 4

It was reported that the Indian police arrested four alleged Pakistan intelligence operative in New Delhi.

Mar 5

According to an official statement, Pakistan described as baseless the Indian claim to have arrested four Pakistani spies in Delhi.

Mar 9

India welcomed Pakistan’s withdrawal of a resolution tabled at the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva condemning the human rights situation in the disputed State of Kashmir. Indian Minister for External Affairs, Dinesh Singh, said “we hope Pakistan will now be ready to discuss all our differences bilaterally.”

Mar 19

Pakistan decided to close down its Consulate in Bombay with immediate effect. The India High Commissioner, S. K. Lamba, was called to the Foreign Office in Islamabad and informed about the decision.

Mar 21

A spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs described Pakistan’s decision to close down its Consulate in Bombay as a “negative action”, not “conducive to good neighbourly relations”.

April 11

Indian Prime Minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, warned that tensions on the subcontinent would escalate if the United States went ahead and delivered F-16 fighter planes to Pakistan.

Apr 20

According to a Foreign Office Spokesman, Pakistan had not received any proposal for a meeting either at the summit or ministerial level with India.

May 18

Pakistanis traveling to India will henceforth have their papers scrutinized by the Indian police, a Foreign Office spokesman, said in Islamabad. “After the Bombay blast incident, the harassment of Pakistani nationals in India has gone up considerably”, the spokesman added.

The Indian High Commission refuted the statement of an official spokesman that Pakistani nationals visiting India were being harassed and hundreds of them had been arrested. A press release of the Commission said, “This information is without any basis. There has been no change in respect of travel regulations for Pakistani nationals visiting India, which are in line with the India-Pakistan visa agreement.”

May 28

Addressing a select gathering in San Francisco, President, Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari, said that the Indian military build up had created a dangerous situation for its neighbours, and an accidental war remains a possibility.

May 30

In an interview to *Khaleej Times*, the Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, said that she was leaving the door open for talks with India on Kashmir. She, however, expressed her determination to internationalize the issue.

June 5

A Foreign Office spokesman, expressing Pakistan’s serious concern over the final trial launch of the Prithvi missile by India, reported the warning to the International community that India’s deployment of Prithvi and development of longer range Agni missiles would lead to an arms race in South Asia.

Jun 15

Pakistan strongly condemned India for its ceasefire violations along the Line of Control in Kashmir.

Jun 18

President, Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari, talking to a group of Pakistani journalists in Islamabad, said that India's development of Prithvi missile was "country specific" and targeted Pakistan considering its range and objectives.

Jun 25

According to *The Time of India*, India carried out strategic deployment of a regiment's strength of Prithvi tactical battlefield support missiles on its border with Pakistan.

Jun 29

Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan S. K. Lambah, speaking to reporters at the Japanese Civil Defence Day reception in Islamabad, said that India had not deployed its Prithvi missiles as it was under trial.

The Government of Pakistan lodged a protest with New Delhi over what was described as "narco-offensive", a new front opened by the Indian Government by sending through its agents on the Pakistan-India border a chemical known as acetic anhydride, which was used in converting opium into heroin.

October 13

Indian Foreign Secretary, Krish Srinivasan, at a meeting with foreign correspondents in New Delhi, turned down Pakistan's proposal for proximity talks under the aegis of the UN Secretary-General. He maintained that Pakistan and India had diplomatic relations with each other and as such there was no need for a third party to act as an interlocutor.

Oct 20

India rejected Pakistan's proposal for proximity talks on Kashmir and said it was ready for bilateral dialogue to discuss the entire gambit of issues between the two countries.

November 3

Ceasefire violations by the Indian Army on the Line of Control (LoC), dividing two parts of Kashmir, had increased rapidly and could lead to a "bigger conflict" between the two countries, said an Army spokesman in Azad Kashmir.

Nov 17

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed concern over the threat given in a recent statement by the Indian Minister of State for Home Affairs, Rajesh Pilot, that “If Pakistan were to stretch our patience beyond a limit, there will be no Tashkent or Simla Agreement. It will be a fight to the finish”. The spokesman said that such threats would only enhance the tension between Pakistan and India.

India failed to block a resolution jointly sponsored by Pakistan and Bangladesh in the First Committee of the UN General Assembly, which called for the establishment of a nuclear weapon free-zone in South Asia. The resolution was adopted with 140 votes, with 9 abstentions and India, Bhutan and Mauritania casting negative votes.

Nov 20

Pakistan rejected Indian Prime Minister, Narsimha Rao’s, invitation to Islamabad for bilateral talks on contentious issues because of New Delhi’s insincerity to resolve the Kashmir dispute, said a Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad.

Nov 25

In an interview with *Dawn*, Indian Foreign Secretary, Krish Srinivasan, said that India was ready for talks with Pakistan on Kashmir issue with no preconditions, but would not accept any “pre-determined” solution of the problem.

Nov 30

Indian Foreign Secretary, Krish Srinivasan, said in New Delhi that recent Indian proposal for bilateral talks with Pakistan had been turned down by the latter.

1995

January 4

The Indian Consulate General was sealed in Karachi and its 18 staff members left for New Delhi via Bombay with their families.

Jan 13

Indian Prime Minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, said in New Delhi that India would accept the US help in settling its dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir, but that the two countries would eventually have to resolve differences themselves.

Jan 14

India asked Pakistan to withdraw 15 staff members from the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi.

Jan 16

India rejected preconditions for resumption of talks with Pakistan and said that its offer for dialogue was still open.

Jan 20

According to Press Trust of India, India blamed Pakistan for stalled dialogue and expressed its readiness to resume unconditional talks on disputes between the two countries.

March 9

Indian High Commission in Islamabad, rejected allegations of its involvement in the recent killings of two Americans in Karachi.

Mar 16

Responding to allegations made by Indian State Minister, R. L. Bhatia, a Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman described these allegations as false and clarified that 117 Indian nationals were undergoing imprisonment for their being involved in criminal activities and there were no prisoners of war.

April 10

Indian Prime Minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, said in New Delhi that India was ready to resume talks with Islamabad without any preconditions.

Apr 15

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Pranab Mukherjee, warned of a potential arms race in the subcontinent if Washington lifted curbs on supplying US warplanes to Pakistan.

Apr 18

Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, said in Islamabad, that Pakistan was ready for substantive talks with India on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

Apr 19

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Pranab Mukherjee, said in New Delhi that he was ready for talks with Pakistan at any place, any time but the upcoming SAARC summit was not the forum for such bilateral discussions.

Apr 21

Indian Prime Minister, P. V. Narsimha Rao, addressing the combined commanders conference in New Delhi, charged Pakistan with continued anti-Indian activities and asked Indian armed forces to remain on guard. He further said that Pakistan did not respond to India's offer for a bilateral dialogue to resolve all outstanding issues. However, he said that India would continue with its quest for normalization of relations with Pakistan.

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Pranab Mukherjee, said in New Delhi that India would be forced to adopt a counter-strategy if a US freeze on the sale of F-16 fighter jets to Pakistan was lifted. He added that India had expressed its deep concern to the United States authorities on the proposed review of the Pressler Amendment.

May 23

Pakistan rejected Indian charges of its involvement in the recent burning of shrine and town of Charar Sharief in the Indian-held Kashmir.

May 25

The Indian Minister for External Affairs, Pranab Mukherjee, concluded his Washington visit with the warning that India would match Pakistan's increased defence capability if the blocked F-16 aircraft were delivered to Islamabad by the United States.

May 30

President, Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, accused India of pushing Pakistan towards an expensive and non-productive missile race but said that Islamabad was in a position to counter this Indian threat. "The Prithvi missile can reach any Pakistan city and India can hardly use this missile against any other country", he told foreign reporters in Islamabad.

Pakistan was ready to discuss the Kashmir issue with India bilaterally, but such talks must be meaningful, the visiting envoy of Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, N.D. Khan, told a group of journalists in Dhaka.

June 11

Foreign Minister, Sardar Assef Ahmad Ali, in Islamabad, indicated that Pakistan would go ahead with indigenous missile production programme if India deployed Prithvi missile on the borders.

Jun 12

A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad expressed serious concern over Indian military build-up in Kashmir and called upon India to stop unprovoked firing along the Line of Control.

Jun 22

Pakistan warned that any act of hot pursuit across the border by Indian forces would endanger the security of the entire region. In a harsh reaction to the recent statement of Indian Minister, Rajesh Pilot, and Foreign Secretary G.N. Dixit, the Foreign Office spokesman said that Pakistan “regrets the mind set of some of Indian leaders and diplomats who appear intent on issuing naked and veiled threats.”

Jun 26

India named one of its representatives to the United Nations as Ambassador to Pakistan in a reshuffle of its top-level diplomatic corps. A spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs announced Satish Chandra as the next High Commissioner to Islamabad.

Jun 27

The Government of Pakistan regretted the incidents of manhandling of an official of the Pakistan High Commission Ibrahim Awan, in New Delhi. The Pakistan official was physically assaulted and maltreated by the Indian police while travelling from Amritsar to New Delhi on 25 June.

President, Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, said that Indian nuclear arsenal was geared towards the sole purpose of gatecrashing into the club of so-called major powers bullying

and blackmailing all the way. He was addressing the faculty and students of Command and Staff College in Quetta.

July 12

President, Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, talking to the outgoing High Commissioner of India, S. K. Lambah, said in Islamabad that Pakistan was genuinely concerned about Indian missile programmes which multiplied tensions in the region and increased threat perception in Pakistan. He added that both Pakistan and India should avoid any armed race in the region.

Jul 16

The Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, Salman Khurshid, expressed India's concern over the violence in Karachi and said it could cause instability in the region. He, however, said that it was Pakistan's internal matter.

August 6

Indian Prime Minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, stressed the need for keeping Pakistan-India dialogue going. He was responding to questions put to him by newsmen accompanying him on way back from Malaysia after a four-day visit to the country.

Aug 15

Foreign Minister, Sardar Assef Ahmed Ali, accused the Indian Prime Minister, P. V. Narsimha Rao, of indulging in a "slandorous attack" by alleging Pakistan's involvement in the killing of the abducted Norwegian tourist in Indian-held Kashmir.

Aug 17

The Pakistan High Commissioner in New Delhi sent a protest note to Indian Ministry for External Affairs and also lodged a report with the Indian police, after the Indian intelligence agents harassed and manhandled the officials of the Pakistan High Commission and the members of their families on the eve of the 49th Independence Day of Pakistan.

Aug 26

Indian rejected allegations by Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, that Indian intelligence agencies were helping the kidnapers of five Western hostages. Indian Home Minister, Shankar

Rao Chavan, described Bhutto's allegation as "total falsehood and told Parliament that New Delhi would take up the issue with Islamabad.

Aug 28

Indian Prime Minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, had agreed to endorse Pakistan's proposal to convene a five-nation conference for nuclear non-proliferation in the South Asian region. This was disclosed by the two visiting US Senators Arlen Specter and Hank Brown while talking to newsmen in Islamabad.

India denied that it was ready to participate in a proposed five-nation conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia, as suggested by two US Senators Arlen Specter and Hank Brown in Islamabad. "There is absolutely no truth or substance in the report", a spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs said in New Delhi.

Aug 31

President, Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari, explicitly accused India of being "fully behind the terrorist activities" in Karachi, and said the drug mafia and some political groups, too, were responsible for aggravating the situation.

September 4

The Indian Home Minister, S. B. Chavan, held Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) responsible for the assassination of the Indian Punjab Chief Minister, Beant Singh, and asked the Minister for External Affairs to take up the matter with Islamabad. Mr. Chavan made this allegation in an exclusive interview with the *Economic Times*.

The Government of Pakistan strongly condemned the "ridiculous, unfounded and extremely irresponsible statement" made by Indian Home Minister, S. B. Chavan. In a statement, the Foreign Office said "The statement is an outrageous ploy to conceal the obvious serious flaws in the security given to the chief minister of Indian Punjab, either because of incompetence or because of an internal conspiracy."

Sep 15

The United States Defence Department officials released a report in Washington on conventional military balance in the South Asian subcontinent. According to the report, India

enjoyed a two-to-one advantage over Pakistan but the release of Pakistan's blocked military equipment would not tilt that balance in its favour.

Sep 25

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Pranab Mukherjee, called upon Pakistan to strive for a bilateral dialogue with India to resolve the outstanding issues between the two countries instead of starting an arms race in the subcontinent.

October 2

Chairman of the Kashmir Committee of the National Assembly, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, said in London, that it was the moral responsibility of the United Nations to resolve the Kashmir conflict as soon as possible. Without the Kashmir issue being part of the agenda, no talks between Pakistan and India could be meaningful.

Oct 4

Foreign Minister, Sardar Assef Ahmad Ali, while speaking at a dinner hosted in his honour by Pakistan's Ambassador to the US, Maleeha Lodhi, said in Washington, that Pakistan had the capacity to adequately counter the "Prithvi" missile deployed by India.

Oct 14

Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, accused India of fueling factional fighting in Kabul.

Oct 19

Pakistan rejected Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's irate remarks in response to Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's reference to Kashmiri people's right to self determination in the 11th Non-Aligned Summit in Cartagena.

Oct 26

Indian Home Minister, S. B. Chevan, came out with a blistering attack on the US administration, accusing it of "aiding, training and providing assistance" to Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) for carrying out subversive activities in some neighbouring countries, including India.

November 23

According to a senior naval official in Karachi, an Indian reconnaissance aircraft violated Pakistan's air space which

was detected by the crew of a Pakistan Navy surface ship near Ormara. He said that “we are lodging a protest with India over this gross violation.”

Nov 29

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Pranab Mukherjee, addressing the Parliament’s upper house, expressed concern over the US assessment that Pakistan was not involved in the ongoing popular uprising in Kashmir.

December 6

Foreign Minister, Sardar Assef Ahmad Ali, said that he could not understand India’s unhappiness with a recent improvement in Pakistan-US ties. The Foreign Minister was commenting on New Delhi’s reaction to Washington’s easing of military and economic sanctions against Pakistan.

Dec 16

Pakistan took serious notice of the reports that India was preparing for conducting a nuclear test, saying it would jeopardize peace and stability in the region. “The nuclear weapons test by India constitutes a setback to non-proliferation efforts in South Asia and it would jeopardize peace and stability in the region”, a Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad.

Dec 18

The Parliamentary Secretary of Foreign Affairs, George Clement, expressed concern over the reports that India intends to carry out a nuclear test in Rajasthan. He said that consequences of such a test would pose a threat to security and peace of South Asia.

Dec 20

Pakistan threatened that it would respond to the Indian missile programme within the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and stated that Islamabad had “no reason” to accept the Indian denial of the American press reports that it was preparing its second nuclear explosion at Pokharan in Rajasthan, close to Pakistan’s Sindh border.

Foreign Minister, Sardar Assef Ahmad Ali, said at a new briefing in Islamabad, that he found little credibility in the statement of Indian Minister for External Affairs, Pranab

Mukherjee, that India had no intention of developing a nuclear weapon. India had then often shifted its position on the nuclear and other such issues.

Dec 21

Pakistan called upon the international community, particularly, big powers, to stop India from resuming nuclear testing. A Foreign Office spokesman told the weekly press briefing in Islamabad, "It is our hope that international community, particularly the major powers who have been endeavoring to promote the cause of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament would do everything to prevent India from resuming nuclear testing."

The Foreign Office said that if India thought that it could gain any advantage over Pakistan by developing short and medium range missiles, then India must know that such an advantage would not be allowed because Pakistan armed forces were fully capable of defending Pakistan's interests and territorial integrity.

Clarifying the Foreign Minister's press briefing in Islamabad, the Foreign Office said that the Foreign Minister was categorical in his statement that Pakistan, while staying within MTCR would give a matching response to any Indian advances in developing or acquiring missiles.

Dec 27

According to a statement by Foreign Office, Pakistan and India had decided to exchange lists of nuclear installations and facilities to update each other's information about these facilities. The exchange would take place on 1 January, 1996. Indian Minister, S.B. Chavan, said in Pune that Pakistan's military intelligence could be suspected of organizing last week's mysterious airdrop of weapons over eastern India. Mr. Chavan told reporters that the "needle of suspicion" pointed towards Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI).

Foreign Minister, Sardar Assef Ahmad Ali, expressed surprise and resentment over the statement of the Indian Home Minister, S. B. Chavan, that the "needle of suspicion" for the mysterious airdrops of weapons over eastern India pointed towards Pakistan's Inter Services Intelligence

Agency. Terming the Indian minister's statement as baseless and irresponsible, the Foreign Minister stated that it had regrettably become the irresistible habit of the Indian leadership to blame Pakistan for their ills.

Dec 28

Ministry of Foreign Affairs debunked the Indian Home Minister, S. B. Chavan's allegation of arms airdrop and asserted that such unfounded and malicious allegations against Pakistan clearly indicated that "hawks which want to propagate India-Pakistan tensions are flying high in India."

A Foreign Office spokesman rejected Mr. Chavan's allegation that a Pakistan's security agency (ISI) was involved in "mysterious airdrop of sophisticated arms (in northeast India) last week to help terrorist activities. The spokesman said such were familiar ploy of Indian officials and media to use Pakistan as a scapegoat for its domestic problems.

An Air India Dubai-bound flight carrying 179 passengers and crew members made an emergency landing at Quaid-i-Azam International Airport at Karachi following a bomb threat.

Dec 30

India ruled out a war with Pakistan but accused it of being out to destabilize it. Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, R. L. Bhatia, said there was no possibility of war between Pakistan and India but alleged that Pakistan was a "terrorist state", out to destabilize India.

Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, said Pakistan would not open trade with India without ensuring an even playing field for its own industry. She said this while talking to newsmen in Islamabad.

1996

January 1

According to official sources in Islamabad, Pakistan and India exchanged lists of their nuclear installations and facilities.

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Pranab Mukherjee, welcomed in New Delhi Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto's statement that she was ready to resume dialogue with India to resolve the Kashmir issue.

Jan 15

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Pranab Mukherjee, talking to newsmen in New Delhi, said that India was ready to resume bilateral talks with Pakistan stalled since January 1994 to resolve a host of irritants including Kashmir dispute. He welcomed Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto's statement that Islamabad was keen on further dialogue with New Delhi. He ruled out tripartite talks or any third party role on bilateral issues.

Jan 16

A Foreign Office spokesman commenting on Indian Minister for External Affairs, Pranab Mukherjee's statement expressing his country's readiness to resume a dialogue without any preconditions said that Pakistan was willing for talks with India on the Jammu and Kashmir issue but its continuing policy of repression in Indian-held Kashmir had frustrated our efforts for resumption of a dialogue.

Jan 19

A Foreign Office spokesman commenting on India's announcement of testing a long-range Prithvi missile before 27 January, said that India's action would add to the international and, particularly, to the regional concern about proliferation and escalation.

Jan 20

Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, speaking at Tokyo's Gakushuin University, called on Indian Prime Minister P. V. Narasimaha Rao, to hold a summit with her. "Even as India prepares for still another nuclear explosion, I challenge Prime Minister Rao to join me here, in Japan, to say "no" to a nuclear future." She further said that we do not lack the will to negotiate non-proliferation. All we lack is a negotiating partner."

Jan 23

Pakistan's Permanent Representative to Geneva, Munir Akram, during a UN conference on disarmament, said that Pakistan expected categorical assurances that India would not

carry out any nuclear test. He warned that a test would certainly subvert the possibility of concluding the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in the near future.

Jan 26

Pakistan's Ambassador to the UN, Ahmad Kamal, warned the international community of terrible consequences if India succeeded in upgrading its nuclear armament by conducting another nuclear test. On the reported Indian preparations for its second nuclear explosion, he said that another nuclear explosion by India would aggravate the situation in South Asia to the extreme and would destabilize the whole region.

Jan 30

Foreign Minister, Sardar Assef Ahmed Ali, issued a stern warning to India to desist from flexing its nuclear muscle and indulging in shrill rhetoric against Pakistan because such adventurous and dangerous policies could backfire.

Jan 31

President Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, in an interview to Reuters in Islamabad, said that Pakistan might be forced to build its own missiles if India continued its missile programmes. He maintained that "Pakistan will do whatever it can to respond for our own security because the induction of the Prithvi missile will create a very serious and a new threat perception for Pakistan."

February 2

A Foreign Office spokesman expressed concern over reports that India would give surface-to-surface Prithvi missile to its army. "The induction of Prithvi missiles into Indian army would be a threat to peace and security in the region and would escalate the armament race", he said.

Pakistan's High Commissioner to India, Riaz Khokar, was summoned to the Indian Foreign Office to express resentment over greeting cards sent by President Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari to Indian leaders which carried a photograph of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Feb 3

Federal Minister for Defence, Aftab Shahban Mirani, while talking to journalists in Mardan, ruled out the possibility of

war between Pakistan and India in the wake of development of border tension in Kashmir.

Feb 4

Foreign Minister, Sardar Assef Ahmed Ali, while talking to journalists in Lahore, said that by testing the Prithvi missile, India had also forced Pakistan to make missiles, and set in motion a new arms race. He said that Pakistan would respond remaining within the parameters of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and that it would not accept pressure from any country, including the United States, as it had the right to take steps to safeguard its national security.

Feb 13

Leader of the Opposition, Nawaz Sharif, while addressing the prestigious conference on nuclear non-proliferation hosted by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, proposed a four-point interim nuclear arms control agreement for South Asia. Mr. Sharif suggested that the interim agreement should accept Pakistan's need to have a sufficient nuclear deterrent against India.

Feb 15

The Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan, Satish Chandra, was summoned to the Foreign Office by Foreign Secretary, Najmuddin A. Shaikh, and conveyed Pakistan's protest against what appeared to be a diplomatic misrepresentation at the inaugural ceremony of the Cricket World Cup at Calcutta on 11 February, when the universally recognized disputed State of Jammu and Kashmir was projected on the worldwide televised laser show as part of India.

Feb 18

Foreign Minister, Sardar Assef Ahmed Ali, while talking to news men in Islamabad, said that India was preparing to undertake a thermo-nuclear test to match it with its missile technology requiring warheads. He said that the apprehension was based on intelligence reports which Islamabad had been able to gather from its own as well as foreign sources. Indian Home Secretary, K. Padmanabhaiah, accused Pakistan of plotting terrorist attacks aimed at destabilizing India,

following the arrest of a Swiss national and an Iranian with a huge cache of weapons.

Feb 26

Indian President, Shankar Dayal Sharma, in his speech to a joint session of parliament urged Pakistan to avoid the path of confrontation with India and warned that the rivalry between the two neighbours could spark off an arms race in South Asia. The Government of Pakistan categorically rejected the accusations and unfounded assertions made by Indian authorities about Pakistan's alleged support to terrorism in India.

Feb 28

Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources, Anwar Saifullah Khan, said in Islamabad, that Pakistan had decided to allow India to get Iranian gas across Pakistan.

Feb 29

Ministry of Foreign Affairs commenting on the reported increase of up to 10 per cent in the Indian defence budget during the coming fiscal year maintained that such a step would only go to augment the unfavorable military balance for Pakistan and would jeopardize its security.

March 12

Foreign Minister, Sardar Assef Ahmed Ali, expressed grave concern over India's increased belligerence, and maintained if India went ahead with its nuclear test, Pakistan would be forced to take retaliatory measures for its protection.

Mar 18

While addressing the Bar Association of Muzaffarabad, Foreign Minister, Sardar Assef Ahmad Ali, said that Pakistan was ready to hold talks with India even under the Simla Agreement for peaceful resolution of the Kashmir issue. He, however, regretted that India was not sincere in seeking a meaningful dialogue.

Mar 28

A Foreign Office spokesman refuted the Indian Prime Minister, P.V. Narasimaha Rao's charge of Pakistan's interference in the Indian-held Kashmir and demanded that instead of holding a farce elections in the disputed State, the Indian government should respond positively to Pakistan's

repeated offers of a meaningful dialogue over Kashmir that could pave the way for a fair and impartial plebiscite in the Indian-held Kashmir.

Mar 31

Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, warned that India's second nuclear test would have tragic consequences for the subcontinent. Addressing a dinner hosted in honour of the Formation Commanders of the Pakistan Army at the Prime Minister House, Ms Bhutto said, "in recent months, our diplomatic efforts have focused on making the international community realize the implications of India's nuclear programme and its highly ambitious projects for the production and deployment of nuclear capable missiles."

May 1

A spokesman of Indian Ministry for External Affairs, termed the observations made by Pakistan's High Commissioner to India, Riaz Khokhar, in an interview with India Abroad News Service (IANS) as "unacceptable, provocative and ... an interference in India's internal affairs". Mr. Khokhar was summoned to the Ministry by Foreign Secretary of India, Salman Haider, and was told that New Delhi had taken strong exception to his remarks "which are not in keeping with the status of a foreign representative in India".

Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, while giving an interview to Cable News Network (CNN) in Islamabad, said that by holding sham elections in Indian-held Kashmir, India was deceiving the world and this was going to add fuel to the fire, Kashmiri leadership had rejected elections in the occupied Valley and no well-known figure was taking part in the elections.

May 2

While speaking at the National Defence College in Islamabad, Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, said that "Pakistan can not stop its nuclear programme without a regional nuclear regime nor will lower its guard against the Indian threat. We can safeguard our sovereignty only by keeping our (nuclear) options open".

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Pranab Mukherjee, ruled out the expulsion of the Pakistan's High Commissioner to

India, Riaz Khokhar, from New Delhi, for saying that the Indian authorities would rig elections in Indian-held Kashmir.

May 4

Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, while talking to foreign correspondents in Islamabad, categorically stated that Pakistan would not sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) if India refused to do so because a unilateral step would send the “wrong signal” to India and would take Pakistani people deeply insecure.

May 9

In Stockholm, Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, directly held India Responsible for the latest bombings and other chronic political violence in Pakistan and said, “It is to turn the world attention from the ongoing farce that is called democratic elections in Kashmir”.

May 16

Foreign Minister, Sardar Assef Ahmed Ali, rejected the Indian claims over Azad Jammu and Kashmir and said “Kashmir is an international dispute under UN Charter and India is illegally occupying Jammu and Kashmir”.

May 18

Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, while talking to newsmen in Gilgit, felicitated newly elected Indian Prime Minister. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and said. “I would like to congratulate Mr. Vajpayee on his victory and hope that he will give the whole situation, in the region, a review. I also hope that he will take initiative to put Indo-Pak talks back on the track”. She also called upon the Indian government to abandon the Plan to hold elections in Muslim majority areas in the Indian-held Kashmir and said that India should hold dialogue with All Parties Hurriyet Conference (APHC) leadership to pave way for the resolution of the issue.

May 19

In New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, denied that his Hindu nationalist government would establish a theocratic state and pledged to improve relations with Pakistan.

May 22

Pakistan condemned an Indian accusation that it was involved in a car bombing that killed 28 people in New Delhi on 21 May. The statement made by the Government of Pakistan said that Pakistan repeatedly condemned terrorism in any form of manifestation. It added that India could not mislead world opinion on electoral fraud being enacted in Indian-held Kashmir by claiming that the New Delhi blast was an attempt to hinder the poll process in Kashmir.

May 23

Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, said in Abbottabad that Pakistan could not ignore the threat from India's nuclear programme as New Delhi could trigger a nuclear warhead on a three minute notice.

May 24

In an address to Parliament, Indian President, Shankar Dayal Sharma, accused Pakistan of carrying out cross-border terrorism and said that India's first right-wing Hindu government would build up a military arsenal to upgrade national security.

Activists of India's former ruling Congress Party clashed with police near the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi and accused Islamabad of staging two bomb attacks which killed 35 people.

May 31

Prime Minister, designate of India, H.D. Deve Gowda, said in Bangalore, that he would take steps to ease tension between Pakistan and India.

June 3

Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, said that Pakistan and India should endeavour to resolve their differences with mutual respect and a firm adherence to internationally established principles. In her felicitation message to the Indian Premier H.D. Deve Gowda, on his assumption of office, she said that the two countries should resolve the disputes and reduce tension that had unfortunately vitiated relations between the two countries.

Jun 4

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Inder Kumar Gujral, said in New Delhi, that India's response to Prime Minister Benazir Bhuttos's latest offer for resumption of talks would be "helpful". Press Trust of India (PTI) quoted Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto as saying, "I would like to reiterate our offer of talks aimed at the settlement of the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir and other outstanding issues between our two countries".

Jun 9

Indian Prime Minister, H.D. Deve Gowda, in a letter addressed to Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, released by the Indian Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi, proposed reviving high-level talks with Pakistan. Saying there was historic opportunity to pull down barriers dividing long-time foes. "My government stands really to work, together with your government, to address all issues of mutual concern", the Indian Prime Minister said.

Jun 25

Pakistan Permanent Representative to Geneva, Munir Akram, warned that India's objections to a global nuclear test ban treaty could torpedo agreement at the 61-nation disarmament conference in Geneva where delegates have to conclude a draft document by the end of the week. He said that the test ban treaty would be "stillborn" if India, one of the threshold nuclear nations, did not sign.

Jun 29

The Indian Ministry of External Affairs, commenting on Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's Address regarding the elections in Azad Kashmir, said that Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, had sent confusing diplomatic signals with a hard hitting speech that followed hard on the heels of a recent peace overture". It further said "The tone of this Address was at variance with the letter sent to our PM", referring to Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda. In a broadcast over State Radio and Television. Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, said that observers, international teams, representatives of political parties would be free to monitor voting for the 40 of the 48

seats in the Azad Kashmir assembly. She further said that she wanted to give them this message, “Come and see what is real democracy, come and see the difference between freedom and slavery, come and see the gap between the real and sham”. That seemed to be implicit criticism of recent parliamentary elections in Indian-held Kashmir.

July 2

Indian Minister for External Affairs Inder Kumar Gujral, during a meeting with Pakistan High Commissioner Riaz A. Khokar in New Delhi, said that the stalled dialogue between Pakistan and India would be resumed at an early date.

Jul 9

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Inder Kumar Gujral, in an interview to *Khaleej Times* in New Delhi, said that “I want to open a new chapter in Indo-Pak relations. I look to the future with hope and optimism and, therefore, will not like to comment on the historical role of anybody else on either side.

Jul 10

Foreign Minister, Sardar Assef Ahmed Ali, talking to newsmen in Islamabad, said that Pakistan would respond to India’s offer for resumption of talks within the next 10 days after necessary domestic consultation.

Jul 15

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Inder Kumar Gujral, in a statement to Parliament, said that India was prepared to discuss the entire gamut of bilateral relations with Pakistan and even sign a non-aggression treaty.

Jul 21

Foreign Minister, Sardar Assef Ahmed Ali, said in Islamabad that Pakistan was ready to hold talks with India on all issues including Kashmir. He added that Pakistan had never rejected the option of dialogue, but according to him the ball was in India’s court.

Jul 27

Trading Corporation of Pakistan (TCP) signed a contract in New Delhi, with the Indian Sugar and General Industry Export-Import Corporation Limited (ISGIEC) for the supply of 15,000 tones of sugar. This was the biggest deal in a

financial year between the two countries since the partition of the subcontinent in 1947.

September 1

Minister for Interior, Naseerullah Khan Babar, claimed that the Government had substantial proof of India's involvement in recent terrorist attacks in Punjab and could take the matter to international community.

Replying to a question in the National Assembly, he said India had implicated Pakistan in various terrorist activities, including a bomb blast in Bombay, but could not prove its charge.

In an article titled "The politics of Identity In South Asia", Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, observed, "the political process in Pakistan accused India of training MQM activists and transforming them into terrorists.

Ms. Bhutto further observed, "South Asia will have a bleak future if such cross-border interference, masterminded by overgrown intelligence Services, continues. The political process will resolve MQM problem in Karachi and Indian interference will result only in injecting unavoidable tensions into inter-state relations".

Sep 2

According to a senior military official, a heavy exchange of fire took place between Pakistani and Indian troops at Siachen during the last few days, including a number of air violations by New Delhi in the area.

Sep 5

Indian Prime Minister, H.D. Deve Gowda, told newsmen in New Delhi that India would take all steps needed to tone up its security if Pakistan acquired sophisticated arms from the United States. He further said that "we know what Pakistan's game plan is. India is ready to face any eventuality".

Sep 7

At least four people were killed in scattered violence and heavy cross-border exchange of fire during occupied Kashmir's first state elections since an independence movement launched by the All-Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC) against Indian rule began six years ago. In

Islamabad, officials said that a “war like situation” existed along the Line of Control (LOC) as two sides traded artillery and machine-gun fire.

Sep 9

Pakistan reiterated that it would not block adoption of Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) but at the same time declared that its adherence to the treaty was possible only if India did the same. Official sources told a group of reporters in Islamabad that it is India which has so far blocked the adoption of CTBT.

Sep 12

Pakistan conceded that the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) as adopted at a special meeting of the UN General Assembly on 10 September in New York “brings no dividend to South Asia”. A statement read out by a Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad said, “We reserve the right to respond adequately to any nuclear escalation by India”.

Sep 13

President, Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari, reiterated that Pakistan would not sign the nuclear Test Ban Treaty unless India ratified the document. He told reporters in Kampala, “We agree with the treaty in principle and we shall sign the agreement the moment India signs because we have great security concerns over nuclear activities in our region”.

Sep 18

Indian High Commissioner, during a meeting in Karachi, with President, Federation of Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FPPCI) Senator Ilyas Ahmed Bilour, said that Pakistan would not be forced to grant India the Most Favoured Nation Status (MFN) under World Trade Organization (WTO) agreement, but could reciprocate the gesture when it feels convenient.

Sep 30

Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, accused Indian intelligence agencies of abducting one of its officials and detaining him for 16 hours illegally, while India declared the official Noor Mohammad Mattoo as Persona Non-Grata

(PNG) for alleged indulgence in activities “incompatible with his official status”.

October 14

According to the Press Trust of India (PTI), Indian Foreign Minister, Inder Kumar Gujral, said in New Delhi, that India wanted to resume high-level peace talks with Pakistan.

Oct 26

According to informed sources, a staffer of the Indian embassy, Ashok Kumar Wahi, was arrested in Islamabad when he was allegedly exchanging some sensitive information with a Pakistani contact, Mohammad Latif. Later he was handed over to an Indian embassy representative and was ordered to leave Pakistan within a week.

India ordered the expulsion of a Pakistani diplomat, Hafiz Mushtaq Ahmed Khoso, whom police had earlier detained and accused of acquiring secret documents on the Indian Navy from an Indian contact.

Oct 31

According to Press Trust of India, India warned that it would review the entire gamut of bilateral relations with Pakistan in case it failed to protect Indian diplomatic staff in Islamabad. The Indian move came after it expelled embassy staffer Ashok Kumar Wahi from Pakistan.

November 2

While talking to newsmen in Karachi, on arrival from New Delhi, after being expelled by the Indian authorities on alleged charges of espionage and acquiring secret documents on the Indian Navy from an Indian contact, Hafiz Mushataq Ahmed Khoso, an assistant in the information section of the Pakistan High Commission, termed the charges as baseless and said that the Pakistan High Commission termed the action of the “Indian intelligence agencies as totally unwarranted and deliberate provocation”.

Commenting on the reports emanating from New Delhi regarding the Protest lodged by the Indian Ministry for External Affairs, over the alleged manhandling and expulsion of one of its embassy personnel, a Foreign Office spokesman said that the concern expressed by them was inappropriate.

Nov 12

While commenting on caretaker Prime Minister, Malik Meraj Khalid's appeal to resume the stalled dialogue between Pakistan and India (since January 1994), a spokesman of the Indian Ministry for External Affairs said in New Delhi that India was ready to discuss contentious bilateral issues with Pakistan but urged Islamabad to prepare the right environment for it.

Nov 20

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Inder Kumar Gujral, said in New Delhi that India was keeping a close watch on Pakistan in case any rise in political and economic instability spilled over the border. He further said that it would be unrealistic for Pakistan's caretaker government to take any major initiative towards India before general elections in February.

Nov 30

While talking to newsmen in Agartala, Inspector General of Indian Border Security Force, R.K. Niyogi, blamed Pakistan for waging a "Proxy war" against India by helping secessionist insurgents of the northeastern states operation from Bangladesh. He further said that there was specific information that Pakistan's Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) had set up four camps in Bangladesh.

December 2

Indian Prime Minister, H.D. Deve Gowda, slammed Pakistan and alleged that New Delhi's efforts to cool tension had failed because of Islamabad's "negative attitude". Mr. Deve Gowda also said that Pakistan's alleged support to "terrorist and subversive activities" had further clouded bilateral relations.

Dec 3

Caretaker Foreign Minister, Sahibzada Yaqub Khan, told the Senate in Islamabad that Pakistan would not reverse its decision not to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) until "threats" to its security from India's nuclear missile programme were removed.

Dec 5

Replying to a two-day parliamentary debate on foreign policy in New Delhi, Indian Minister for External Affairs, Inder

Kumar Gujral, ruled out snapping diplomatic ties with Pakistan. During the debate, the members of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) had called for snapping ties with Pakistan.

Dec 8

In an interview to the Press Trust of India, (PTI) Prime Minister, H.D. Deve Gowda, said that recent instability in Pakistan was of no interest to New Delhi, adding that his government was keen on maintaining closer bilateral ties.

Dec 12

Pakistan's Foreign Secretary, Najmuddin A. Sheikh, at a news briefing at the Foreign Office in Islamabad, expressed serious concern on increase in allocation of Indian supplementary defence budget and deployment of missiles on borders. The Foreign Secretary said that Pakistan remained concerned on the production of Prithvi missiles which he described as Pakistan-specific. He further said that there had been no stoppage or reversal of the Indian programme of weapons of mass destruction and missiles for carrying them.

Dec 13

India ruled out any formal talks with Pakistan during the South Asian regional ministerial conference next week but confirmed that there would be contacts between the two sides, and of the seven-nation South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). It said, "There is nothing formal or official. It is but natural that there be informal interaction between the foreign ministers of India and Pakistan.

Dec 18

An Indian spokesman said in New Delhi that Pakistan and India had decided to make efforts to revive top-level contacts between the two countries which remained dormant since 1994. The suggestion came up during talks between Indian Minister for External Affairs, Inder Kumar Gujral, and his counterpart Sahibzada Yaqub Khan in New Delhi.

Dec 23

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce

and Industry (FPCCI) and the Federation of India Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) at the Federation House in New Delhi.

Commenting on a recent statement of Indian Minister for External Affairs, Inder Kumar Gujral, in which he had confirmed deployment of Prithvi missile, a Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad that Pakistan reserved its right to take “necessary measures” to counter the Indian threat to its security.

Dec 26

A Foreign Office spokesman denied that Pakistan was under US pressure to resume talks with India, keeping aside the Kashmir issue for the present and reiterated that Pakistan stood firm on its Kashmir policy and no change was contemplated under anyone’s instructions. He emphasized that the Kashmir issue would “form an important part of meaningful discussions” in talks with India whenever they took place.

Dec 27

Talking to newsmen in Srinagar, Indian Home Minister, Indrajit Gupta, said that India would continue fencing along border in Jammu sector with Pakistan. Mr. Gupta further said, “intermittent firing from across” the border continues and this “would not discourage India from fencing the borders in the Jammu region”.

1997

January 1

According to a Foreign Office spokesman, Pakistan warned that the development of a surface to air Trishul missile by India would escalate tension between the South Asian nations.

Jan 2

During a weekly briefing, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, expressed concern at the growing military cooperation between Israel and India stressing that both were

nuclear capable states and both have had historically messy relationship with their respective neighbouring countries.

Jan 16

Indian Ministry of Defence alleged that a pilotless Pakistan aircraft intruded into Indian airspace and the Indian air force fired at it after the aircraft entered Indian airspace over the western region of Bhuj.

Pakistan's High Commissioner to India, Riaz Khokhar, was summoned to the Indian Ministry of Foreign Affairs where New Delhi's official protest was conveyed to him over what it claimed the intrusion of its airspace by a pilotless plane.

Pakistan's Ministry of Defence, denied a claim by New Delhi, that a pilotless Pakistani aircraft had intruded into Indian airspace.

Jan 27

Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, while replying to a letter from his Indian Counterpart, H.D. Deve Gowda, congratulating him on his assumption of office, proposed foreign secretary level talks between Pakistan and India in March to pave the way for an early summit meeting. However, Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif emphasized that the talks would have to tackle the thorny issue of Kashmir.

March 1

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad that Pakistan was ready to settle the issue of demilitarization of Siachin in accordance with the Simla Agreement. He further said that Pakistan had reached an agreement with India on the Siachen issue in 1989, but regretted that New Delhi later reneged on it. According to a report of the United News of India (UNI), the Indian Minister for External Affairs, Inder Kumar Gujral, in a letter to his Pakistani counterpart, Gohar Ayub Khan, agreed to resume talks with Pakistan at the level of senior officials later this month.

Mar 6

The Foreign Office announced in Islamabad that foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India would meet in New Delhi from 28 to 31 March.

Mar 8

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Inder Kumar Gujral, said in New Delhi that talks with Pakistan from 28 to 31 March would address all issues of mutual concern.

Mar 10

The British Foreign Office Minister, Nicholas Bonsor, in a statement issued in London, welcomed the decision by Pakistan and India to resume wide-ranging talks that were suspended more than three years ago as relations between the regional rivals deteriorated. He said, "This is a positive step by the two governments on which we hope they can build further".

Mar 11

UN Secretary – General, Kofi Annan, expressed the hope that the forthcoming meeting between Pakistan and India "will pave the way for a meaningful dialogue aimed at resolving all outstanding issues between the two countries."

Mar 12

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Inder Kumar Gujral, said in New Delhi, that Indian Prime Minister, H. D. Dev Gowda would meet Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, during the SAARC summit scheduled to be held in Maldives this year. He gave no further details of the agenda for talks.

Mar 13

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Inder Kumar Gujral, said in New Delhi, that the forthcoming peace talks with Pakistan could benefit from the example set by New Delhi's border negotiations with China. He further said, "No two sovereign nations can agree 100 percent to other person's point of view".

Mar 15

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad, that Pakistan as a goodwill gesture would release 38 Indian children who were apprehended when boats trespassed into Pakistan's territorial waters. The spokesman further said that the "unilateral gesture" made on humanitarian consideration was aimed at creating congenial climate for the upcoming foreign secretary level talks scheduled from 28 to 31 March in New Delhi.

Mar 16

Foreign Minister, Gohar Ayub Khan, said in Islamabad, that the proposed higher level meetings between Pakistan and India depended on a positive outcome of the talks between the foreign secretaries of the two countries scheduled to be held in New Delhi from 28 to 31 March.

Mar 17

Reliable sources told *Dawn* that New Delhi was refusing visas to Pakistani officials who intend to visit India for private purpose. India wanted Pakistani officials to directly contact the Indian embassy for visas instead of routing the request through Pakistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mar 18

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, said there would be no compromise over national interests during the forthcoming foreign secretary level talks with India. He further said that all issues including Siachen would be covered during the talks.

Mar 19

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad, that Pakistan would go into next week's crucial talks with India "with an open and a sincere frame of mind" to settle all disputes. The spokesman further said that, "we hope to discuss all outstanding issues during the talks including Kashmir. We are not thinking of agreements at the present time. We will probably start by deciding on an agenda and format for discussion."

Mar 20

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Inder Kumar Gujral, announced in Parliament in New Delhi, that India had eased travel restriction on Pakistani nationals and had offered other concessions as a goodwill gesture on the eve of next week's foreign secretary level talks.

Mar 21

A Foreign Office spokesman told *Dawn* in Islamabad, that the Government was ready to release all Indian fishing boats, trawlers and their crews seized in Pakistan territorial waters provided India reciprocated.

Mar 22

Indian President, Shankar Dayal Sharma, and Prime Minister H. D. Gowda, in their greetings and best wishes to President Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari on the occasion of Pakistan Day expressed their keenness to promote friendly relationship and goodwill between the two countries.

Mar 24

In an interview with *Asian Age* in New Delhi, Indian Minister for External Affairs, Inder Kumar Gujral, made it clear that he did not expect “dramatic” results from the forthcoming foreign secretary level talks but at the same time said that he would be happy if these talks, paved the way for Pakistan and India “to learn to live as close friends and neighbours”. He added that India was approaching the talks in a “very constructive and positive way”.

Mar 25

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, said that Pakistan was willing to discuss nuclear non-proliferation with India “if the latter so desires.” He further said, “Dialogue is a must, we cannot move ahead without it, you cannot think of resolving issues between two countries without it.”

President, Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, said in Islamabad, that Pakistan was never reluctant to have talks with India provided these were “meaningful”. He further said “There are many outstanding issues between the two sides but Kashmir remains the core issue”.

Mar 28

Pakistan-India foreign secretary level talks began in New Delhi after a gap of three years with the Kashmir dispute high on the agenda. Foreign Secretary, Shamshad Ahmad, represented Pakistan at the talks, while his counterpart Salman Haider, led the Indian delegation.

Mar 31

Pakistan and India ended four days of foreign secretary level talks aimed at reducing tension and agreed to meet again in Islamabad. A joint statement issued after the talks in New Delhi said, “The two foreign secretaries discussed all

outstanding issues of concern to both sides in a frank, cordial and constructive manner.”

According to official sources, Pakistan sought confirmation of reported concessions and relaxations offered by India to Pakistan.

April 2

Briefing newsmen, a Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman affirmed that Pakistan had faith in the positive outcome of the recent meeting in New Delhi between the foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India. He denied that there was a breakdown in talks and said that Pakistan expected to making a movement on all outstanding issues.

Apr 5

During his visit to India, UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan, applauded recent efforts to smoothen relations in the region and welcomed the recent resumption of high level talks between Pakistan and India. He urged the two countries to continue the talks.

Apr 7

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, Foreign Secretary, Shamshad Ahmad, said that Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India would meet in Maldives where the ninth South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) summit was due to take place.

Apr 8

Talking to newsmen in New Delhi, Foreign Minister, Gohar Ayub Khan, said that Pakistan had entered into dialogue with India with the hope that it would lead to resolving all the outstanding issues including Kashmir. He further said that a step by step approach was the most pragmatic and practical way to move forward in normalizing relations with India. He hoped that India would show positive gesture to this end by reducing the level of forces in the Indian-held Kashmir.

Apr 9

Talking to newsmen in Karachi, Foreign Minister, Gohar Ayub Khan, termed his meeting with his Indian counterpart in New Delhi, congenial and part of an ice-breaking process. However, he said that Pakistan would not take any step in isolation. He said that they discussed all issues including the

case of Kashmir and agreed that on humanitarian grounds all detained fishing crew and vessels would be expeditiously exchanged and the question of the release of other civilian prisoners would also be considered favourably.

Apr 21

At the annual session of the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) in New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister, Inder Kumar Gujral, expressed his optimism that his country would succeed in improving relations with Pakistan especially after resumption of the stalled foreign secretary level talks.

Apr 23

Talking to newsmen in Lahore, Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, said that Pakistan valued Indian Prime Minister, Inder Kumar Gujral's desire to resolve the outstanding problems between the two countries and would respond it very positively.

Apr 24

Pakistan dismissed the proposal made by Indian Minister for Defence, Mulayam Singh Yadav, for a confederation among Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. A Foreign Office spokesman said that the idea of confederation was out of place now as the two countries did not have even normal relations and they should pay more attention to problems plaguing their ties.

May 8

While speaking at the Rajya Sabha (upper house) in New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister, Inder Kumar Gujral, said that India would not sacrifice its national security and integrity in a bid to improve ties with Pakistan. He further said that the Indian Government was keeping an eye on the activities of Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) agency in India.

May 10

While talking to the mediemen during his visit to Maldives, Foreign Minister, Gohar Ayub Khan, said that the forthcoming meeting of Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and his Indian counterpart, Inder Kumar Gujral, would break the ice over the Kashmir issue and hoped there would be no more wars between Pakistan and India.

May 12

In a meeting in Male, Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, and Indian Prime Minister, Inder Kumar Gujral, agreed to set up joint working groups to resolve all outstanding issues including the Kashmir dispute.

May 13

While giving an interview to Reuters Television in Male, Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, said that he was confident that India would agree to discuss the future of the Indian-held Kashmir in bilateral talks and he urged India to withdraw its troops from the Valley. He expressed his satisfaction that he and Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral had agreed to set up a telephone hot line between them.

May 15

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, said that a breakthrough had been achieved in talks with his Indian counterpart Inder Kumar Gujral to resolve the Kashmir dispute through peaceful means. Mr. Nawaz Sharif further said that Indian premier agreed that Kashmir was a disputed territory which needed to be resolved through continued consultations and that both sides were unnecessarily spending a lot of money on defence which should be cut down.

While addressing the Rajya Sabha, Indian Prime Minister, Inder Kumar Gujral, said in New Delhi, that his landmark talks with Pakistan's Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, in the Maldives were a first step in putting bilateral dialogue on the right track. He further said that the foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India would meet once again in the near future to work out the basis on which future dialogue could be held.

May 19

Indian Minister for Power, S. Venugopalachari, announced in Bangalore, that India would buy 3,000 megawatts of electricity from Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

May 20

While talking to reporters in Islamabad, Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, confirmed that his Indian counterpart, Inder Kumar Gujral, had expressed desire to buy 3,000 megawatts electricity from Pakistan. However, he said that at present there was not sufficient supply available.

May 28

The Foreign Office summoned the acting High Commissioner of India and lodged a strong protest over the violations of Pakistan's airspace by an Indian Air Force aircraft on 27 May. He was informed that the intrusion was a violation of international law also of a bilateral agreement between Pakistan and India on prevention of airspace violations.

While talking to *Dawn* Foreign Minister, Gohar Ayub Khan, said, in Islamabad, that Pakistan was analyzing the violation of its airspace, however, he said, "I don't know why has this specific instance come about while talks between he two countries are due on June 19."

May 29

A spokesman for the Indian Ministry of Defence, denied in New Delhi, that any Indian aircraft flew into Pakistani airspace on 27 May. The spokesman further accused Pakistan of having repeatedly violated Indian airspace since 1995.

June 5

Speaking at the Naval War College in Lahore, the Chief of the Army Staff, General Jehangir Karamat, said Pakistan would have no option but to go ahead with the development of indigenous capability to match the Indian missile threat, in the absence of assurances from the world community.

Jun 11

Indian Prime Minister, Inder Kumar Gujral, denied in Pune that his country had deployed surface missiles on its border with Pakistan. Mr. Gujral, speaking at a press conference after the Indian Air Force unveiled its new Russian-built Sukhoi-30 Mk jet fighters said, "We have not deployed the missile as misleadingly reported".

Military officials said in Islamabad, that Pakistan and Indian border guards in Kashmir, exchanged fire leaving a Pakistani

Rangers Officer dead and unknown casualties on the Indian side.

Jun 12

Foreign Minister, Gohar Ayub Khan, said in Islamabad that the recent Indian actions would not contribute to moves aimed at improving relations, but would heighten tension between the two countries and cloud the peace process. He said these actions included airspace violations, deployment of Prithvi missiles near Pakistan's borders, acquisition of latest Russian-made Sukhoi-30 bomber fighters and killing of a Pakistani Major at Sialkot border due to Indian firing.

Foreign Minister, Gohar Ayub Khan, said in Islamabad that Pakistan has conveyed its concerns over the deployment of Prithvi missiles near its borders to the international community and the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Jun 13

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad, that foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India will meet from 19 to 23 June to resume talks which they had initiated in March this year in New Delhi for improving relations by resolving all bilateral disputes.

Jun 14

An Indian army official denied reports in Jammu, that Pakistan had deployed Chinese M-II missiles close to the border near the troubled State of Kashmir.

Jun 15

Speaking at the summit of Developing-Eight (D-8) countries, Prime Minister, Muhamamd Nawaz Sharif, said that he was deeply concerned about the deployment of Prithvi missiles by India along the border with Pakistan.

Jun 17

According to a report of the Press Trust of India, the India's Army Chief General Shankar Roy Chowdhary, accused Pakistan of placing missiles on its border and denied that India had done the same. He also said that India had no plans of moving out troops from the Siachen glacier.

Jun 18

A Foreign Office statement said that Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, and Indian Prime Minister, Inder Kumar Gujral, resolved to normalize strained ties between the two countries as the foreign secretary level talks begin in Islamabad.

Jun 20

The foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India held two hours of talks in Islamabad aimed at normalizing bilateral relations.

Jun 21

The spokesman for the Indo-Pakistan foreign secretaries said in Islamabad, that talks “crystallized more than 50 percent ideas on various issues.” He further said, “On the whole there has been a forward movement today” adding the talks were held in a cordial atmosphere.

President, Farooq Ahmad Leghari, and Prime Minister, Inder Kumar Gujral, discussed the issues. Inder Kumar Gujral said that New Delhi would not surrender its “deterrent security options” while thriving for world peace. In a television interview, Gujral said, “India had remained a peaceful nation, but we have also proved in the last 50 years that if somebody dared touch us, we should have the capacity to resist”. “Vitalize” the atmosphere for dialogue. They, however, expressed their satisfaction with the ongoing talks.

Jun 22

The foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India on the conclusion of the third session in Muree said they were close to an agreement and a joint statement would be issued at the end of the final round of talks.

Jun 25

Indian Foreign Secretary, Salman Haider, said in New Delhi, that talks with Pakistan “should not be treated like a boxing match”. He argued that meetings were not about confrontation and that people should have realistic expectations.

Jun 26

Pakistan Foreign Office in Islamabad, felt dismay at the Indian foreign secretary’s statement in New Delhi, about the

recent agreement in Islamabad regarding the future talks on Jammu and Kashmir dispute and hoped that any attempt at this stage to prejudge or prejudice the eventual task would be avoided. Indian foreign secretary, in a statement in New Delhi, has said, “Yes we have agreed to discuss, not Kashmir dispute. But issues related to Jammu and Kashmir in the joint working group.

India urged Pakistan and Russia to follow its lead in revealing details of its chemical weapons stockpiles as part of an international treaty.

According to an announcement by the Indian High Commission in Islamabad, India had liberalized visa procedures for Pakistani nationals, easing travel for businessmen, journalists, students and artists and increasing the number of cities they could visit from eight to 12.

Jun 27

Foreign Minister, Gohar Ayub Khan, told the Senate in Islamabad, that Pakistan had neither signed a secret deal with India nor it was sending weak signals to New Delhi. He further said that it was a big diplomatic achievement for Pakistan that the Jammu and Kashmir dispute had been placed on the agenda of talks between Pakistan and India for the first time. Indian Minister of Defence, Mulayam Singh Yadav, said in New Delhi that India would not slow down its defence readiness despite efforts to improve relations with Pakistan.

July 15

Pakistan released 193 imprisoned Indian fishermen in exchange for 194 Pakistani fishermen released by India. The swap of Pakistan and Indian imprisoned fishermen was agreed upon during the meeting of Pakistani and Indian foreign secretaries held in Islamabad.

Jul 17

According to Federal Minister for Commerce, Muhammad Ishaq Dar, the Government of Pakistan had permitted the import of 14 items from India and declared that it did not mean that Pakistan had compromised on the Kashmir issue by allowing India to export new items to Pakistan.

Jul 26

Foreign Minister, Gohar Ayub, Khan said in London, that Pakistan could consider extending gas pipeline coming from Turkmenistan to the northern parts of India provided India agreed to resolve Kashmir Issue.

Jul 31

Chief of the Army Staff, General Jehangir Karamat, said in Islamabad, that India's defence expenditure had exceeded its genuine requirements.

August 1

While talking to newsmen in Multan, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Siddique Khan Kanju, said that trade relations with India would be based on equality and it would not harm the Kashmir cause.

Aug 7

While speaking in the Indian upper house *Rajya Sabha*, India Junior Foreign Minister, Kamala Sinha, said that India would not lease Jinnah House, a disused Mumbai mansion that once was the home of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, to Pakistan for the purpose of reopening its Consulate.

Aug 8

While addressing a press conference in New Delhi, giving an interview to the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister, Inder Kumar Gujral, claimed that Pakistan had offered to sell 3000 megawatts of electricity to India.

Aug 18

Speaking at a press conference at the Indian Consulate in Dubai, Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, Saleem Iqbal Shervani, said that India was cautiously optimistic about the outcome of the ongoing peace moves with Pakistan, but reiterated that India's stance on Kashmir would remain unchanged.

Aug 23

According to a spokesman for Ministry of Defence, India sabotaged the second round of talks between Pakistan and India set for September by firing across the Line of Control (LOC).

Aug 26

Talking to newsmen in Rawalpindi, Federal Minister for Commerce, Muhammad Ishaq Dar, said that Pakistan would not extend free trade with India till the problem of Kashmir was resolved in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the UN.

September 1

Indian Prime Minister, Inder Kumar Gujral, while speaking in the lower house of the Parliament Lok Sabha, said that he would be happy to meet Prime Minister of Pakistan, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, during a forthcoming UN General Assembly session in New York.

Sep 4

According to official sources, the Government of Pakistan had sought clarification New Delhi, in connection with some of the statements emanating from India with regard to foreign secretary level talks between Pakistan and India which created doubts about the future of these talks.

Sep 5

The Visiting US Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs, Rick Inderfuth, said about the talks with Pakistani leadership in Islamabad, that “we talked about our strong support for the dialogue that has resumed between Pakistan and India.” He further said, “The United States will be helpful if both sides asked for assistance on the Kashmir dispute.”

Sep 6

Five more people were killed in Neelum Valley due to intense Indian firing from across the Line of Control (LOC), bringing the number of dead in Leepa and Neelum Valleys to eight in two days.

Sep 8

Talking to newsmen in Mutlan, President Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari, said that India was violating ceasefire by resorting to unprovoked firing across the Line of Control (LOC) which had resulted in the death of a number of innocent people.

Sep 9

India’s Minister of State for External Affairs, Saleem Iqbal Shervani, during an informal chat with newsmen in Dubai,

said that the cross-border firing between Indian and Pakistani troops would not affect the Foreign Secretary level talks scheduled to be held this month.

Foreign Secretary, Shamshad Ahmed, hoped that “Pakistan will not be forced out of the process of dialogue with India, for resolving outstanding issues including the core issue of Kashmir”. Talking to Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) in Islamabad, Mr. Shamshad Ahmed, referred to the recent violations of Line of Control (LOC) from across the border and the conflicting statements made by the Indian leadership. He said, “It is causing impediments in the process of dialogue initiated by Pakistan for peace in the region.”

Sep 11

UN Secretary-General, Kofi Anan, said in the United Nations, that he would encourage leaders of Pakistan and India to hold talks on the Kashmir issue when they come to New York on 22 September. The Secretary-General at a press conference said, “It is regrettable that fresh hostilities continue on Indai-Pakistan border. I was encouraged that the two leaders had initiated talks recently. I hope that what has happened will not affect their discussions.”

1998

January 15

A three-nation business summit was held in Dhaka, attended by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Bangladesh and India, to create a climate of understanding among the three countries and end mistrust and antagonism. The leaders of the three countries in their speeches visualized a meaningful role for the region through sincere efforts and concrete measures. The summit also adopted a declaration calling for ensuring peace and security within South Asian region for rapid economic development.

During a meeting between Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral, held in Dhaka, the two leaders discussed ways and means of

reviving the dialogue which remained deadlocked for the last several months. However, the talks on major contentious issues remained inconclusive and they failed to fix a date for any formal meeting between the representatives of the two countries.

Jan 24

During a weekly news briefing, a Foreign Office spokesman said that Pakistan's Foreign Secretary had received some proposals from his Indian counterpart which might break the deadlock in opening a substantive dialogue on an eight-point agenda to which the two sides had agreed in Islamabad last summer.

Feb 2

While talking to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives Newt Gingrich and the permanent US Representative to the UN, Bill Richardson, in Davos, Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif said that irrespective of the results of elections in India, Pakistan was committed to work with a new Indian government to resolve outstanding issues.

Feb 4

Speaking at a news conference in Islamabad, Minister of State of Foreign Affairs, Siddique Khan Kanju said that Pakistan might review its nuclear policy in case India exercised nuclear option as pledged by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) which was poised to form government after winning the elections.

Feb 5

While talking to *Dawn*, Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan said in Colombo that Pakistan would urge the UN to destroy the chemical weapons possessed by India and to dismantle its capacity to manufacture them.

Feb 6

Responding to a statement made by Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan on India's chemical weapons capability, Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Kamala Sinha said in Colombo that it was unfortunate that Pakistan decided to urge the UN to initiate action for the destruction of India's

chemical weapons. Defending India's stand on chemical weapons, she said, "We have the capacity to make chemical weapons, but we are not using this capacity. The technology is not being used to manufacture weapons."

Feb 7

A Foreign Office spokesman termed the reported statement of the BJP leader Lal Krishn Advani that India, Pakistan and Bangladesh should reunite as wishful thinking.

Feb 17

Speaking at a press conference in Islamabad, Commerce Minister Ishaq Dar disclosed that the Government of Pakistan was considering trade with India by road to facilitate export of sugar to that country.

Feb 20

In an exclusive interview with NNI, Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral said he was hopeful that the next round of Pakistan-India secretary level talks would start soon and it would cover all the eight points agreed to at the Islamabad meeting in June 1997. He further said that Pakistan deviated from the agreed formula and suddenly a new formula came from Pakistan that the first point that related to Kashmir be discussed first. He said that he wanted to make it clear that Kashmir would not be discussed first.

Feb 21

A Foreign Office spokesman refuted Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral's allegation in an interview that Pakistan deviated from the Islamabad agreement on the mechanism of dialogue with India. He further said that Pakistan had always sought specific and substantive negotiations on Kashmir along with all other subjects.

March 5

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad that Pakistan would give a matching reply to any aggressive move by India. The spokesman delivered the warning while commenting on a statement by the BJP secretary general Govind Acharia who had threatened that India would take control of Azad Kashmir.

Mar 8

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad before his departure for Tokyo on a four-day official visit, Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan said in Islamabad that Pakistan was closely watching political developments in India. He further said, “We would brief Japanese officials on Pakistan’s efforts to resolve outstanding issues with India peacefully”.

Mar 10

A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad accused India of masterminding the frequent bomb blasts in Pakistan to divert world attention from its own troubles. He said, “Conclusive evidence fact that these acts of terrorism were masterminded and executed by the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) of the Indian intelligence. Pakistan continues to be a victim of state terrorism”.

Mar 11

Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan, while addressing a press conference in Tokyo, warned of the growing risk of a new arms race in South Asia if the BJP, after taking power, armed India with nuclear weapons. He said, leader of the BJP Atal Behari Vajpayee had called for the nuclear option during electioneering. He further said, “It will destabilize the whole area”, as it would make Pakistan to enter into an arms race, for concerns that are obvious and I think this would naturally draw sanctions against India.”

The Foreign Office summoned a senior Indian embassy official in Islamabad and lodged a protest over recent bomb blasts in the country. Pakistani leaders had accused the Indian intelligence agency RAW of masterminding bomb explosions and other terrorist acts in Pakistan.

A spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs rejected as “entirely false and malicious” a recent Islamabad charge that Delhi was responsible for a series of bomb blasts in Pakistan.

Mar 14

Federal Minister for Information Mushahid Hussain said at a news conference in Karachi that the Indian intelligence agency RAW was trying to replicate in Pakistan the type of

terrorism unleashed by Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka. The Minister further said that in view of serious threat to the national security due to the terrorist attacks, the government had decided to raise the issue at the forthcoming session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC) at Geneva on 16 March.

According to an official announcement in Islamabad, Pakistan expelled an Indian diplomat for acts of espionage and subversion. The action was followed by the expulsion of a Pakistan diplomat by New Delhi. The Indian Deputy High Commissioner was summoned to the Foreign Office and told that the Government of Pakistan had “incontrovertible evidence” of P.N. Nair’s involvement in “acts of espionage and subversion”.

Mar 16

Addressing a press conference in Doha, Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan said that Pakistan would have to reconsider its nuclear policy if the new government in India pursued aggressive designs and its leader continued to behave in the way they did during the election campaign. He, however, hoped that BJP after coming to power would not force Pakistan into an arms race.

Mar 17

In an interview to an Urdu daily published from Jeddah, Dammam and Riyadh, Dr Abdul Qadeer Khan said that Pakistan was capable of responding to any Indian threat in the nuclear field. He further said, “There will be an appropriate response if India conducts a nuclear test”.

Talking to Associated Press of Pakistan (APP), Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan said that Pakistan would give swift and telling reply to any act of aggression committed by India. He said, “We are fully alert to threats of the BJP given during the election campaign and hope that the BJP government will desist from taking any step which may endanger the peace and security in the region”.

Mar 18

While talking to newsmen at the inauguration of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Economic

Cooperation Conference in Islamabad, Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif said that the government was committed to resolving all outstanding issues with India through negotiations.

Mar 19

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad that Pakistan could review its policy of nuclear restraint in response to New Delhi's plan to keep its option open to develop nuclear weapon. The spokesman further said that the plan announced by BJP had created a "fearsome situation" posing threat to Pakistan's security. He said it was a dangerous development for South Asia and the whole world.

A Foreign Office spokesman told journalists in Islamabad that it would depend on the new Indian government, set up by BJP and its allies, whether the suspended Pakistan-India talks at the foreign secretary level would be revived.

In a speech to the Conference on Disarmament (CD) held in Geneva, Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan warned that India's statements that it will keep its options open over nuclear weapons could push South Asia into a "dangerous arms race".

In a detailed report on the "agenda" released by the BJP, the *New York Times* said that the declaration by the Hindu nationalist BJP government that it would "induct nuclear weapons into its military arsenal" would set off an arms race between India and Pakistan, and this would provoke strong reaction from the International community.

Mar 20

In a message of felicitation to new Indian Prime Minister Atal Behar Vajpayee, Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif stressed the need for stepping out of old mindset to resolve all outstanding issues between the two countries, including the Kashmir dispute, to ushering in an era of peace and stability in South Asia.

Mar 21

Speaking at a luncheon hosted in his honour by Azad Kashmir President Sardar Ibrahim Khan in Muzaffarabad, Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif said that Pakistan

sincerely wanted to resolve the issue of Kashmir through political means but it should not be taken as weakness.

Mar 22

In a television address to the nation the Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said that his government would go the “extra mile” to improve ties with Pakistan.

Mar 26

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan urged the world community to impose sanctions against India for its plans to go nuclear. Referring to the statements of BJP leaders on the nuclear issue, the Foreign Minister said that there would have been a hue and cry all over the world had a Muslim country made such pronouncements.

Mar 28

A Foreign Office spokesman welcomed the Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee’s stance that dialogue with Pakistan would continue. The spokesman said, “We are obviously interested in a clear pledge (by the Indian side) of its sincerity towards a peaceful resolution of disputes, particularly the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir”.

April 7

While speaking at a news conference in Lahore, Prime Minister Muhammad Nawas Sharif said that *Ghauri* missile was developed in view of Pakistan’s legitimate security concerns and country’s policy of talks with India would remain unchanged.

Responding to Pakistan’s *Ghauri* missile, a spokesman of Indian Defence Ministry accused China of supplying Pakistan with missile technology and added that Indian was ready to meet any threat to its security.

April 15

According to a Foreign Office spokesman, Pakistan expresses satisfaction at the reported remarks of Indian Defence Minister, George Fernandes that Kashmir was not an internal issue for India, and called for resumption of official talks between the two countries.

Apr 25

A Foreign Office spokesman, referring to the reported statement of Indian foreign policy adviser Negandra Nath Jha that India might induct nuclear weapons into its arsenal without conducting a test, said that India was taking escalatory steps towards overt nuclearization and warned that Islamabad would respond by taking appropriate measures to ensure its security.

May 2

According to a Foreign Office spokesman, Pakistan formally charged the Indians of carrying out the gruesome massacre of 21 innocent people in Bandala village, 600 meter from the ceasefire line in Azad Kashmir on 26 April. A strong protest was handed over to an Indian High Commission official who was summoned to Foreign Office demanding halt to such senseless killings.

While talking to reporters in Mumbai, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said that bilateral talks between Pakistan and India should cover all the issues. He said, "Pakistan's attitude now was to sideline other issues and concentrate on just one which was not proper".

May 6

While giving an interview to *Reuters* Television in Islamabad, Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan said that Pakistan gained an edge over India in missile technology with the development of the Ghauri missile. He said that by developing the new 1500 kilometers range Ghauri missile, Pakistan shattered the myth of India's strategic depth and it could reach any Indian city. He added that India's *Prithvi* missile had a much smaller range of around 200 kilometers.

May 11

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan said that Pakistan reserved the right to take all appropriate measures for its security in view of the Indian nuclear tests.

May 12

Giving statement in Senate on India's nuclear tests, Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan said that Pakistan had a technical

capability to respond to any threats to its security and reiterated that Pakistan would take all appropriate steps which were within its sovereign right of self-defence. The Foreign Minister further said, “We have made it absolutely clear in the past that any step of nuclear escalation by India will find a matching response from Pakistan. We stand by that commitment.”

While talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif said that Pakistan would take all proper measures to safeguard its security in the wake of three nuclear tests by India.

May 13

While giving a statement on India nuclear tests, Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan said in Senate that Indian actions posed immediate and grave threat to Pakistan’s security and those would not go unanswered. The statement further said that the government would take all the steps it deemed necessary for national security, which were within its sovereign right for self-defence”.

Later, talking to reporters, he said, “Pakistan will review its earlier stance of signing CTBT if India does it in the changed security environment of the region”.

According to the US State Department spokesman James Rubin the US government decided to dispatch a top level diplomatic-cum-military delegation to Pakistan to persuade it from responding to the Indian nuclear blasts.

May 14

Talking in New Delhi, Political Secretary to Indian Prime Minister, Pramod Mahajan, said that India was not bothered by the possibility of a Pakistani nuclear test following India’s five nuclear tests.

Commenting on the advice for restraint by the foreign powers, a Foreign Office spokesman said that West had ignored and dismissed Islamabad’s warning and encouraged India to go ahead and cross the Rubicon leading to the irreversible situation.

He said that the Indian nuclear tests demonstrated “operationlization of India’s grandiose ambitions’ to be

counted as an additional member to the exclusive Nuclear Club of Five and its hegemonic design. It also showed Indian wish “to ride on its nuclear status” a claim a seat in the UN Security Council as its new permanent member. The spokesman further said that there was no intention to recall Pakistan High Commissioner from New Delhi.

While speaking in the Senate, Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan said that Pakistan was not surprised over the resumption of nuclear tests by India. He said, “Since last more than two decades we have been warning the international community about India’s nuclear ambitions, which became more ominous with the induction of the BJP government in New Delhi”. He regretted that the international community acted indifferently and paid no heed to the warning given by Pakistan. He further said, “By conducting the nuclear tests India has struck a fatal blow to international efforts at nuclear non-proliferation. The international community’s wish to create a nuclear weapons free world is totally shattered. The responsibility rests squarely with India”.

May 16

Speaking at a press briefing in Islamabad, Foreign Secretary Shamshad Ahmed reiterated that Pakistan would not respond in haste to the series of nuclear tests by India. He said, “Our response will be well-considered, mature, sober and comprehensive”. He described India as a “Violator of international law, morality, UN Charter and Security Council resolutions which has now gifted the region with nuclear weapons”.

While talking in New Delhi, Principal Secretary Brajes Mishra to the Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, said that India was ready to discuss the issue of nuclear weapons with Pakistan any time and also reiterated that Pakistan had no reason for fear following India’s five nuclear tests. He further said that India would consider offering a “no first use” pledge to Pakistan.

May 20

In a statement Indian Home Minister Lal Krishna Advani said in New Delhi that it was quite possible that Pakistan “would

revert to extending terrorist activities” in the Indian-held Kashmir and elsewhere following India’s resumption of nuclear tests.

At a meeting of foreign ministers of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in Cartagena (Colombia), Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Muhammad Saddique Khan Kanju said that India had destroyed nuclear weapons non-proliferation efforts and warned that Pakistan would take the necessary steps to ensure world security. Indian Minister for External Affairs, Vasundhara Raje said that his government had a right to resume nuclear testing since the nuclear powers – Britain, China, Russia, France and the United States – did not really intend to eliminate their nuclear weapons any time soon.

May 21

While talking to mediemen in Srinagar, Indian army spokesman Brigadier Arun Kumar Chopra accused Pakistan of launching unprovoked attacks on Indian forces in Kashmir for the first time since India’s nuclear tests and asked Pakistan to choose between “friendship and war”.

May 22

In a telephonic conversation with Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, Iranian President Muhammad Khatami expressed concern over India’s nuclear tests and supported Pakistan’s efforts to deal with the emerging security scenario. According to Foreign Office spokesman, the reported Indian offer of moratorium and the proposal of “no first use” of nuclear weapons agreement with Pakistan were meant to placate international opinion and was a ploy to conceal India’s hegemonic and aggressive designs.

May 23

While addressing the mediemen in Islamabad, Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif stated that any misadventure by India would be met with a resolute response. He said that there was a national consensus on the response to the challenges and the threat posed by the Indian nuclear tests. Speaking at a press conference in Calcutta, Indian Defence Minister, George Fernandes said that his country’s nuclear tests should not hamper confidence-building measures with

Pakistan and China. He said, “Confidence-building measures will continue and I think the nuclear tests should not come in the way of any kind of talks between India and China and between India and Pakistan.”

Mr Fernandes said that India would not sign CTBT unless existing discriminatory provisions were eliminated. He defended India’s nuclear tests saying, “We are concerned about our defence and we have done the right thing.”

May 27

While speaking in Parliament, Indian Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee said in New Delhi that Indian was ready to discuss a “no first use” agreement on nuclear weapons with Pakistan and other countries, bilaterally or collectively.

May 28

While speaking in the Parliament, Indian Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee said that Pakistan’s nuclear tests proved that his defiant nuclear stance was justified and that his government was ready to confront any challenge.

The Foreign Office summoned Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan, Satish Chandra and told him that any attack on Pakistan would warrant a swift and massive retaliation with unforeseen consequences.

May 29

While addressing the Parliament, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said that his government was ready for talks with Pakistan, but warned Islamabad to give up its claim over the Indian-held Kashmir. About Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif’s offer for a no-war accord, Mr Vajpayee said, “This was not a new offer. Whenever talks were held (with Pakistan), we reached the conclusion they want a no-war pact, but only after the solution of the Kashmir problem according to their wishes. But if a new offer has been made, we are ready to go ahead.”

May 30

While talking to reporters in Islamabad, Foreign Secretary Shamshad Ahmed recalled Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif’s offer to resume Pakistan-India dialogue on all out-standing issues including the Jammu and Kashmir dispute

and said, “We are prepared to enter into discussions with India for taking all steps that are necessary to ensure mutual restraint and equitable measures for nuclear stabilization in our region”.

May 31

India lodged a strong protest with Pakistan over the attack on one of its diplomats in Islamabad and demanded higher security for its staff there. Pakistani High Commissioner to India Ashraf Jehangir Qazi was summoned by the Indian Foreign Secretary in New Delhi and was told that India took a very grave note of the incident which had very disturbing connotations and was entirely un-acceptable.

June 1

In an interview with the Japanese television, Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan said that Pakistan would not unilaterally sign the CTBT or NPT. He further said that Pakistan would accept these international regimes simultaneously with India which had initiated nuclear arms race in the region.

Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif in an interview with a Japanese newspaper published in Tokyo said that Pakistan was ready to talk to India about mutual restraint on the use of nuclear weapons.

A Foreign Office spokesman expressed surprise that the Pakistan High Commissioner had been summoned over a minor incident that involved an attack of the Indian High Commission in Islamabad on 31 May. When asked to comment on the incident, the spokesman said basically it was minor scuffle between the Indian attaché and a local security guard in the neighbourhood.

Jun 6

Addressing the joint session of the Parliament, Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif proposed talks between Islamabad and New Delhi to halt the arms race in the subcontinent and urged the international community to help resolve the Kashmir dispute. He said that Pakistan had always wanted meaningful talks with India and was still ready for it.

According to a report of the Press Trust of India (PTI) Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said in New Delhi that

the Kashmir dispute should be kept separate from the nuclear issue and rejected any outside mediation in disputes with Pakistan. He reiterated India's willingness for direct negotiations with Pakistan following Islamabad's offer of talks to end the arms peace between their countries.

Jun 7

The Indian Ministry of External affairs in a strongly-worded statement in New Delhi shammed a UN Security Council statement condemning its nuclear tests and urging Pakistan to hold "comprehensive talks" with its estranged South Asian neighbour. The statement further said, "We regret that the Security Council has acted in the way it has and produced a resolution that is coercive and unhelpful."

A Foreign Office spokesman in a press statement in Islamabad condemned India for setting off a bomb in a train on its way to Peshawar from Karachi that killed 24 persons and injured many others. He further said that "the bomb blast in the Khyber Mail today is an abominable RAW sponsored terrorist act".

Jun 8

Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpyee in New Delhi dismissed the UN Security Council condemnation of India's nuclear tests last month and called for bilateral talks with Pakistan.

Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif said in Jeddah that Pakistan's defence had become impregnable and the nation was now capable of defending itself without any outside help. He was addressing the Pakistani community in Jeddah.

Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Akram Zaki, while speaking in Ottawa urged the West to treat Pakistan more kindly than India in applying sanctions, since it was India that shattered the nuclear status quo with its explosions last month.

Jun 9

An Indian national Bilbeer Singh, who was awarded capital punishment in 1991 by a military court on spying charges, was hanged in the Sahiwal Central Jail. Bilbeer Singh was arrested in 1989 from the Okara Cantonment some eight years

ago. He belonged to Karnataka (India) and had been spying for India under the name of Muhammad Iqbal.

US State Department spokesman James Rubin told the regular briefing in Washington that Pakistan and India would not attend the G-8 meetings in United Kingdom but some other countries would be invited. Asked to respond to the reactions in India had Pakistan over the P-5 communiqué in Geneva, Rubin said India had described the communiqué as “grotesque” but reaction in Pakistan had been different.

Jun 10

India’s deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the leader of the Indian delegation to the UN drug summit told a press conference in UN that the state of “Jammu and Kashmir is and would remain part of the Indian Union.”

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad that Pakistan was always prepared to hold a serious, constructive and result-oriented dialogue with India. About the possibility of resumption of dialogue with India, the spokesman said Islamabad desired a peaceful settlement of Jammu and Kashmir dispute, which was universally recognized as the core issue.

Jun 11

Pakistan declared a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and called upon India to do the same. It invited New Delhi to join it in an agreement outlawing future tests. A Foreign Office statement released in Islamabad said that Pakistan was ready to engage constructively with India and other members of the international community to formalize this agreement.

India shrugged off Pakistan’s announcement of moratorium on nuclear tests, saying New Delhi was already observing such a moratorium. A spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs told *Reuters* in New Delhi, “We already have a voluntary moratorium. Where is the question of testing?”

India rebuffed any UN mediatory role in New Delhi’s ties with Islamabad following the nuclear testing. A spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs said in New Delhi that India had not been contacted following reports from Islamabad that the UN Secretary-General Kofi Anan was

proposing to send a special envoy to mediate between the rivals.

Jun 12

India dismissed Pakistan's offer of a formal test ban treaty to defuse nuclear tension in South Asia after last month's detonations by both the countries. A spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs said the offer was meaningless since India had already declared a unilateral moratorium after its 11 and 13 May nuclear tests.

A Foreign Office Spokesman in Islamabad rejected India's offer of talks. He said that India's proposals for talks were "not acceptable" and "totally unrealistic", since the offer was typical of a 'a traditional gimmickry of Indian diplomacy.'

Jun 13

A senior Indian official Jaswant Singh, in an interview to Cable News Network (CNN), said the talks with Pakistan would go ahead despite the failure to agree on time and place. Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif reiterated Pakistan's offer of "serious and meaningful" talks with India on all outstanding issues. He further said that Pakistan was ready to hold talks on Kashmir.

Jun 14

In an exclusive interview with *India Today*, Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif said Pakistan did not intend to transfer nuclear technology to any country.

Jun 15

A spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs said in New Delhi, that India would reject any attempt by Bangladesh Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina Wajid to mediate over the tension between the two countries caused by their nuclear tests.

A spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs said in New Delhi that India would pursue efforts for a "broad-based and sustained" dialogue with Pakistan, but suggested no new date for a resumption of talks after offers from both side last week. He further said that New Delhi was committed to building friendly relations with Islamabad.

Jun 16

A spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs said in New Delhi after a meeting between Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee and Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina Wajid that Bangladesh had not offered to stage talks between New Delhi and Islamabad.

Jun 19

Addressing a meeting in Dalbandin, some 210 miles from Quetta, Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif said that both Pakistan and India should give top priority to the Kashmir issue to ensure peace in the region.

Jun 20

A Foreign Office spokesman briefing newsmen in Islamabad confirmed that Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and his Indian counterpart Atal Behari Vajpayee would meet on the sidelines of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Conference in Colombo next month and expressed the hope that the meeting would lead to the resumption of stalled talks between the two countries.

Jun 22

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee renewed his offer of talks with Pakistan on all bilateral issues, including the restive region of Kashmir.

A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad rejected Indian Home Minister Lal Khrishan Advani's accusation that Pakistan was involved in killing of 25 Hindus in the occupied Kashmir and described the charge as totally baseless.

Jun 24

Official sources said in Muzaffarabad that Indian troops fired mortar and artillery shells from across the Line of Control (LoC) in different villages of Neelum Valley in Muzaffarabad killing two persons.

Jun 25

India refused to receive an envoy from the UN Secretary General, Kofi Anan on a mission to help lower tension after nuclear tests by India and Pakistan. A spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs said that New Delhi

would not meet a team headed by the UN deputy Secretary General for Political Affairs, Alvaro de Soto.

Jun 26

According to official source in Muzaffarabad, five civilians were killed and at least 13 others were wounded, most of them critically, in the Neelum Valley as Indian troops subjected the region to artillery and mortar shelling.

A spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs said in New Delhi that the UN had no role to play in its relations with Pakistan but Secretary-General Kofi Anan was welcome to visit India.

Jul 4

Briefing newsmen, a Foreign Office spokesman renewed Pakistan's offer to India for a regional test ban treaty but regretted that because of New Delhi's intransigence, Islamabad had no alternative but to keep its options open on the issue of signing CTBT and as conducting a strategic review of the situation.

Speaking at a weekly briefing, a Foreign Office spokesman expressed the hope that a proposed meeting between Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and his Indian counterpart Atal Behari Vajpayee, on the sidelines of the SAARC summit to be held from 29 to 31 July in Colombo, would help revive stalled talks between the two countries. He said that Pakistan saw insincerity on part of India in its opposition to a third party mediation for the resolution of disputes between the two countries.

Jul 8

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee in New Delhi said that Pakistan should sign a no-first use nuclear weapon pact and a non-aggression accord with India.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Pakistan was willing to sign with India a non-aggression pact including non-use of nuclear weapons as part of a comprehensive disarmament pact based on a just and fair settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

Jul 10

Speaking in Parliament, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee offered to Pakistan an economic cooperation, a pact in no-first use of nuclear weapons and joint efforts to achieve universal disarmament.

Jul 14

Pakistan's High Commissioner to India said in New Delhi that Pakistan had offered to discuss a nuclear test ban treaty with India to formalize the moratorium declared by the New Delhi on further nuclear explosions. He said Pakistan would keep all options open on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) including joining it without India being a party to it. Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan said in Lahore that Pakistan would not necessarily sign the CTBT even if India went ahead and signed it. He added that Pakistan had changed its conditions in the current situation in view of its peculiar concerns and interests. Pakistan would have to be very careful in arriving at any decision on whether or not to sign the treaty.

Jul 15

Minister of State for External Affairs, Vasundhara Raje said in New Delhi that India had rejected a proposal by Pakistan for a bilateral nuclear test ban treaty. Vasundhara Raje said that the threats to Indian national security were not confined to Pakistan.

Jul 28

Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif said in Colombo that he would discuss with Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee all contentious issues including Kashmir which was the root cause of tension between the two countries.

Jul 29

Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee held bilateral talks in Colombo. They agreed to resume stalled talks between the two countries and directed their foreign secretaries to work out modalities in this regard.

Aug 1

While speaking at a luncheon hosted by Maldivian President, Maumoon Abdul Gayoom in Male, Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif said that there was an urgent need to address and remove the cause of tension in the region after the nuclearization of South Asia. The Prime Minister said that Pakistan was keen to promote a serious and meaningful dialogue with India which would address in a specific and substantive manner the outstanding issues between the two countries, including the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir. He observed that in the absence of a secure and peaceful South Asia, it would be unrealistic to envisage a meaningful economic cooperation.

US Congressman belonging to the Democratic Party, Frank Pallone asked the Clinton Administration to put Pakistan on the terrorism watch list in view of the killings of Hindus in the Indian-held Kashmir by militants.

Aug 2

While talking to reporters in Pune, Indian Home Minister Lal Krishan Advani said that Indian ties with Pakistan had worsened after the prime ministers of Pakistan and India met this week for the first time since their nuclear tests on the sidelines of SAARC summit in Colombo. Mr L.K. Advani said that the main stumbling block was Kashmir and Pakistan was fomenting insurgency through a proxy war in the Indian-held Kashmir. He said, "This is because of Pakistan's failure to reconcile with the secular character of Indian democracy...they consider it an anathema that a state like Kashmir with a maximum Muslim population remains with India".

While addressing a news conference in Lahore, Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif said that Pakistan would not come under any political or military pressure as a result of the situation created by India on the LoC. He said that the past bore testimony that when ever Pakistan and India were about to hold talks, India started violating the LoC. The Prime Minister urged the world powers to take serious notice of the situation. He said the United Nations should now play a more

assertive role to have its resolutions on Kashmir implemented.

Aug 3

While speaking in the upper house of the Parliament (Rajya Sabha) in New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee warned Pakistan that India would use a “firm hand” to respond to any attack on its border. He said, “We are committed to keeping our borders secure. We will deal with a firm hand any attack by Pakistan”.

Aug 6

While talking to reporters in New Delhi, Pakistan’s Ambassador to India, Ashraf Jehangir Qazi said that prospects for reviving peace talks between Pakistan and Indian were dim unless New Delhi dropped its inflexibility on the Kashmir dispute.

Aug 8

Indian Defence Minister George Fernandes said in New Delhi that India wanted peace with Pakistan and China despite tensions in the region. He said, “There is a deeply-felt longing feeling in the minds of most people to have not just friendship with Pakistan but a special political and economic relationship”.

Aug 9

In an interview to Qatar’s English daily *The Peninsula*, Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif said in Islamabad that despite the futile meeting with Indian Prime Minister in Colombo on the sidelines of SAARC summit and heavy Indian shelling along the LoC, he was willing to meet the Indian Prime Premier Atal Behari Vajpayee at the sidelines of a Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit to be held in Durban this month.

Aug 14

According to a statement issued by the Indian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, India had asked Pakistan to immediately investigate an alleged kidnapping of an Indian High Commission official in Islamabad.

Aug 15

In an independence day address to the nation, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said in New Delhi that he was ready for talks to improve strained relations with Pakistan and China. He said, "I have not given up hope. I am ready to talk to Pakistan at any place, any level, and on any subject. There are no problems that cannot be solved by talks. Whether it is China or Pakistan we will try to find solutions through talks". According to a Foreign Office spokesman it was incorrect to say that Pakistan was opposed to resuming talks with India unless New Delhi agreed to Pakistan's suggestion of third party mediation. He said that Pakistan had all along been willing and ready to resume talks at the level of foreign secretaries on the basis of the eight-item agenda which covered almost the entire range of relationships between the two countries. He pointed out that the comprehensive agenda was drawn up in Islamabad meeting of the foreign secretaries on 23 June, 1997.

Aug 23

A Foreign Office spokesman rejected the Indian allegation of "cross border support to terrorism" in the Indian-held Kashmir and East Punjab from Pakistan. The spokesman said that this was malicious charge laid merely as a smokescreen to hid India's massive violations of human rights against the Kashmiris who were waging a heroic struggle against Indian occupation and for their right to self-determination. India itself was engaged in state terrorism against the Kashmiris as well as RAW sponsored subversion inside Pakistan.

Aug 28

In a statement released from New Delhi, Indian Defence Minister George Fernandes said that the stand-off with Pakistan in the Siachen Glacier would not trigger a full scale war between India and Pakistan.

While giving an interview to the *Doordarshan* Television in New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said that relations with Pakistan and China were improving despite slow progress in talks with Islamabad. He said that it was not true that India was not keen to discuss Kashmir with Pakistan,

but added that it was keen to focus on other issues as well, mainly referring to trade relations.

Aug 29

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said in New Delhi that Pakistan's decision to introduce Shariah Law was a retrograde step and would have an impact on the neighbouring nations. He said, "It is an internal affair of Pakistan...but the decision nevertheless will have an impact on Afghanistan and Central Asian republics". He further said, "India had stated categorically that growth of religious extremism in any country was of concern to its neighbours".

Aug 30

Information Minister Mushahid Hussain took exception to the recent statements issued by the Indian leadership, including Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, on Pakistan's efforts to bring the law of the land in line with the Islamic *Shariah*, and said that these statements were tantamount to interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan and advised the Indian leadership not to try to further damage the already not too happy Indo-Pakistan relations by giving out such statements. Nuclear experts from 15 countries gathered in Hiroshima to participate in a two-day meeting and proposed to Pakistan and India to open a hot line to ease tension heightened by their nuclear tests.

Aug 31

While talking to *Reuters* in Durban, Foreign Minister Sartaj Aziz said that Pakistani and Indian officials made progress in discussions on the nuclear stand off between the two countries.

September 1

A spokesman for the Indian delegation at the NAM summit said in Durban that Pakistan and India held 'constructive' talks on the eve of the summit. He further said that the two countries agreed to "find the modalities for the resumption of foreign secretary level talks."

Sep 2

Pakistan expressed serious concern over the testfire by India of a surface-to-air *Akash* missile saying it would affect the security of a nuclearized South Asia.

Sep 3

Foreign Secretary Shamshad Ahmed held a series of meetings with his Indian counterpart, K. Ragunath on the sidelines of the NAM summit in Durban. They held in-depth discussion on the resumption of Pakistan-India dialogue in accordance with the Islamabad Declaration of 23 June 1997.

Sep 5

Foreign Minister Sartaj Aziz said in Islamabad that discussions between the foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India on the sidelines of the NAM summit had removed the “procedural snag” in the way of talks between the two countries in line with the Islamabad agreement of 23 June last year. But he added that the resumption of talks now depended on India’s “sincerity in resuming talks on Kashmir and security”.

Sep 19

According to reports reaching Rawalpindi nine civilians were killed and another 11 sustained injuries due to unprovoked shelling by the Indian artillery on villages close to the Line of Control (LoC) in Kel and Kargil sectors.

Sep 20

At a news conference in Bombay, Indian Home Minister Lal Krishan Advani accused Pakistan of sneaking militants into occupied Kashmir to fight a proxy war and proposed boosting border security.

Sep 23

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee after a two-hour meeting with Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif in the United Nations told a news conference that a new era in Indo-Pakistan cooperation had been opened after the two South Asian countries agreed to resume wide-ranging talks on all disputes including Kashmir.

Foreign Secretary Shamshad Ahmed while commenting on India’s offer of talks to Pakistan said in New York that

Pakistan had accepted the “integrated approach” advocated by India to discuss their mutual problems but made it clear that the integrated approach meant that the core issues of peace, security and Kashmir would be discussed simultaneously with other six issues including Siachen, trade and commerce etc.

According to a joint statement issued in New York by Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, Pakistan and India agreed to resume their stalled dialogue on Kashmir and other security issues to reduce tension in South Asia.

Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif told the UN General Assembly in New York that Pakistan would adhere to the CTBT only in conditions free from coercion and pressure and would insist on being accorded equal treatment with India, in terms of status or incentives.

Sep 24

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said in the UN that India was prepared to sign the CTBT by September, 1999.

Sep 26

Foreign Office spokesman Tariq Altaf told a news briefing in Islamabad that Pakistan was looking forward to a sustained dialogue with India over contentious issues. He further said that the talks would resume on 15 October, when the two foreign secretaries meet to discuss peace and security, including confidence-building measures and Jammu and Kashmir.

Sep 27

Speaking at a news conference in Lahore, Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif said that the breakthrough in talks with his Indian counterpart Atal Behari Vajpayee in New York recently augured well for the two countries and more purposeful talks were expected soon.

Sep 28

Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee while speaking at an Asia Society luncheon in New York, rejected any third party mediation in the Kashmir dispute and instead stressed that the

bilateral talks between Pakistan and India on the basis of 1972 Simla Agreement would resolve the issue.

October 3

In a weekly news briefing, a Foreign Office spokesman said that Pakistan would want India to discuss the issues of nuclear and conventional arms constraint and stabilization in the context of security and peace, in the scheduled foreign secretary level talks in Islamabad from 15 to 18 October. The talks would also include Kashmir issue as part of an eight-point agenda.

Pakistan and India expelled each other's diplomats declaring them persona-non-grata, trading charges of espionage.

Oct 12

A spokesman for Indian Ministry of Defence said that India would hold routine military manoeuvres in October and November near the border with Pakistan and in this regard, Islamabad had been warned in advance.

October 13

Pakistan conveyed its extreme distress over the military exercises which India announced to carry out in the border regions of Pakistan. The exercises had been scheduled just two days ahead of the resumption of the stalled bilateral talks between the two countries in Islamabad. Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan was called to the Foreign Office and conveyed the feelings of the Government of Pakistan at the magnitude and timing of the exercises.

Oct 16

During a meeting with Indian Foreign Secretary K. Raghunath, who called on him in Islamabad, Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif announced unilateral release of all Indian fishermen and boats in Pakistan's custody.

Oct 17

During the Foreign Secretary level talks between Pakistan and India held in Islamabad, both the countries exchanged some ideas on how to approach a final settlement of Jammu and Kashmir dispute. They conceded that it would be unrealistic to expect concrete progress on Kashmir issue at the opening discussion.

Oct 18

According to a joint statement issued at the end of Foreign Secretary level talks between Pakistan and India, the two sides vowed to reduce the risk of nuclear conflict and keep up efforts to find a solution to Kashmir issue. It was agreed that the next round of talks would be held in the first half of February 1999.

Addressing a press conference in Islamabad, Indian Foreign Secretary K. Raghunath said that Pakistan fishermen in India's custody would be released soon.

The *Press Trust of India* (PTI) reported Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee as saying that he was satisfied with the Foreign Secretary level talks and added that progress on the Kashmir dispute would depend on scheduled talks in February.

Oct 21

India rejected a proposal by Pakistan for a non-aggression pact because it was conditional on the resolution of the Kashmir issue.

Oct 24

Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif said in Islamabad that relations between Pakistan and India were expected to improve greatly after India's expression of willingness to discuss the Kashmir issue.

Oct 28

Indian Defence Minister George Fernandes said in New Delhi that defence secretaries of Pakistan and India would meet next week in New Delhi to discuss mutual problems with regard to security.

November 3

India announced that it would release 148 Pakistan fishermen in its custody ahead of this week's talks on improving relations between the two countries.

Nov 4

A Foreign Office spokesman expressed grave concern over Indian decision to deploy an additional division to troops in Kashmir. The induction of these troops would lead to a

further escalation of tension and repression in the disputed territory, he added.

Nov 5

Senior Pakistani and Indian officials met in New Delhi and discussed Wuller Barrage issue and agreed to resolve the matter in line with 1960's Indus Waters Basin Treaty.

Nov 6

Pakistan and India failed to reach any agreement aimed at resolving the stalemate over the Siachen Glacier.

Nov 9

Pakistan and India made no headway in talks on the Sir Creek Channel. The two countries said that they had left the issue to a subsequent round of talks.

Nov 12

The talks held between Pakistan and India made no headway on cross-border terrorism. A statement issued after the meeting said that both sides stated their respective positions and agreed to meet again at a date to be decided.

Nov 13

A Foreign Office spokesman condemned a statement by the Indian Home Minister Lal Krishan Advani alleging that Pakistan was a terrorist state. He regretted that extremist elements within India were again out to wreck the process of peace and rapprochement in South Asia.

Nov 17

The Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) and the Indian Border Security Force (BSF) started a three-day biannual meeting in Islamabad with discussion on progress in matters pertaining to India-Pakistan border, maintenance of boundary pillars, smuggling of narcotics and other contraband items and repatriation of those who cross the border inadvertently.

Nov 19

The three-day meeting of the delegations of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) and BSF concluded in Lahore. The exchange of firing along the working boundary in Sialkot sector, joint patrolling, illegal border crossing and maintenance of boundary pillars were discussed in detail in the meeting.

Nov 20

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad that Pakistan was closely monitoring Indian military exercises near its border. He termed the Indian war games the largest since the Brasstack exercises in 1987 as the Indian army, airforce, navy, marine corps and coast guards were involved in them.

Nov 21

A senior official said in Srinagar that Pakistan and Indian border guards reached a verbal agreement not to target each other's civilian areas along the Line of Control (LoC).

Nov 26

Minister of State of Water and Power Halim Siddiqui stated in Islamabad that Pakistan and India had reached an understanding by which Pakistan was to sell upto a maximum of 2000 megawatt electricity to India.

Nov 28

Foreign Secretary Shamshad Ahmed accused India of employing the dialogue with Pakistan as a smokescreen in order to distract world attention from the Kashmir issue.

Foreign Secretary Shamshad Ahmed at a press conference in Islamabad expressed Pakistan's concern over the latest defence deal between Russia and India and ruled out signing of nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT) or make any compromise on its nuclear programme.

Nov 29

Indian Chief of the Army Staff, V.P. Malik said in New Delhi that India needed a nuclear deterrent to keep Pakistan from "fuelling more insurgency in its territory."

Foreign Minister Sartaj Aziz in an interview to Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) said that there was no chance of an accidental nuclear war between Pakistan and India.

December 2

Indian Home Minister Lal Krishan Advani told parliament in New Delhi that Pakistan's Intelligence Agency (ISI) was rapidly speeding its network across the country.

Dec 3

According to a joint statement released in Islamabad after two days of talks between senior officials of Pakistan and India, the two countries signed an agreement of a bus service between Lahore and New Delhi.

Dec 12

Foreign Secretary Shamshad Ahmed told a weekly press briefing in Islamabad that Pakistan would not accept a nuclear restraint regime unless India did so.

Dec 19

India expelled a Pakistani official from New Delhi for alleged espionage, sparking an “unjustified” tit-for-tat retaliation by Pakistan.

Dec 24

A Foreign Office spokesman expressed grave concern and dismay on the Indo-Russian military cooperation agreement and declared it a direct threat to Pakistan’s security.

1999

January 1

Pakistan and India exchanged the lists of nuclear installations and facilities through diplomatic channels.

Jan 7

The Indian Government promised smooth passage for Pakistan’s cricket team on soil in 12 years despite damage to one of the venues by supporters of *Shiv Sena* party.

Jan 8

The first Indian bus carrying a 20-member technical mission rolled into Pakistan from Wagah check post covering a distance of about 450 kilometers between New Delhi and Lahore in less than 12 hours.

Jan 15

Delhi unit chief of *Shiv Sena*, Jai Bhagwan Goyal, said that the *Sena* would not allow Pakistan’s Lahore-Delhi bus to go back safely.

Jan 29

Talking to a group of journalists in Siachen, Chief of the Army Staff, General Pervez Musharraf, ruled out war between Pakistan and India, saying, “There is zero chance” of it.

February 5

While speaking at first ASEAN-Pakistan Joint Sectorial Cooperation Committee meeting in Bali, Pakistan Foreign Secretary, Shamshad Ahmed hoped, Pakistan-India dialogue would help reduce tension and will eventually lead to the settlement of outstanding issues in the region.

According to official sources, Pakistan and India agreed to meet again in March 1999 to finalize a deal between the two countries on the sale of electricity to Delhi by Islamabad.

Feb 7

The Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) urged Indian Prime Minister, Atal Behari, Vajpayee to wage war against Pakistan instead of taking a bus ride.

Feb 10

In a statement in New Delhi, India’s Chief of the Army Staff, V.P. Malik said that he did not rule out a war with Pakistan and nuclear weapons were not a deterrent.

Feb 12

Foreign Minister, Sartaj Aziz, said in a statement in Islamabad, that Pakistan-India relations would remain stunned unless India demonstrates willingness to work for the resolutions of “fundamental differences” between the two countries. He added that “confidence-building measures are not an end in itself.” India must go beyond its present emphasis on the peripheral areas of bilateral relations.

The Parliament from Pakistan and India started in Islamabad their first-ever deliberations on three draft treaties to reduce the risk of nuclear war between the two countries.

Feb 17

Bus service agreement between Pakistan and India, finalized in December 1998, was signed at a ceremony in Islamabad, at the Ministry of Communications. Federal Secretary Communications, Muhammad Akram Sheikh and the Indian

High Commissioner to Pakistan, G. Parthasarthy, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Feb 18

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Mr. G. Parthasarthy, expressed the hope that talks between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, would create an atmosphere which might be helpful in the resolution of differences and in furtherance of dialogue between the two countries.

Feb 20

Indian Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, arrived in Lahore, for a summit meeting with Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. Mr. Vajpayee entered the Wagah check post aboard a Delhi Transport Corporation bus. The two Prime Ministers held informal talks at the Governor House.

Feb 22

The Pakistan Foreign Office categorically asserted that Pakistan made no “hidden commitment or understanding” in the summit meeting between Prime Minister, Nawaz Sharif, and Atal Behari Vajpayee. The Foreign Office spokesman made it clear that no concessions were made in the summit. Whatever commitment had been made or whatever was done or agreed upon, was done in the supreme national interest.

Feb 28

Indian Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, stated in New Delhi, that his visit to Lahore and a bilateral agreement on confidence-building measures were signs of self-confidence, not weakness. “Friends can be changed but no neighbours. Both the countries will have to make efforts to ensure that the agreements signed recently last,” he added.

March 2

At a press conference in Islamabad, Finance Minister, Ishaq Dar, denied that he was scheduled to visit India, to discuss trade relation between the two countries.

Mar 6

Pakistan and India agreed that the civilian prisoners whose national status had been confirmed and who had already completed their prison terms, should be released within three weeks.

Mar 8

Foreign Minister, Sartaj Aziz, said in Islamabad, that Indian Home Minister, Lal Krishan Advani's talk of "Akhand Bharat" and Indian wargames close to Pakistan border could undermine the efforts being made to bring peace through resolution of disputes between Pakistan and India.

Mar 9

Mr. Lal Krishan Advani rejected Pakistan's demand for a referendum in Kashmir to decide the future of Kashmiris. He told the lower house of the Indian Parliament that "there is no question of a plebiscite."

Mar 10

India Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, said in Rajya Sabha, that the declaration last month with Pakistan would help end a "proxy war" in the India-held Kashmir.

Mar 11

In a meeting with a delegation of the Federation of Indian Export Organization, Foreign Minister, Sartaj Aziz, said that nuclear tests conducted by Pakistan and India in May last had raised stakes for a just settlement of the Kashmir issue to ensure peace and stability in South Asia.

Mar 13

Speaking at a weekly press briefing, a Foreign Office spokesman ruled out the reopening of the overland Khokhrapar route between Pakistan and India at present.

Mar 19

Pakistan and India announced a timetable to speed up talks aimed at defusing nuclear tensions in the region and to push up the "bus diplomacy". Foreign Minister, Sartaj Aziz, and his Indian counterpart, Jaswant Singh, in a joint statement issued in Nuwara Eliya (Sri Lanka) said that the confederation could comprise India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Nepal.

Mar 21

Mr. Lal Krishan Advani, in New Delhi, suggested the formation of a confederation with India's five immediate neighbours on the lines of the EU to achieve better economic conditions in the region. He said the confederation could

comprise India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Nepal.

Mar 22

Indian Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, in a message to Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, on the occasion of Pakistan Day said that his country wanted to develop a relationship of peace and friendship with Pakistan and resolve all the outstanding issues between the two countries.

Mar 23

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, General Pervez Musharraf, said that Pakistan had not changed its stand on Kashmir after the recent talks between Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, and Indian Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, in Lahore.

April 12

Pakistan expressed deep concern over the test firing of ballistic Agni II missile by India and termed it a great threat to its security.

Apr 13

Chief of the Army Staff, General Pervez Musharraf, said in Karachi that Pakistan should respond to India's test firing of ballistic Agni II missile but the decision was to be made by the Government.

Talking to reporters in Lahore, Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, declared that Pakistan would respond to India's ballistic Agni II missile experiment. He said that Pakistan did not want an arms race in the region but at the same time it could not compromise its defence capability.

Apr 14

Indian Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, said in New Delhi that by launching ballistic Agni II missile, India had achieved a minimum nuclear deterrent adding that Pakistan had no reason to feel threatened by this test.

Foreign Office spokesman Tariq Altaf, told a news briefing in Islamabad that although Pakistan had delinked itself from India on the issue of signing of Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), however, "maintenance of credible

deterrence and the options linked to it had to be fundamentally viewed in the security context” of Pakistan.

May 6

Speaking to newsmen at a briefing in Islamabad, Foreign Office spokesman, Tariq Altaf, reiterated Pakistan’s commitment to continue dialogue with India and uphold the Lahore Declaration, which had been interrupted due to the ouster of the Vajpayee coalition government in April this year.

May 15

Foreign Minister, Sartaj Aziz, said in Islamabad, that persistent firing by India on the LoC was violation of the spirit of the Lahore Declaration and Pakistan would lodge a formal protest against it.

May 17

The Indian High Commissioner, G. Parthasarty, while speaking on Pakistan-India relations at the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs in Karachi, ruled out the possibility of the conflict in Kargil escalating into a full-scale war between the two countries.

While spelling out the salient features of Pakistan’s foreign policy in an address to the heads of Arab diplomatic missions in Islamabad, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Siddique Kanju, said that Pakistan was determined to carry forward the dialogue with India in the spirit of Lahore Declaration irrespective of the result of the forthcoming elections in India.

May 19

According to an Inter Services Release (ISPR) in Islamabad, the Chief of the Army Staff, General Pervez Musharraf, said that the Pakistan army was alert to the present military build up by India across the border and warned that any effort to target Pakistan or violate the LoC could produce serious consequences.

May 21

A spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs in a statement issued in New Delhi, asked Pakistan to stop violating a military control line in the disputed State of

Kashmir and said such foolhardy measures would not succeed.

May 22

According to ISPR sources, Pakistan declared that it reserved the right to retaliate if the Indians continued to escalate tension in Kargil as Pakistan was ready to defend every inch of its territory by employing all means including the Air Force.

May 23

Pakistan and Indian officials held technical discussions in Islamabad, on the issues of peace and security.

May 26

According to ISPR sources, Pakistan declared that it reserved the right to retaliate if the Indians continued to escalate tension in Kargil as Pakistan was ready to defend every inch of its territory by employing all means including the Air Force.

India unleashed two waves of air strikes in occupied Kashmir to drive out the Kashmiri Mujahideen from the area. The use of air power was India's first in peacetime in the Indian-held Kashmir.

Talking to the reporters in Islamabad, Foreign Minister, Sartaj Aziz, made it clear that Pakistan had asked India not to escalate the situation along the LoC. One Indian pilot was killed while the other had been captured by Pakistan.

May 28

Addressing a gathering in Karachi, Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, stated that he had talked to his Indian counterpart, Atal Behari Vajpayee, and warned him against the dangers of saber-rattling and urged him to resolve the Kashmir issue through talks.

The Indian Army demanded the return of its pilot who was captured by the Pakistan Army when it shot down the two MiG Fighters of the Indian Air Force that were found violating Pakistan's airspace.

May 29

Indian Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, in a telephonic conversation with Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif,

said he was ready to talk to Pakistan to reduce growing tension over Kashmir but refused to call off air attacks against Kashmiri Mujahideen in Kargil.

According to an UN official, India rejected UN offer to mediate in the latest flaring up of hostilities in Kashmir, following Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's appeal to the UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, to defuse the situation.

May 30

According to *Dawn* sources, Foreign Minister, Sartaj Aziz, said that Pakistan had asked India to de-escalate the situation in Kargil and create an atmosphere which could reduce tension between the two countries.

June 1

According to military sources in Islamabad, Pakistan Army repulsed three attacks by Indian troops along the Kashmir border defusing tension over LoC in Kashmir.

Foreign Minister Sartaj Aziz said in Islamabad that Pakistan and India were close to finalizing dates for opening peace talks on defusing tension over LoC in Kashmir.

Jun 2

Officials said in Srinagar, that heavy artillery fighting raged between Indian and Pakistani troops in Kashmir as India kept up airstrikes against territory still held by freedom fighters along the disputed border.

A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad accused India of dragging feet in setting an early date for the proposed talks between the Foreign Ministers of the two countries to defuse tension in the areas along the LoC.

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, Mr. Sartaj Aziz ruled out the possibility of a regular war between Pakistan and India and said that dates for his proposed visit to New Delhi were yet to be confirmed by the latter.

Jun 3

Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, announced in Islamabad that Pakistan had decided to release Indian pilot K. Nachiketa and said Mr. Sartaj Aziz was ready to proceed to New Delhi for talks with the Indian side immediately.

Mushahid Hussain condemned in Islamabad an Indian move to ban Pakistan broadcasts in India, calling it a violation of International norms on free flow of information.

Jun 4

Military officials said in Srinagar that Pakistan and India exchanged intense artillery fire in Kashmir as Indian troops recovered what they claimed were the bodies of three Pakistani soldiers fighting alongside freedom fighters.

The captured Indian pilot K. Nachiketa who was released by Pakistani authorities arrived in New Delhi.

Jun 5

US State Department spokesman, Jamie Rubin at a briefing in Washington indicated that talks between Indian and Pakistani foreign ministers on the current fighting in Kashmir could be held soon, reports to the contrary from India notwithstanding. According to a Foreign spokesman, US Ambassador to Pakistan, William Milan handed over to Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, a letter from President Bill Clinton which spoke of the latter's concern over the current tension along the LoC and his appeal to both India and Pakistan to exercise restraint.

At a meeting presided over by Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, the federal cabinet expressed serious concern over what it called, "the unwarranted Indian military operations in the area across the LoC."

Jun 6

Mr. Sartaj Aziz told *Reuters* in Islamabad, that Pakistan was ready to hold talks with India anytime to ease the tension along LoC.

Jun 7

Indian Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, said in a special broadcast to the nation on *Door Darshan* that peace talks would depend on how Pakistan ended the military stand-off over Kashmir and urged the latter to "undo the armed incursion."

Jun 11

A spokesman for the Indian Navy said in New Delhi, that it had been put on alert because of the Kashmir crisis and added

that the Navy was separately conducting a “major offensive to drive out *Mujahideen* from the Kargil sector.”

Jun 12

Mr. Sartaj Aziz, on his return from New Delhi, told journalists in Islamabad, that he had asked his Indian counterpart, Jaswant Singh, to stop air action and artillery exchanges in the Kargil sector along the LoC as an initial step for holding dialogue to de-escalate the growing tension between the two countries.

Peace talks between Pakistan and India over Kashmir ended in deadlock in New Delhi. Foreign Minister, Sartaj Aziz, and his Indian counterpart, Jaswant Singh, met for just an hour and both announced that the talks aimed at ending more than a month of fighting were inconclusive.

According to a Pakistan Television report, Indian troops used chemical weapons in their attacks on Pakistani positions on the LoC.

A police official said in Jammu that anti-aircraft guns opened fire at a Pakistani surveillance plane which had violated Indian airspace in Kashmir.

Jun 14

Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, said in Karachi that Pakistan wanted a negotiated settlement of Kashmir dispute with India but would never compromise its national interests.

A Foreign Office spokesman told a news briefing in Islamabad, that Pakistan had declared that it would keep its doors open to a serious dialogue with India on the Kargil situation and the core problem of Jammu and Kashmir in the interest of both the countries and the peace and stability of the region.

Jun 15

A spokesman for ISPR denied reports about the evacuation of any village along the LoC. He said a vigilant watch was being kept over the movements of Indian troops and “we are ready to avert any misadventure on the part of the enemy.”

Jun 16

Ministry of Foreign Affairs rejected the Indian protest asserting that the Pakistan Forces had violated the Geneva Convention pertaining to the prisoners of war. The Indian Ministry of External Affairs had earlier alleged that seven of its military personnel were subjected to inhuman torture before being killed with marks of torture evident on their bodies which were formally handed over to the Indian Army on LoC.

Mr. Sartaj Aziz, in Islamabad, denied that Pakistan's Forces had entered the Indian side of disputed Kashmir region after the United States called on Islamabad to withdraw its troops. "We have no forces in held-Kashmir," he said.

A senior defence official told Pakistan Press International (PPI) in Islamabad, that India had intensified artillery fire in Drass-Kargil sector along the LoC but failed to make any advances towards Pakistani positions as the Pakistan army effectively retaliated the Indian fire.

Talking to *Dawn*, a Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad, that Pakistan had reiterated that it would continue its efforts to deescalate the tension along the LoC through talks with India.

Jun 17

Director-General, ISPR Brigadier Rashid Qureshi denied India's allegations of naval build-up by Islamabad in the Arabian Sea.

Indian Home Minister, Lal Krishan Advani, said in New Delhi, that he did not foresee the conflict along the LoC triggering a full-scale war with Pakistan.

In an interview with British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Brigadier Rashid Qureshi denied that Pakistani troops were present in Indian-held Kashmir.

Jun 18

In a letter to the leaders of G-8 countries, Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, urged the G-8 leaders meeting in Cologne this weekend to play an effective role, collectively and individually, for the resolution of the Kashmir issue and for averting a conflict between Pakistan and India.

Jun 19

Indian ruled out any mediation in its conflict with Pakistan over Kashmir as intense fighting raged between Kashmiri *Mujahideen* and Indian troops in the disputed territory. Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, said India had the world community's understanding for its military offensive, but that the country would not accept mediation to end New Delhi's attacks against freedom fighters.

In a statement in Cologne, the leaders of the Group of Eight industrial nations (G-8) called on Pakistan and India to end hostilities immediately and resume talks.

Jun 20

Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, told a news conference in Dhaka that India would continue its diplomatic offensive against Pakistan over Kashmir, and reiterated his position to third party mediation.

Jun 21

A Foreign Office spokesman claimed that "India has suffered a serious diplomatic setback as its efforts for endorsement of its stand (on the Kargil conflict) by the G-8 have been rebuffed", and asked the Indian government to heed "the G-8, call" to end hostilities and open dialogue.

Jun 22

A spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs said in New Delhi that any future military action in Kashmir would be governed by ultimate "security interests".

Jun 23

Indian Army Chief, General V.P. Malik, said in New Delhi, that India had documented proof of "Pakistani soldiers fighting alongside Kashmiri Mujahideen".

The British Minister of State for Foreign Office, Baroness Simmons said in London, that India should accept Pakistan's invitation for further talks at Foreign Minister's level to resolve the Kashmir issue through bilateral talks. She further said that any solution must reflect the wishes of the people of Kashmir.

India's army chief, General V.P. Malik, said in New Delhi, that crossing the LoC could become an option but would need cabinet approval.

A spokesman for the Pakistan Army said in Islamabad that war with India was not imminent despite the fact that the Indian army, the air force and the navy had been put on alert and the enemy's defensive formations had moved near the international borders.

Brigadier Rashid Qureshi said in Islamabad, that Pakistan would invite representatives of the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) in case of return of bodies of Indian soldiers in future.

Mr. Lal Krishan Advani, said in New Delhi, that a full-scale war with Pakistan could not be ruled out and India must be prepared for any eventuality.

Jun 24

Indian Minister for Defence, George Fernandes, said in New Delhi, that India had agreed to receive a senior US official to discuss the Kashmir conflict, but stressed that the country was against any third party mediation.

Jun 25

According to a handout issued by the Government in Islamabad, the Commander-in-Chief of the US Central Command (CENTCOM), General Anthony Zinni, called on Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, and discussed with him the Jammu and Kashmir issue in its entirety. Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, told the visiting US General that the current crises required a balanced and constructive approach if peace was to prevail in the region.

Indian Minister for Defence, George Fernandes, visited border zones in Kashmir and warned Pakistan that India would give a "suitable reply" if forced into full-scale war.

Jun 28

A spokesman for the Foreign Office denied Indian press reports that the government had sent the former Foreign Secretary, Niaz A. Naik, as special envoy to New Delhi on a "secret visit" to defuse tension along the LoC.

Brigadier Rashid Qureshi said in Islamabad that warplanes had again violated airspace in Azad Kashmir as artillery duels continued between the two armies in the disputed region.

India ordered the expulsion of a Pakistan High Commission official, Dil Fayyaz earlier reported missing by Islamabad whom New Delhi accused of spying.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, summoned the Indian Deputy High Commissioner, and reminded him of the responsibility of the Government of India, for ensuring safety and security of the Pakistan High Commission officials in India. It also expressed concern over the mysterious disappearance of Pakistan High Commission official Dil Fayyaz.

Brigadier Rashid Qureshi told a press briefing in Islamabad that Pakistan would continue to hold and defend its positions along the LoC at all costs.

Jun 29

Foreign Office in its response to the abduction, illegal custody and manhandling of a Pakistan High Commission official, Dil Fayaz said in New Delhi, that “It was a clear violation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961 and the Code of Conduct for Treatment of Diplomatic Personnel in Pakistan and India signed in August 1992.”

Jun 30

Minister for Information, Mushahid Hussain, told a briefing in Islamabad that Pakistan was ready to talk to India at any forum for a peaceful solution to all outstanding disputes but Indian military build-up could jeopardize the lives of the people of the subcontinent.

Addressing the 26th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) Mr. Sartaj Aziz said Pakistan and India were two nuclear powers and they must avoid the risk of conflict.

An official source said at a news briefing in Islamabad that Pakistan was closely watching the furious Indian military build-up inside the Indian-held Kashmir in the recent days and was prepared to effectively meet any eventuality

including any large scale violation of the LoC or even an unlikely open war by India.

July 1

Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, said in Islamabad, that China had fully supported Pakistan's point of view over Kashmir. He added that Pakistan wanted to de-escalate the situation by holding talks with Indian authorities but his Indian counterpart was not encouraging dialogue between the two countries.

Jul 2

According to an Indian Foreign Office spokesman, India had rejected any possibility of a dialogue with Pakistan until Islamabad abandoned an armed intrusion in the Kargil sector. National Security Advisor, Brajesh Mishra, told Cable News Network (CNN) that Indian troops might cross the Line of Control (LoC) if the Kargil fighting continued unabated. Indian Customs detained a North Korean ship in the western port of Kandla on suspicion of carrying arms for Pakistan.

Jul 4

India rejected Pakistan's renewed offer for talks to end the conflict in Kashmir. A foreign ministry spokesman said that any talks with Pakistan would be conditional on a complete withdrawal of *Mujahideen* on the Indian side of the LoC.

Jul 5

India said it would press on with its military offensive until intruders were flushed out or withdrew under a US-Pakistan agreement.

Pakistan said that it was investigating the accusations of the Indian High Commission that one of its staff members was allegedly maltreated and beaten by some persons in Islamabad.

Two officials of the Pakistan High Commission were kidnapped by the Indian intelligence agencies and kept under illegal detention for three hours and subjected to severe interrogation and torture. The Indian Deputy High Commissioner, in Islamabad, was summoned to the Foreign Office and handed over a protest note in this regard.

Jul 6

Talking to reporters in London, Foreign Minister, Sartaj Aziz, said that Kashmiri *Mujahideen* would be requested to vacate Kargil area in the Indian-held-Kashmir only if India agreed to revert back to 1972 position of the LoC when Simla Agreement was signed. He said that India repeatedly violated it first in 1972 in Chorbatla area, then in Siachen area in 1984, Qamar in 1988 and Neelum in 1994.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs rejected the contention made by Indian Foreign Minister, Jaswant Singh, in an interview with CNN that Siachen was not a part of the LoC. He stated that the LoC was the result of the Simla Agreement of 1972 which early stated that neither side would unilaterally alter the situation. At that time no Indian troops were present in the Siachen Glacier area and India occupied that region in 1984.

Pakistan declared Mr. Yog Raj Yij, an official of Indian High Commission as persona non-grata. He was found indulging in activities incompatible with his official status. He was asked to leave within a week.

Jul 7

Separate groups in Assam said that they supported the Kashmiri *Mujahideen* and called for boycott of a visit by Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, to the region as a protest against the army offensive in the Indian-held Kashmir. A spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs said that the withdrawal of “infiltrators” should not be made conditional to progress in resolving the Kashmir dispute.

Chief of Army Staff General Pervez Musharraf, said in Lahore, that Pakistan Army had successfully repulsed the attempts made by India to violate the LoC and inflicted heavy losses on it.

Jul 8

Indian Fighter aircraft violated Pakistan airspace twice in the last 24 hours but fled when the Pakistan Air Force fighter tried to engage them.

Activists of *Shiv Sena*, an electoral ally of Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, attacked the offices of Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) in New Delhi.

Jul 11

Indian National Security Adviser, Brajesh Mishra, said that India had evidence of a withdrawal of Kashmiri *Mujahideen* from Kargil. His statement coincided with a statement by the Indian army that it had beaten back the *Mujahideen* in Dras and Batalik.

Jul 12

Addressing the nation in a televised speech, Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, offered talks to India to ease tension over Kashmir and save the people of both the countries from another war. He further said: “After having appealed to *Mujahideen* to withdraw from Kargil, we have another opportunity for diplomacy to succeed.

Jul 13

A Foreign Office spokesman said that India did not give any ultimatum for the completion of the disengagement process in the Kargil and Dras sectors. He was reacting to the Indian claim that Pakistan had asked *Mujahideen* to withdraw from the captured hills by 16 July.

Jul 14

Talking to reporters in Kullu, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said that Indo-Pakistan Lahore Declaration was still valid despite the conflict in Kargil. He added that it was firm commitment between Pakistan and India to resolve all issues bilaterally.

Jul 16

In its reports, the New York-based Human Rights Watch (Asia) called upon the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council as well as other trading partners of India to suspend all military aid and sales to that country unless it provided greater accountability of human rights abuses in Kashmir.

Jul 20

Foreign Secretary, Shamshad Ahmed, said in Makkah, that Pakistan was no more interested in having useless and

fruitless talks with India rather it would enter into talks, once Delhi had shown its willingness to resolve the Kashmir issue.

Jul 21

Addressing to the National Assembly, Foreign Minister, Sartaj Aziz, demanded of India to vacate Chorbitla, Siachen and Qamar sectors in order to restore the sanctity of the LoC which India violated since the signing of Simla Agreement in 1972. India had occupied Chorbitla in 1972, Siachen Glacier in 1984 and Qamar sector in 1988.

Jul 25

During a meeting with the US Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright, in Singapore, Indian Minister for External Affairs Jaswant Singh said that the dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir had to be resolved without any mediatory role of the United States. He expressed appreciation and gratitude for the US role in helping bring the Kargil problem to a satisfactory resolution.

Jul 26

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Indian naval officials said that India's Navy, with the balance of power at sea in favour of India, threatened a sea blockade of Pakistan during the recent fighting in Kargil which influenced vital decisions.

August 6

India declared an official of Pakistan Embassy, Muhammad Safdar, as *persona non-grata* and asked him to leave the country within seven days. He was charged with indulging in activities incompatible with his official status. Pakistan denied these allegations.

Aug 8

Prime Minister, Atal beharri Vajpayee, said in New Delhi, that India would not hold talks with Pakistan until it stopped backing separatism in the Indian-held Kashmir.

Aug 10

Sixteen officers on board were killed when a Pakistan Navy training aircraft was shot down by two Indian fighter planes. The wreckage of the plane was found near marshy areas in Badin district, around 100 nautical miles off Karachi.

The Government of Pakistan called for international condemnation of India for shooting down an unarmed Pakistan Navy plane killing all the 16 people on board inside the Pakistan territory. Islamabad declared that it reserved the right to retaliate.

Aug 11

Pakistani troops guarding the wreckage of the plane, which was shot down by Indian fighter planes, fired missiles at an Indian jet when it attempted to approach the site of wreckage. Pakistan military accused the Indian Air Force of stealing some pieces of the wreckage of its aircraft shot down by its fighter planes.

Aug 14

The diplomats who were taken to the site of the wreckage of the plane shot down by India on 10 August said that the wreckage of the aircraft fell inside Pakistan territory, a fact confirmed by the use of global Positioning System equipment they took to the scene.

Aug 16

Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, spoke of the need to find common ground with Pakistan so as to resume peace talks, releasing the election manifesto of his Hindu nationalist-led coalition. The Indian Premier told reporters in New Delhi that “efforts will be directed towards that end.”

Aug 17

India said that it would pursue a doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence based on aircraft, ships and mobile land-based missiles. National Security Adviser to Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, Brajesh Mishra said in New Delhi, that the draft doctrine was being made public to trigger a debate before the government gave its final approval.

Official sources confirmed in Islamabad, that six Pakistan Army soldiers were killed and eight others wounded in a serious mortar attack from across the LoC in Chamb sector of Azad Kashmir.

Aug 18

Responding to a query about India's draft nuclear doctrine, Foreign Minister, Sartaj Aziz, said in Islamabad that Pakistan was finalizing its draft nuclear doctrine keeping in view its own regional threat perceptions and the global trends in the realm of security of nation-states.

Aug 19

Pakistan's Ambassador to the UN told the UN Conference on Disarmament in Geneva that India's dangerous escalation in nuclear and conventional arms build-up would lead Pakistan to boost its own "reliance on nuclear capabilities."

Addressing a news conference in Islamabad, on the nuclear doctrine announced by India, Foreign Secretary, Shamshad Ahmed, sounded a note of caution to New Delhi and major world powers that the Indian nuclear doctrine, would compel Islamabad to intensify its reliance on its nuclear capability in self-defence.

Aug 20

The Press Trust of India (PTI) quoted Indian Minister for External Affairs, Jaswant Singh, as saying that Pakistan would remain its most-favoured trading partner despite the recent hostilities.

Aug 24

A Foreign Office press release said in Islamabad, that the Minister of External Affairs had again refused to hand over Pakistani detainees to the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC). The soldiers had gone missing after an Indian ambush on a Pakistani patrol on the LoC.

The Defence Committee of the Cabinet expressed its serious concern over India's aggressive militarization programme, particularly in the nuclear field, as acknowledged in its document on nuclear doctrine.

Aug 25

Addressing the annual convention of the overseas Pakistanis in Islamabad, Prime Minister, Mhuammad Nawaz Sharif, accused India of endangering regional security by initiating an arms race in South Asia, and reiterated his government's resolve to fight back any misadventure by the enemy.

Aug 27

A Foreign Office source confirmed in Islamabad that eight Pakistani soldiers detained by India for over three months were freed and had reached Lahore.

Aug 30

The Indian Charge d' Affaires was summoned to the Foreign office and handed over a note by the Government of Pakistan demanding 60.2 million dollars as compensation from India for shooting down its naval aircraft, Atlantique on 10 August, as a result of which 16 navy personnel were killed.

Aug 31

Indian Minister of External Affairs, Jaswant Singh, told reporters in New Delhi, that India had rejected a call by Pakistan that it provide compensation for the shooting down of a patrol aircraft. He further said, "This attempt by Pakistan is futile, to cover up its airspace violation and misadventure in Kargil".

September 5

Pakistan expressed its surprise and disbelief over a statement of Indian Army chief accusing Islamabad of Not returning personnel of a six member missing Indian patrol. An Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR) spokesman in a press release issued in Islamabad, termed these allegations by the Indian military command as totally baseless.

Sep 7

Foreign Secretary Shamshad Ahmed urged the international community to "fully comprehend" the near and long-term strategic implications of India's proposed nuclear doctrine, asserting that New Delhi sought to establish in the next two decades its "total military hegemony in South Asia and beyond," controlling sea lanes from the Gulf to the Straits of Malacca in the east, and eventually competing on global stage with major powers.

Sep 7

A spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, described in New Delhi, Pakistan's comments on recent parliamentary elections in the Indian-held Kashmir as "unacceptable interference" in its internal affairs.

Sep 8

According to a Foreign Office press release, India was showing reluctance to receive its two soldiers, captured by the Pakistan Army recently, to cover up its attacks on Pakistan's posts on the LoC.

Sep 14

According to a Foreign Office spokesman the Indians had been declining for more than 10 days to receive their soldiers, asserting that they should be handed over directly to them without the involvement of ICRC.

Sep 15

Foreign Minister, Sartaj Aziz, refuted a recent statement of special emissary of Prime Minister in the back channel diplomacy during the Kargil Crisis, Mr. Niaz A. Naik, alleging that the process for resolving Kashmir issue had been sabotaged by the Kargil operation.

Sep 16

In a signed press statement issued in Islamabad, the special emissary of Prime Minister, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, Niaz A. Naik who visited New Dehli at the peak of Kargil Crises denied making such remarks as reported by an *Urdu* daily of Karachi that "the programme and the informal diplomacy which could have led to the resolution of Kashmir dispute by September/October this year was derailed by Kargil" and that "there was no coordination between the armed forces and the civilian leadership".

Pakistan handed over two Indian soldiers, taken prisoner last month in an attack on the Pakistani positions across the LoC in Kashmir, to the ICRC.

A spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs said in New Delhi, that the first meeting between Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and India after the Kargil conflict would not take place in New York due to clash of dates.

Sep 21

According to a Foreign Office statement, Pakistan had filed a case in the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to seek compensation from India for shooting down its Navy Plane last month, killing 16 persons on board.

Sep 23

India asked Pakistan to stop a march scheduled for 4 October by the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) across the LoC.

Sep 24

The PTI quoted Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee as saying that India was ready to hold talks with Pakistan if Islamabad stopped cross-border “terrorism” and created a conducive atmosphere.

Sep 25

Foreign Minister, Sartaj Aziz, told a press conference in the United Nations that the Lahore Agreement reached between Islamabad and New Delhi was important as it reaffirmed the commitment of both sides to resolve the Kashmir issue as a necessary step to improve the bilateral relations.

The PTI said in New Delhi that Indian Army warned that it would prevent a planned march by freedom fighters across the disputed Kashmir region. Indian military sources, however, said they still hoped Pakistan would stop the JKLF from sending its marchers across the border on 4 October.

Sep 28

India’s National Security Adviser, Brajesh Raj in New Delhi expressed the hope that Pakistan would not allow freedom fighters to cross the LoC into disputed Kashmir region.

October 15

An Indian Foreign Office spokesman said that there would be no resumption of bilateral talks unless the situation in Pakistan became clear.

Oct 17

Chief Executive, General Pervez Musharraf, announced a unilateral de-escalation on Pakistan’s international borders with India by initiating the return of all the forces moved to the borders in the recent past.

November 8

Foreign Minister, Abdus Sattar, reiterated Pakistan’s desire to improve relations with India but observed that India did not give that prospect a chance.

Nov 16

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, said in New Delhi, that India wanted to see an early election as well as the release of all political prisoners in Pakistan, including the deposed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Indian Prime Minister's statement reported by Indian media that Commonwealth still recognized Nawaz Sharif as Prime Minister portrayed New Delhi's known animus towards Pakistan.

Nov 19

Principal Secretary to Indian Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, Brajesh Mishra said in New Delhi that India would not sever diplomatic ties with the new military rule in Pakistan and wanted Islamabad to stop cross border terrorism before stalled bilateral talks began.

Nov 22

Pakistan lodged a strong protest with India over the harassment and intimidation of its diplomat in New Delhi, and issued a warning that such events could only further vitiate the atmosphere.

December 12

PTI quoted, Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee as saying in New Delhi that there was no possibility of peace talks with the military rulers of Pakistan.

Dec 16

A Foreign Office spokesman said that India should stop state terrorism in the Indian-held Kashmir to create the necessary conducive atmosphere before the bilateral talks could be resumed.

Dec 17

The Press Secretary to Chief Executive, General Pervez Musharraf, Brigadier Rashid Qureshi, told a press conference in Rawalpindi that Pakistan would not withdraw its troops from the Line of Control (LoC) because their presence was a must to repulse any aggression of the enemy.

Dec 20

Pakistan's High Commissioner to India, Ashraf Jehangir Qazi, in New Delhi, accused India of thwarting a resumption of peace talks and said dialogue to resolve the Kashmir "flashpoint" was more important than ever before because both countries were now nuclear weapon states.

Dec 22

Foreign Minister, Abdus Sattar, told a joint National Security Council-federal cabinet meeting in Islamabad, that Pakistan would retain its right to carry out nuclear tests if India did not sign the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).

Dec 26

A Foreign Office spokesman in a statement deeply regretted that the Indian media, in a typical "display of malevolence and compulsive hostility" towards Pakistan, was engaged in a "trade of baseless and malicious allegations" with regard to the hijacking of the Indian aircraft.

Foreign Office spokesman Tariq Altaf said that Pakistan allowed the Indian plane to land at Lahore for the safety of the passengers.

Pakistan charged India of harbouring a "preconceived design" behind what Foreign Minister Abdus Star described as the "hijacking drama" to malign Islamabad and isolate it in the international community.

Managing Director of the Pakistan International Airlines (PIA), Arif Ali Abbasi described as "ridiculous", the Indian propaganda that the hijackers, who boarded the Indian plane from Kathmandu, had flown on PIA flight PK-806 from Karachi to Kathmandu.

The press Trust of India (PTI) quoted Prime Minister, Atal Behari, as saying in New Delhi, that India was not averse to holding bilateral talks with the new military rulers of Pakistan.

Nov 25

Inaugurating a seminar in Islamabad, Foreign Minister Abdus Sattar reiterated that the minimum nuclear deterrence, matching the Indian nuclear capability, shall remain the guiding principle of Pakistan's nuclear strategy but assured,

“We shall not engage in any nuclear competition or arms race.”

Indian Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, said in New Delhi, that Pakistan’s military regime must honour in “letter and spirit” previous pacts Pakistan entered into with India if two arch-rivals were to resume talks.

Nov 27

Foreign Minister, Abdus Sattar, said in Islamabad, that “Pakistan will honour and implement its obligations under international agreements, treaties and resolutions of the UN Security Council. He slammed Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee for setting conditions for dialogue, based on “arbitrarily selected provisions of some agreements”.

December 1

Pakistan lashed out at India and accused it of trying “to sabotage Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in its myopic campaign against the new government in Pakistan”.

Dec 9

Indian Minister for External Affairs, Jaswant Singh, said in New Delhi that military takeover in Pakistan had not resulted in a softening of Islamabad’s aggressive stance and hostility towards New Delhi.

Dec 27

Chief Executive, General Pervez Musharraf, said in Muzaffarabad that Indian allegations that Pakistan had some link with the hijacking of the Indian airliner were baseless and without grounds.

The Foreign Office claimed that there was an Indian Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) agent on board of the hijacked Indian airliner, suggesting that it went to substantiate Pakistan’s own conclusion that a “hijacking drama” was staged by India itself to vilify Pakistan and Islam to seek its isolation at the global stage.

A Foreign Office spokesman questioned the veracity of the latest Indian claim that there were four Pakistani nationals among the hijackers of the Indian aircraft stranded at Kandhar airport. The spokesman wondered why this was not

mentioned earlier by the Indian media which had been announcing the number of people of various nationalities on board the aircraft for the last four days.

Dec 28

Chief Executive, General Pervez Musharraf, said in Islamabad that he was suspicious of India's handling of the hijacking incident and suggested India might be using the episode to malign Pakistan.

Nepalese Ambassador to Pakistan, Kumar Prasad Gyawali, in Islamabad rejected the Indian claim that hijackers of the Indian aircraft got off from a PIA flight and boarded the Indian aircraft at the Kathmandu airport.

Pakistan granted over flight permission to the aircraft carrying Indian Minister for External Affairs, Jaswant Singh, that headed to Kandhar to hold crucial negotiations with the hijackers.

Dec 30

A Foreign Office spokesman expressed Pakistan's satisfaction over the end of the hijacking episode of an Indian airliner at Kandhar.

2000

January 1

According to a Foreign Office spokesman, Pakistan dismissed Indian allegations that hijackers of Indian airbus were Pakistani nationals and called on New Delhi to refrain from hurling such baseless accusations.

Pakistan and India exchanged lists of their nuclear installations and facilities through diplomatic channels.

Foreign Minister Abdus Sattar, talking to newsmen in Islamabad, said that hijackers of Indian airbus would face court proceeding under the international law if they came to Pakistan.

Jan 4

Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf said in Islamabad that India should create a conducive environment for talks but Pakistan would not beg for it. He said that Pakistan had nothing to do with the hijacking of an Indian airliner and called upon Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee to exercise restraint in his uttering with a view to improve relations between the two countries.

Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf said that Mr. Vajpayee was continuously trying to involve Pakistan in the hijacking. He added that he had no doubt that it was all pre-planned to get Pakistan declared a terrorist state.

Jan

Pakistan challenged India to provide evidence of its allegations implicating Islamabad in the recent hijacking of an Indian airlines plane.

Jan 16

Pakistan arrested an Indian high commission staff member p. Mosses with an explosive device and currency notes. It accused confessed that he had already delivered such devices to some persons in the past.

Jan 17

An Indian High Commission staff member P. Mosses, arrested by Islamabad police while trying to deliver an explosive device, was handed back to the Indian High Commission officials. According to Foreign Office sources it was done as he enjoyed diplomatic immunity under the Geneva Convention.

Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the Indian High Commission regarding the involvement of its employee who was carrying an explosive device. He was further told that this involvement constituted an evidence of direct involvement of the government of India in sponsoring terrorism in Pakistan.

India arrested three men with alleged links with Pakistan Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) agency saying that they were carrying plastic explosives.

Jan 18

Pakistan asked an Indian High Commission official P. Mosses to leave the country within seven days. He was caught red-handed while carrying a remote control explosive device.

Jan 19

India expelled a Pakistan diplomat in apparent retaliation for the expulsion of its own High Commission staffers from Islamabad on the charge of indulging in activities not compatible with his official status.

Jan 22

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee in public meeting in Shillong described Pakistan as an enemy country and said that New Delhi was ready for war if necessary.

According to an official statement, Indian forces crossed the Line of Control (LoC) in the Iftikharabad sub-sector in the Chamb area and launched an attack on a Pakistani post. Pakistan repulsed the attack.

Jan 24

A meeting of the corps commander headed by Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf warned that India's blatant violations such as in the Iftikharabad sector was intolerable and that the Pakistan armed forces reserved the right to respond appropriately. The meeting concluded that the growing frustration of the India army had led to this act of cross-border state terrorism.

The acting Indian High Commissioner was summoned to the Foreign Office and a strong protest was lodged against the Indian troop's attack on a Pakistani post in Chamb sector on the LoC.

February 17

In an interview published in Paris, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, warned US President Bill Clinton against visiting Pakistan next month during his planned tour of South Asia.

At a high-level meeting held on foreign policy chaired by the Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf, the government endorsed the policy of engaging India in a dialogue to resolve

peacefully the core issue of Kashmir and to remove all other irritants harming the relations between the two countries.

Feb 18

A spokesman for Indian Ministry of external Affairs R.S. Jassal announced in New Delhi that India was expelling three Pakistani diplomats, signaling a further deterioration in already bilateral relations.

Feb 20

A handout Press Information Department in Islamabad said that three Indian High Commission officials had been declared *persona non grata*.

Feb 22

Foreign Secretary Inamul aqee said in Islamabad that Pakistan was ready to resume dialogue with India primarily on the core issue of Kashmir but there was no question of conceding the Indian Prime Minister's demand that Azad Kashmir was vacated as a prior condition.

Indian Home Minister Lal Krishan Advani in New Delhi accused Pakistan of waging war against India through "terrorism and subversion".

Feb 23

Indian President K.R. Narayan alleged that there had been an increase in trans-border terrorism since the military takeover of Pakistan four month before.

A spokesman for the Foreign Office said in Islamabad that the huge increase in the Indian military budget was another proof of "Indian hegemonic designs" in the region and beyond it.

India summoned Pakistan's deputy High Commissioner to formally lodge a protest against a border attack which claimed the lives of seven Indian soldiers and left one missing.

Feb 27

Pakistan warned India against escalating border tension and refuted the allegation that Pakistani troops had attacked a post in the Indian-held Kashmir.

Feb 28

President Rafiq Tarar said in Islamabad that Pakistan did not have aggressive designs but it would give a befitting reply if India dared to commit aggression.

March 2

Indian Minister for external affairs Jaswant Singh said in New Delhi that any intervention or mediation by any third party including that of the United States was not acceptable to India then or in the near future in its dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir.

Mar 4

According to an official spokesman in New Delhi activists of Shive Sena stoned the Lahore-bound Pakistan-India bus to protest Pakistan's involvement in the bombing of a bus in India on 3 March that claimed nine lives.

Mar 11

The Government of Pakistan agreed to hold formal talks with Iran for supply of gas to India through Pakistan. The proposal came from Iran which was pressing Pakistan for allowing it to use its land for laying the pipeline. A delegation, led by petroleum Secretary Abdullah Yousaf left for Iran to discuss details of the project.

Mar 11

India refused visa to all 16 members of the Pakistani delegation to attend the first South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Rice Conference scheduled in New Delhi on 16-17 March.

Mar 12

In separate interviews with Newsweek, Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf and Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee insisted that there was no possibility of a nuclear war over the Kashmir dispute.

Mar 13

While talking to journalists in Karachi, Foreign Minister Abdus Sattar said that escalation of tension could lead to another conflict with India and called for urgent measures to avoid that situation.

Indian Defence Minister George Fernandes warned of military build-up by Pakistan along the LoC and said that New Delhi "We are watching the situation and are prepared to repeat our Kargil Performance".

While speaking in Lok Sabha in New Delhi, Indian Minister for External Affairs Jaswant Singh accused Pakistan and Taliban of cooperating with the hijackers of Indian airbus.

Mar 15

Pakistan officials had dismissed as not worth even a comment the recent Indian allegation that Islamabad was gearing up for high altitude warfare.

While speaking to legislatures in New Delhi, Indian Minister for External Affairs Jaswant Singh said that Military rule was not an obstacle to the resumption of talks between Pakistan and India.

Mar 21

Speaking at a joint news conference with Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee in New Delhi, visiting US President Bill Clinton called for restraint and dialogue between Pakistan and India.

While talking to reporters in Islamabad, Foreign Minister Abdus Sattar condemned the massacre of 36 Sikhs in the Indian-held Kashmir and demanded an inquiry, voicing fears India might exploit the incident for propaganda.

In an interview with Cable News Network (CNN), Pakistan's High Commissioner to India Ashraf Jehangir Qazi said that Pakistan was ready to talk to India on the Kashmir issue, realizing its responsibility as state.

Mar 25

According to an official spokesman of the Government of Pakistan, "The remarks made by the foreign office spokesman of India to the effect that India calls for an immediate return to democracy in Pakistan in reaction to the Chief Executive's announcement of the devolution plan on March 23, is unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan".

Mar 31

According to the Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman R. S. Jassal, India rejected Pakistan's first formal proposal for the resumption of peace talks and said that Islamabad must first halt its support for, what it alleged was, cross border "terrorism" in Kashmir. The proposal was put forward during

a meeting between Foreign Secretary Inamul Haq and the Indian High Commissioner G. Parthasarthy in Pakistan.

According to Foreign Office spokesman Tariq Altaf, Pakistan expressed its regrets after India rejected its first formal offer to resume peace talks. He said, "This reflects that India wants to continue with its belligerent attitude". He further said that international community should take notice of India's negative attitude.

April 2

According to the Associated Press of Pakistan (APP), Pakistan Railways lodged a protest with New Delhi for violating the agreement under which India provided engine and coaches for the Samjhota Express from Wagah to Attari. Pakistan warned that it could stop train services to India in mid-April.

About 98 members of Pak-India People's Forum for Peace and Democracy were refused a road entry into India at Wagah. Despite having valid Indian visas.

Apr 3

The Indian government announced the appointment of Vijay Kk. Nambiar as India's High Commissioner in Pakistan.

National Security Adviser of India Brajesh Misra Accused in New Delhi that Pakistan was continuing with "cross-border terrorism" in Kashmir and hostile propaganda against India while calling for a resumption of peace talks.

According to an Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman Raminder Singh Jassal, India was determined that the *Samjhota* Express should continue to link Pakistan and India.

Apr 4

According to a Foreign Office statement Pakistan condemned the Indian army's indiscriminate firing on peaceful demonstrators in Anantnag, leaving seven people dead and at least 30 injured.

Attorney General Aziz A. Munshi opposed the Indian claim in The Hague that the International Court of Justice (ICJ) had no jurisdiction in the case where India deliberately shot down an unarmed Pakistani naval aircraft inside Pakistan's territory.

Apr 7

Indian Home Minister Lal Krishan Advani said in New Delhi that India was planning to review rail and bus links with Pakistan amid charges of widespread “smuggling of drugs arms and counterfeit money”.

Apr 9

While telling to reporters in Cartagena (Colombia) Foreign Minister Abdus Sattar said that Pakistan would not press Islamabad’s formal offer to hold talks.

Apr 14

The railway authorities of both Pakistan and India agreed to continue Samjhota express train service between Lahore and Attari.

While giving an interview to *Doordarshan* in New Delhi. Pakistan’s High Commissioner to India Ashraf Jehangir Qazi said that peace talks with India could not resume while India laid down preconditions for dialogue.

Apr 22

While answering questions at a news at the Foreign Office, Foreign Minister. Abdus Sattar declared that Pakistan was not going to engage in an arms race with India, but it would make a befitting response to safeguard its own security and territory, if a need arose.

Apr 26

Indian Defence Minister George Fernandes told the Rajya Sabha that India had reinforced its troops on the LoC in thwart “any misadventure” by Pakistan. He said that there were no specific reports that Pakistan was planning a large scale amunition, but troops were on alert along the LoC.

Pakistan and Indian railway teams, in Wagah, signed an agreement to resolve various issues endangering the future operation of the *Samjhota* Express.

Apr 27

In an issued statement from Foreign Office, Pakistan reiterated its offer for talks with India for the resolution of the outstanding issues including Kashmir but refused to accept any conditions in this regard.

May 4

Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that Pakistan had asked India to drop pre-conditions for talks if it really sought resumption of a peace dialogue between them.

May 7

Briefing reporters on the outcome of the four day biannual dialogue between the Pakistan rangers and the Border Security forces (BSF), frontier Inspector General Avtar Singh Aulakh said in Jalandhar That Pakistan and India had agreed to take steps to curb incidents of unprovoked firing on international border during the season to facilitate farmers to cultivate fields. He added that Pakistan had also proposed formulating border ground rules to improve understanding between border guards.

May 28

Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf said in Islamabad that Pakistan was ready for talks with India on working out a nuclear restraint regime for South Asia.

May 31

In an interview to CNN, Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Jaswant Sind Pakistan's proposal for resuming bilateral talks saying that Pakistan's promotion of cross-border terrorism, its advocacy of Jihad and its anti-Indian propaganda were deterrents to putting the peace process back on track.

June 17

According to a Foreign Office spokesman, Pakistan would not respond to India's latest test of a short-range surface to surface missile. However, he said that Pakistan was fully prepared to meet any external threat or aggression. He accused India of violating a bilateral understanding by not giving prior warning about the test of Prithvi missile.

Jun 23

Addressing the members of Pakistan institute of international affairs, Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf said that threat from India was not confined to Kashmir alone but its decision to dominate Pakistan's economy and foreign policy

was a threat and Kashmir was a physical manifestation of that threat.

July 1

In an interview with the *Hindustan Time*, Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf called on India to change its mindset towards its neighbours and help lead South Asia to development. He also urged India to play a constrictive role in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Jul 31

In an interview to the London based Arabic daily al-Hayat, Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf suggested signing of no-war pact with India.

August 2

In an address to parliament, Prime Minister of India Atal Behari Vajpayee accused Pakistan of directing the massacre in the India-held Kashmir. However, he said that the massacre would not derail the ceasefire process.

Aug 5

A Foreign Office spokesman urges India to accept that the Kashmir problem could be resolved only through tripartite talks, he said that the position of *Hisbul Mujahideen* on Tripartite talks was logical and in accordance with the international laws and principles.

Aug 7

Foreign Office spokesman Riaz Muhammad Khan asked India to accept Pakistan as one of the two principal parties to a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute in accordance with the recognized international norms and the United Nations resolutions. He added that the full involvement of the all parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC) as a prerequisite in any negotiations, was beyond any question. He rejected any suggestion for a change in Pakistan's Kashmir policy and alleged that New Delhi wanted to exploit the situation to divide the Kashmir freedom struggle. He agreed that the US and the world community could play a useful role in the resolution of the dispute.

In the address to the upper house of parliament Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee accused Pakistan of cross border terrorism as an instrument of state polity to launch a terrorist campaign in different parts of India.

Aug 8

A Foreign office Spokesman said that the negative and transparently insincere responses by the Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee and other Indian officials had destroyed the chance of peace process in Kashmir. He called India to engage in a meaningful and result oriented dialogue with Pakistan and Kashmir.

Talking in the Parliament, Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Jaswant Singh made it clear that Jammu and Kashmir was neither a territorial dispute with Pakistan nor was a core issue. He accused Pakistan of massacres in Kashmir saying that they did not need a judicial inquiry to investigate massacres in Kashmir as the cause was cross border terrorism, fully supported by Pakistan.

Aug 9

A Foreign Office spokesman Riaz Muhammad Khan said that if India changed its attitude and showed sincerity, then there would be the possibility of progress towards a peaceful resolution and negotiated settlement. He added that it was nothing new for the Indians to routinely blame Pakistan. They had destroyed the possibility of a peace process and obviously they wanted to find a scapegoat.

Aug 10

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said in New Delhi that India was ready to discuss bilateral issues with Pakistan irrespective of the form of the government. However it favoured democratic rule in Pakistan.

Foreign Minister Abdus Sattar said in Islamabad that India by its “flip-flop” response to the initiative of *Hisbul Mujahideen* had not only squandered a peace possibility but sabotaged peace opportunities instead of utilizing them. He further said that India tried to exploit the ceasefire for dividing the Kashmir freedom movement and for creating a rift between the movement and Pakistan.

Aug 13

Talking to Indian newspaper, *The Asian Age*. Foreign Minister Abdus Sattar said that Kashmir was an India-Pakistan issue and bilateral discussions were important to resolve it. He asked India for consistent policy on Kashmir.

Aug 15

Addressing the nation on independence day, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said that Pakistan was constantly engaged in violence, killings and cross border terrorism.

Aug 17

The Director General of the inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR) Major General Rashid Qureshi said that Pakistan had inflicted heavy losses to India during the Kargil crisis.

Talking to his ministry's consultative committee Indian Home Minister Lal Krishan Advani said that the people of Kashmir were extremely unhappy that the prospects for peace had been sabotaged by Pakistan. He added that India remained open to dialogue with *Mujahideen* groups in Kashmir despite the recent collapse of a ceasefire.

Aug 18

Foreign Office spokesman regretted reported Indian attempts to force cancellation of the SAARC foreign ministers' meeting during UN Millennium session of the General Assembly in New York.

Aug 19

Giving interview to *Doordarshan*, Indian defence Minister George Fernandes refused to budge from Indian stand on Kashmir and said that India was willing to talk with Pakistan if it suspended its support to "insurgency"

Aug 24

A spokesman for ISPR said that Indian army attacked their positions in the Rawalkot sector in which two soldiers died and two were missing. He added that attack was repulsed with heavy casualties. However, an Indian army spokesman in Srinagar claimed that Indian troops had killed 10 Pakistani soldiers and wounded several others while repulsing an attack on a forward post.

Aug 25

India resisted the idea of a meeting between Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf and Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee in New York when both leaders would be in the city for the UN Millennium session of the General Assembly.

According to a Foreign Office spokesman Pakistan lodged a strong protest with India over trespass on the residence of an official of its high commission in New Delhi.

In an interview to British Broadcast Corporation (BBC). Indian Defence Minister George Fernandes said that India was willing to hold dialogue with Pakistan if it stopped freedom movement in Kashmir.

Aug 26

Pakistan decided to expel an Indian High Commissioner's official P.C. Dey following the Indian demand that Pakistani official Malik Muhammad Rafiq Should be recalled by August 31.

Aug 28

In a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan condemned continued targeting of civilian population by Indian forces from across the Line of Control (LoC). It added that the Government of Pakistan called upon India to respect the LoC and refrain from acts aimed at terrorizing the civilians.

Aug 29

Talking to journalists in New Delhi, Director General of the Indian Sugar Mills Association S.L. Jain said that India would bid for a tender issued by Pakistan for import of 100,000 tons of white sugar.

Aug 30

An ISPR spokesman confirmed the report that Indian military authorities refused to accept the body of their soldier who was killed when the Pakistan army repulsed an attack on one of its forward posts in the Rawalkot sector, Moreover Pakistan unilaterally offered a ceasefire and a safe passage to Indian troops for the recovery of other bodies lying in the area.

Aug 31

Indian police in the Indian-held Kashmir said that they arrested two Pakistanis for alleged role in the massacre of 36 Sikhs in a village on 21 March.

India accused Pakistan's intelligence agent of ransacking the names of two of its diplomats in Islamabad. The Indian Foreign Ministry said that it had summoned Pakistan's deputy high commissioner to New Delhi to protest against incidents which "follow a pattern of calibrated and escalating harassment and brazen intimidation".

Foreign Office spokesman Riaz A. Khan rebuffed the India's allegation against Pakistan recently occupying some of the positions near the LoC and asked India to reduce tension along the LoC in Kashmir.

September 5

India accused Pakistan's intelligence officials of harassing its diplomats and their families in Islamabad.

Sep 6

Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf told the UN Millennium Summit that Pakistan was prepared to take hold initiatives a change _____ in South Asia. He proposed a no-war pact and a mutual reduction in forces with India and said that Pakistan sought South Asia free from all nuclear weapons.

Sep 23

Speaking at a meeting organized by the Commonwealth Club and World Affairs. Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Jaswant Singh said that New Delhi would start dialogue with Pakistan. He reportedly said. "We can change a friend but not a neighbour". He added that both countries would evolve a time frame for talks without any external pressure or mediation from a third country.

Sep 28

In a road inauguration ceremony in Leepa Valley, Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf urged India to stop committing atrocities in the Indian-held Kashmir and begin talks to find a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

October 2

Speaking at the All Pakistan Newspaper Society (APNS) award giving ceremony, Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf ruled out any possibility of nuclear war with India. He said that his government was alive to the needs of the country's security and no harm could be done to Pakistan because it had the potential and capability to ensure its security and integrity.

Oct 9

Foreign Office spokesman Riaz Muhammad Khan expressed that in contrast to Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf's call to India for mutual reduction in arms and armed forces, the recent Indo-Russian massive arms deal had caused natural concern, which would destabilize the region.

Oct 11

According to official sources, there had been no progress towards resumption of dialogue with India to resolve the Kashmir issue despite Pakistan's sincere efforts. They added that the Indian government had tried their best to isolate Pakistan internationally since the present government came to power.

Oct 17

Addressing at the inaugural session of the seminar on the Role of the United Nations in the New millennium perspective from Pakistan, in Islamabad, foreign Minister Abdus Sattar called on New Delhi to cooperate with the United Nations Military Observers Group for India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) to make the monitoring of Line of Control (LoC) more effective.

Oct 23

Indian coast guards severely beat up 11 Pakistani fishermen and snatched their belongings in Chora Bari area inside Pakistan territorial waters. During the last two weeks, Indian coastal authorities had detained 61 Pakistani fishermen and six fishing boats during the last two weeks on the charges of illegal fishing.

November 14

Talking to newsmen in Karachi, Navy Chief Admiral Abdul Aziz Mirza rejected speculations about Pakistan's involvement in an Indian air force helicopter's crash near the border.

Nov 22

Briefing the ACLA's delegation, in Islamabad, on the agenda of government, Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf reiterated Pakistan's willingness for talks with India on Kashmir and other issues between the two countries.

December 3

At the news conference in New Delhi, Indian Defence Minister George Fernandes said that Pakistan's offer of military restraint at the LoC was not good enough for launching peace talks with Islamabad. He asked Pakistan to elaborate on its surprise offer of "maximum restraint".

Dec 5

Indian Ministry of External Affairs, in a statement in New Delhi, rejected a widely backed proposal for talks over Kashmir, involving *Mujahideen* and Pakistan. However, it said that it was prepared to meet the two separately, provided key conditions were fulfilled. It further said that India was committed to an early resumption of a composite dialogue with Pakistan within the ambit of the Simla Agreement and Lahore Declaration.

Dec 6

Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman Raminder Singh Jassal said that India had already rejected Islamabad's offer for tripartite peace talks involving India, Pakistan and Kashmiri groups.

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf expressed the hope that India would reciprocate to Islamabad's new peace initiative, which aimed at stabilizing peace in the region. He added that if this opportunity was lost, India would be responsible for frustrating the peace initiative.

India claimed that its Border Security force (BSF) had shot dead 12 intruders, who had crossed over the international border from Pakistan into the Indian-held Kashmir.

Dec 17

Talking to deputies of the legislative Assembly and local government officials from Uttar Pradesh, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said that New Delhi was ready for talks with Pakistan provided Islamabad put an end to violence and terrorist activities against it.

Dec 31

Addressing party delegates in Kerala, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee accused Pakistan of supporting the Lashkar-I-Taiba group which threatened to attack his office.

2001

January 1

A Foreign Office spokesman rejected the Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee's allegation that Islamabad was supporting Lashkar-I-Taiba, which threatened to attack his office in New Delhi.

Jan 4

A Foreign Office spokesman condemned the statement by Ms Uma Bharati, a minister in the Indian Cabinet to wipe Pakistan off the world map, and asked the world community to take notice of the Indian threats.

Jan 6

In an interview to the *Asian Age*, Foreign Minister Abdus Sattar said that Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf was ready to visit India for talks to try to bring peace to Kashmir.

Jan 8

Talking to newsmen in Mysore, Indian Defense Minister George Fernandes said that India looked forward to a dialogue with Pakistan "at the top level" and urged Islamabad to respond to Delhi's fresh initiative in declaring unilateral ceasefire in Jammu and Kashmir.

Jan 9

Pakistan's High Commissioner in India Ashraf Jehangir Qazi said that though Pakistan's relations with India appeared to be

on the mend, but All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC), whose plans for a ground breaking visit to Islamabad had been stalled by India, expressed fears that the India-Pakistan dialogue could hand again.

Jan 12

Foreign Secretary Inamul Haq denied any plan of the chief Executive's traveling to India since no formal invitation was received from New Delhi.

Jan 15

Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan Vijay K. Nambiar and Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf, in Islamabad, discussed the prospects of dialogue for the resolution of Kashmir.

Jan 17

A Foreign Office Spokesman expressing concern over India's test-firing of Agni-II ballistic missile, reiterated Pakistan's proposal of "Strategic Restraint Regime" to India.

Pakistan and India began talks, in New Delhi, on the decision of either to renew 1991 agreement on rail links or to forge a new one.

Jan 21

Pakistan and India agreed to extend the *Samjhota Express* train service between the two countries by another three years and upgrade the services by providing sleeper and economy class accommodation.

Jan 22

Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf stated, in Islamabad, that some breakthrough was being achieved both by India and Pakistan to start a certain process of dialogue, which should lead to the removal of their differences peacefully and without opting for military solutions.

Jan 23

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee announced, in New Delhi, the ceasefire's extension in Kashmir by another month, and urged Pakistan to help create a conducive atmosphere for a resumption of talks.

A Foreign Office spokesman indicated the hope that Indian government announcement to extend ceasefire would be meaningful if it signaled an end to the Indian repression and

the commencement of a purposeful dialogue for a peaceful resolution of Kashmir dispute.

Jan 24

Foreign Minister Abdus Sattar, responding to India's extension of ceasefire, warned to regression in the Indian-held Kashmir unless India allowed Kashmiri leaders to visit Pakistan for talks.

Jan 29

Indian Minister of External Affairs Jaswant Singh claimed, in New Delhi, that Pakistan lacked sincerity in its stated quest for resumption of bilateral talks with new Delhi mainly because it had failed to rein Kashmir.

February 1

The Indian government ordered a phased scaling down of its troops along parts of Line of Control (LoC) in Kashmir, and dispatched two top ranking officials to rally support with foreign interlocutors for Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee's conditions for resuming talks with Pakistan.

Feb 2

In a telephonic call, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee and Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf agreed to remain in touch with each other. Mr. Vajpayee thanked Pakistan for helping India during the earthquake crisis and stated that this goodwill gesture would help in improving relations between the two countries.

Feb 4

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Abdus Sattar proposed India to open political route and involve APHC in the settlement process to reduce militancy in Jammu and Kashmir.

Feb 5

Showing Pakistan's interest in advancing talks to reduce tension in the region, Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf in Muzaffarabad, called upon Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee to demonstrate statesmanship by pushing forward the Kashmir peace process.

Feb 7

Talking to foreign reporters in Islamabad, Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf stated that Pakistan had nothing afresh to offer India as time had come to begin dialogue for the settlement of Kashmir dispute.

Feb 9

Indian government ordered the release of 160 Pakistani fishermen from its prisons as a gesture of goodwill towards its neighbour and asked Islamabad to make urgent arrangements for the repatriation of the fishermen who were detained at various time for illegally entering Indian waters.

Feb 12

Foreign Office spokesman Riaz Muhammad Khan refuted the Indian allegations about the cross border terrorism, and accused India of continuing its military efforts to suppress Kashmiri freedom struggle by making unfounded and unverified allegations against Islamabad.

Feb 17

Talking to newsmen during a trip to Mumbai, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee accused Pakistan of not doing its bit to help support a tenuous ceasefire in Kashmir.

Feb 18

In a joint statement issued simultaneously from Pakistan and India, parliamentarians, writers, journalists, educationists, trade unionists, civil society representatives and peace activists of Pakistan and India reiterated the view that the resolution of all problems of South Asia lied in people to people reconciliation, in accordance with the values of democracy and human rights. They urged Pakistan and India to begin talks on all outstanding issues, with a view to solve them amicably.

Feb 19

The Indian defence official told an international news agency that Indian forces fired on two Pakistani reconnaissance aircrafts that had viola Indian airspace in Kashmir. However, a Pakistan's Defence Ministry spokesman showed unawareness on the issue and declined to comment unless India made a formal complaint about a border violation.

Foreign office spokesman Riaz Muhammad Khan denied Indian allegations that its aircraft had violated Indian airspace.

Feb 20

Foreign Office spokesman Riaz Muhammad Khan expressed Pakistan's concerns over the shipment of nuclear fuel to India by Russia and criticized the discriminatory treatment of the Nuclear Material Suppliers Club against Islamabad.

Feb 22

A Foreign Office spokesman, in a statement, described Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee's decision to extend the truce in Kashmir for three months as "yet another attempt to mislead world opinion". The statement called upon the Government of India to realize the futility of its efforts to impose a military solution on Kashmir, and join Pakistan in a sincere efforts to resolve the dispute. It further asked New Delhi to let a delegation of the APHC go to Islamabad for talks with Pakistan.

Feb 27

Talking to former Indian military officials and a former parliamentarian in Islamabad, Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf said that delay in the APHC leaders visit to Islamabad would reinforce the view that India was not keen on solving the Kashmir issue.

Feb 28

Foreign Office spokesman Riaz Muhammad Khan expressed Pakistan's deep concerns at India's 12.9 per cent hike in defence spending and warned that it would upset the military balance in South Asia.

Pakistan and India agreed to extend for another three years the agreement for running *Samjhota Express* between Wagah and Attari.

March 8

The Government of Pakistan placed a ban on the import of sugar from India saying that there were adequate stocks available in the country.

A Foreign Office spokesman rejected the Indian home Minister Lal Krishan Advani's claim that ceasefire belied the

continuing killings, arrests, torture and disappearances in the India-held Kashmir, and added that Pakistan regretted Government of India's denial to allow the five-member APHC delegation to visit Pakistan.

Mar 12

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, in New Delhi, said that India would start talks on the future of Kashmir to everyone to find a way out. He further stated that India was trying to push the peace process forward in Jammu and Kashmir.

Mar 16

Indian minister of External Affairs Jaswant Singh, after meeting the UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan in New Delhi, told reporters that India was committed to resume talks with Pakistan provided the atmosphere was right.

Mar 23

In his message to Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf on Pakistan day, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said that India remained committed to the establishment of good neighbourly relations which would contribute to the welfare of the people of both the countries.

Mar 27

Foreign Office spokesman Riaz Muhammad Khan regretted that India had not responded positively to its offer for initiating a meaningful dialogue while stating that Pakistan had observed maximum restraint in cross-border firing and invited the APHC for consultation to Islamabad, India had increased repression of Kashmiri people, fire at unarmed protest rallies and continued custodial killings, exposing baselessness of Delhi's claim of a ceasefire.

Mar 29

According to a Foreign Office spokesman, the Government of Pakistan called upon the Government of India to halt immediately all actions and steps being taken by it to erect a fence along the working boundary between the territory of the state of Jammu and Kashmir under Indian occupation.

Mar 30

According to a Foreign Office spokesman, Pakistan called upon India to immediately halt its firing along the working boundary, which had jeopardized Islamabad's initiative for dialogue for the settlement of Kashmir dispute.

April 1

Speaking in an interview on the BBC's "Hardtalk" programme, Indian Home Minister Lal Krishna Advani Ruled out talks with Pakistan and said that the talks would only be held with Kashmiri groups in India, "perhaps as early as May".

Apr 3

The spokesman of Indian External Affairs Ministry asserted that India would continue to erect "defensive structures" along the India-Pakistan boundary as it deemed necessary, while rejecting Islamabad's description of it as a "working boundary"

Apr 6

Foreign Office spokesman Riaz Muhammad Khan said that India was not serious about a peaceful solution to the Kashmir dispute and persisted in its efforts aimed at importing a military solution in Jammu and Kashmir. He added that Pakistan had outlined the requirement of the dialogue in its statement on 2 December 2000, asking India to stop repression in Kashmir, respond to Pakistan's (military) restraint, resume meaningful dialogue with Pakistan with the participation of the Kashmiri representatives, and for this purpose, help All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC) leaders visit Islamabad for consultation. Pakistan demanded that India must respond sincerely to Pakistan's proposal of 2 December.

Apr 12

Talking to newsmen in Tehran. Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said that there was mutual recognition of strategic importance of this relationship, but it was not directed against any country including Pakistan.

Apr 18

Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Jaswant Singh told, in New Delhi, that India would not accept tripartite talks on Kashmir. He also rejected the idea of any role for the UN in mediating future talks with Pakistan.

Apr 28

Director General Inter Services Public Relations (ISPR) Major General Rashid Qureshi said that India had no permission to fence the border along the Line of Control (LoC) located between the Indian held-Kashmir and Azad Kashmir or along the working boundary.

According to a statement of the Foreign Ministry Pakistan asked India to respond to its proposal of dialogue channel instead of statements to the press, if India was ready for talks.

May 2

According to Foreign Ministry issued statement, Pakistan did not receive any notice from India of the exercise by a corps-level force of the Indian Army in early May, about which India made an announcement on 30 April.

May 5

According to military sources, India did not give any notice to Islamabad of its military maneuvers along Pakistan's border. It added that India had not clarified why it had decided to go for large-scale war games near Pakistan border.

May 6

Talking to Indian journalists in Islamabad, Indian High Commissioner Vijay K. Nambiar said that India was ready for a dialogue with Islamabad on the Kashmir issue provided the military regime exercised control on militant groups to bring down the level of violence unleashed by them in Kashmir.

Speaking at an election meeting in Kolkata. Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee claimed that inter Service intelligence (ISI) was trying to create problems in different part of India as Pakistan was unhappy with Indian's progress on all fronts and better position in the world.

May 8

Foreign Office spokesman Riaz Muhammad Khan said that Pakistan had unassailable defence against external aggression

and was not going to be impressed by the ongoing Indian military exercises in Rajasthan. He added that Pakistan's policy was guided by the principle of restraint and responsibility while denying that this exercise would lead to an arms race in the region.

May 9

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, in New Delhi, stated that India was looking forward to friendly relations with Pakistan despite "bitter experiences" with Islamabad.

May 12

During the bi-annual meeting between Pakistan rangers and Indian Border Security Force (BSF) in Jullundhar, both sides agreed to put an immediate end to firing across the working boundary and targeting of innocent civilians.

May 22

Federal Commerce Minister Abdul Razzaq Dawood informed, in Islamabad, that Pakistan refused to grant most favoured nation (MFN) status to India and added that it would continue to pursue its present policy

May 23

Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Jaswant Singh disclosed, in New Delhi, that in pursuance of Lahore Declaration and Simla Agreement. The Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee to invite Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf to visit India at his early convenience.

May 24

Foreign Minister Abdus Sattar said that Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf would respond in a positive spirit to the Indian Prime Minister's invitation.

May 25

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee formally invited Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf to New Delhi for summit level peace talks. The formal invitation was delivered to Foreign Secretary Inamul Haq by acting Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan

According to a senior official. Pakistan opposed the construction of a large hydel power plant on the Chenab river

in the Indian-held Kashmir in violation of the Indus Water Treaty of 1960.

May 26

In an interview to *India Today*, Foreign Minister Abdus Sattar stated that the wished of the Kashmiri people would be Pakistan's most important agenda in talks with India.

A spokesman for the Government praised the courageous Indian decision to hold summit talks between India and Pakistan and said that both sides needed to show flexibility to solve their 54 year dispute over Kashmir.

May 27

Foreign Minister Abdus Sattar said that Pakistan was ready to implement all agreements with India but would not allow selective acceptance of mutually-binding agreements and resolutions.

May 28

Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Jaswant Singh stated that the whole of Jammu and Kashmir was India's own internal affair that could only be discussed in this very context and not be negotiated.

May 30

According to diplomatic and military sources Pakistan was cautiously optimistic about the outcome of proposed summit meeting between India and Pakistan. Sources added that Pakistan's approach towards Kashmir, was and would be that Kashmir was a tripartite issue that should be resolved on just basis.

May 31

A top official in the Indian Prime Minister's office, stated that Indian Government would not allow leaders of Kashmir's APHC to meet Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf during his visit to Delhi.

Pakistan formally registered its concern over the proposed construction of 450 MW Baghihar hydropower project by India on the Chenab river, and conveyed in unequivocal terms to New Delhi that the project design was unacceptable to it.

June 1

According to an official release. Pakistan agreed to release 157 of the 362 Indian fishermen apprehended by the Pakistan Marine Security Agency in two years.

Jun 6

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee welcomed the speech by Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf asking religious hardliners to stop malign statements against India.

Jun 19

India became one of the first countries that recognized general Pervez Musharraf as president of Pakistan. A senior foreign ministry official, in New Delhi, stated that General Musharraf would be accorded a reception befitting a head of state when he arrived in New Delhi.

Jun 20

Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf and Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee discussed details of the forthcoming visit of the former to India. Chief Executive suggested that rhetoric should be avoided to create the necessary environment for holding of the talks in an atmosphere of cordiality.

Jun 21

During an interview to SBS TV, Indian Minister of State for external Affairs Jaswant Singh stated that India never regarded Pakistan as “enemy No. 1,” and asserted that Kashmir was not a territorial dispute. He added that Pakistan pursued a policy of compulsive hostility towards India, but India had always believed in dialogue process.

Jun 25

Talking to newsmen in Wellington, Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Jaswant Singh said that India and Pakistan were on a path of dialogue and reconciliation over Kashmir after two years of stalemate.

Jun 26

While talking to newsmen in Islamabad, President General Pervez Musharraf stated that he would take an initiative to resolve the Kashmir issue during his forthcoming meeting with Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee. He added

that he would not be reactive, and would discuss all the major issues including the core issue of Kashmir.

Jun 27

A spokesman of Indian External Affairs Ministry denied reports that its decision to invite President General Pervez Musharraf to a summit meeting with Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, followed pressure from the United States.

Jun 29

In an exclusive briefing to *Times of India*, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee aides signaled the promise of a realistic and positive atmosphere for the crucial talks by making known his respect for the Pakistani leader whom he saw as a “straightforward man”.

July 6

Indian Foreign Ministry Spokeswoman Nirupama Rao, accused Pakistan of supporting continued violence in the state of Jammu and Kashmir but said that relative calm along the line of Control (LoC) had prompted India to send his head of military operations on a rare visit to Islamabad to consolidate the gains of peace.

Jul 7

Indian Government official firmly told Pakistan that the invitation to Hurriyat leaders to the high tea, to be hosted by Pakistan High Commission for President Pervez Musharaf during his visit to India would vitiate the atmosphere for the Indo-Pak summit.

Indian Home Minister Lal Krishan Advani, in New Delhi, suggested the formation of a confederation of South Asian states including India and Pakistan.

Jul 9

According to Indian foreign Ministry spokeswoman, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee announced the revival of an old hand route to Pakistan that links Rajasthan with Sindh, and signaled the resumption of normal civilian traffic between Muzaffarabad and Srinagar in Kashmir with the promise of an easier instant visa regime.

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee pledged opposition parties that he would stop Kashmir becoming the sole issue at the summit with President Pervez Musharraf.

Jul 11

Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Jaswant Singh regretted the decision by president general Pervez Musharraf to invite leaders of Kashmir's All Parties Hurriyat conference (APHC) to a tea party in New Delhi.

Jul 12

India ruled out any discussion of a proposal to run a multi-million dollar overland gas pipeline through Pakistan, when leaders of both countries met.

Indian minister of State for External Affairs Jaswant Singh while talking to a news conference in New Delhi, ruled out the involvement of any third party to mediate its dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir. He pointed out China as the country holding a part of Kashmir, which it alleged, had been illegally ceded by Pakistan. He added that Jammu and Kashmir was not the core issue but was "the core of Indian nationhood".

In an exclusive interview to Dawn, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee the hope that the summit talks between him and President Musharraf would herald a new process of cooperation between the two countries.

Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Jaswant Singh stated in New Delhi that the UN resolutions on Kashmir were not enforceable.

Jul 13

In an interview to Press Trust of India (PTI), Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee stressed that Pakistan and India should not allow the Kargil conflict to overshadow the summit talks.

Jul 14

President General Pervez Musharraf arrived in New Delhi for a three day official visit.

During their speeches at the banquet, both General Pervez Musharraf and his Indian counterpart K.R. Narayanan promised better relations between the two countries.

Jul 15

Pakistan denied that it was hosting alleged terrorist Dawood Ibrahim, who was wanted by India.

The three-day summit meeting between India and Pakistan at Agra ended inconclusively as no joint declaration could be signed due to the difference of language over the issue of Kashmir.

Jul 16

Talking to Indian newspaper editors at Agra, President Pervez Musharraf said that the Kashmir dispute remained central to ending years of enmity with India.

Indian Union Petroleum Minister Ram Naik stated in Mumbai that India should be ensured of safe and uninterrupted supply of natural gas from Iran via Pakistan.

President Pervez Musharraf promised at Agra that he would personally look into claims that Islamabad was still holding 54 Indian Prisoners of War (PoWs).

Jul 17

Foreign minister of Pakistan and India, while talking to newsmen respectively in Islamabad and New Delhi, reaffirmed to continue the dialogue, initiated at Agra, but conceded that the two-day summit meeting between President pervez Musharraf and Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee ended inconclusively.

Jul 18

Briefing a joint meeting of the National Security Council (NSC) and federal cabinet about his visit to India, President General Pervez Musharraf said that there was no deadlock in talks as both the countries would continue to hold dialogue to sort out differences.

Briefing the NSC and the cabinet members about the Agra summit, foreign Minister Abdus Sattar said that differences over the use of words like “address” or “resolution” marred the signing of a mutually agreed draft at the Agra summit.

Jul 19

According to a Foreign Office statement, Pakistan accused India of apparently backing away from understanding reached

at their summit at Agra, and declared that India and Pakistan must build on commitments made at the talks.

Jul 20

Speaking at a news conference, president General Pervez Musharraf stated that the peace process between Pakistan and India would continue as substantial progress had been made in talks at Agra. He added that vast majority of the people of Pakistan and India wanted peace, and hawks could be ignored to attain this objective.

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee while speaking to a group of BJP leaders, stated that India would continue to make efforts for having peaceful relations with Pakistan.

Indian Finance Minister Yashwant Sinha, speaking at Hazaribagh, stated that Agra summit should not be called as failure as it paved the way for future talks.

An Indian Foreign Ministry spokeswoman rejected charges that New Delhi had done back on assurances on future peace negotiations reached during the Agra summit. She said that no agreement was reached. There was no closure of an agreement and no subscription by signature so they had to start again on the basis of existing Simla Agreement and Lahore Declaration, which formed the cornerstones of relations between India and Pakistan.

Jul 21

Spokesman of Pakistan Government Major General Rashid Qureshi stated that Pakistan would retaliate if its troops were fired upon by Indian soldiers along the LoC.

Jul 22

Talking to newsmen in New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee referring to the Agra summit said that the talks broke down because of “Pakistan’s adamant attitude against making any reference to cross-border terrorism in the draft document which they repeatedly termed as a freedom struggle”. Another factor, he added, was Islamabad’s insistence that until the Kashmir issue was resolved, there could not be normalization of relations between the two countries. Moreover, Mr. Vajpayee rejected Islamabad’s claim that he and President Pervez Musharraf came close to

signing a draft document at the summit as he stated “no draft came before us. It was discussed only at the delegation level.” Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee declared that New Delhi would not accept the involvement of a mediator in the Kashmir question.

Talking to newsmen at Simla, Indian Information and Technology Minister Pramod Mahajan said that contrary to reports that the Agra summit had achieved “limited success”, the summit had replaced the “cold jibes” between India and Pakistan with a better understanding of each other.

Jul 23

Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Jaswant Singh was handed over an invitation from his Pakistani counterpart to visit Islamabad at his convenience.

Jul 24

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee stated in parliament that he was not too far away from signing a joint declaration with President Pervez Musharraf at Agra, and said that he would strive vigorously to pursue peace and friendship with Pakistan.

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee ordered the release of Pakistani civilian prisoners and fishermen languishing in Indian jails.

Jul 25

President General Pervez Musharraf, during a cabinet meeting, held Indian hardliners responsible for thwarting peace process and non-signing of the Agra declaration.

Jul 26

Talking to newsmen, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee denied claims by President General Pervez Musharraf that hardliners in his government had subverted a breakthrough at Agra.

Jul 27

President General Pervez Musharraf formally invited Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee to visit Pakistan for second round of summit talks. The invitation letter was delivered to Indian Prime Minister by Pakistan’s high Commissioner to India.

Jul 28

Addressing the national executive of the BJP in New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee blamed General Pervez Musharraf's attitude to cause break down in talks at Agra. He said that Musharraf came to the Agra summit "as a military man with a specific self-serving goal and was not serious about restoring peace" between the two nations.

August 1

The Government of Pakistan allowed the import of 50,000 tons of sugar from India through the Wagah border.

Aug 6

Addressing a two-day corps commanders meeting in Islamabad, President General Pervez Musharraf said that considerable success had been achieved during the Agra summit and expressed the hope that his forthcoming meeting with the Indian Prime Minister in New York would further help resolve outstanding issues between the two countries.

Aug 7

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee told parliament that president General Pervez Musharraf offered to take back the part of Kashmir ceded by Pakistan to China in 1963 if a agreement was reached with India to resolve the 54 years old dispute.

Aug 8

A Foreign Office spokesman rejected the statement made by Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee in Indian Parliament in connection with Pakistan's stance on Jammu and Kashmir at the Agra summit.

Aug 10

Foreign secretaries of India and Pakistan, during their meeting on the side--- of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in Colombo, discuss nuclear tensions and vowed to build "trust and confidence between the two countries.

Aug 13

Talking to newsman in Islamabad, President General Pervez Musharraf called upon the Indian leadership to "exercise restraint" in their statements to improve relations between the two countries.

In a message of felicitations sent to President Pervez Musharraf on the eve of Pakistan's 54th Independence Day, Indian President K.R. Narayanan said that India remained firmly committed to the establishment of a relationship of peace, friendship and cooperation with Pakistan and would continue to endeavour to achieve that.

Aug 14

During the flag-hoisting speech in Islamabad, President Pervez Musharraf stated that he was willing to go to any length to keep good ties with India and settle disputed between the two neighbours.

President General Pervez Musharraf greeted Indian president K.R. Narayanan on the occasion of India's Independence Day.

Aug 15

Speaking on the "Independence Day", Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said that India would use an iron hand to put down "Pakistan sponsored terrorism." Furthermore, he accused President Pervez Musharraf of wrecking peace hopes by focusing on Kashmir at the Agra summit.

Aug 16

Foreign Ministry spokesman Riaz Muhammad Khan ruled out possibility of India-Pakistan summit meeting on the sidelines of UN meeting in New York.

During a speech in Parliament, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said that Pakistan and India would hold their next summit talks within a broadly agreed framework, the contours of which had been already worked out by the two sides

Aug 19

Talking to journalists in New York, Foreign Secretary Inamul Haq Called upon India to resume dialogue with Pakistan on the basis of understanding reached at the Agra summit and continue talks in the same spirit.

An Inter Service Public Relations (ISPR) spokesman categorically denied an Indian claim that its forces had attacked a Pakistani post in the Kotli sector of Azad Kashmir in which nine Pakistani soldiers and three civilians were killed.

Indian Home Minister Lal Krishan Advani said in New Delhi that Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee would visit Pakistan to pursue peace talks with General Pervez Musharraf.

August 21, 2001 expressing deep concern at the reports about Indian government plan to grant amnesty to Indian forces, accused of committing human rights abuses in Kashmir, Foreign Secretary Inamul Haq called upon the international community to halt such a move which could undermine the peace process.

Aug 23

Commerce Minister Abdul Razzaq said in New Delhi that Pakistan was keen on expanding trade with India once outstanding political issues had been resolved.

Aug 24

Speaking at the interactive meeting with members of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and industry in New Delhi, Commerce Minister Abdul Razzaq Dawood said that India and Pakistan should sit down to address all issues including political, social and economic to reach level playing field.

Aug 25

President General Pervez Musharraf sent a formal invitation to Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee for talks in New York.

Aug 27

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee formally accepted an invitation from President General Pervez Musharraf for talks on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly next month.

Addressing the joint sitting of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) Legislative assembly and the AJK Council in Muzaffarabad, President General Pervez Musharraf categorically stated that without the settlement of the Kashmir issue, Pakistan and India could not make any progress in any area.

Aug 31

India announced cuts in duties on a list of 50 imports from Pakistan.

According to an Indian official Oman Abdulah, India proposed Pakistan to hold an expert level official dialogue on nuclear confidence-building measures.

September 4

Talking to newsmen in Karachi, Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar made it clear that for normal, peaceful and good neighbourly relations between India and Pakistan, the Kashmir issue should be resolved in accordance with the wished of Kashmiris.

A foreign office spokesman refuted Indian claims that Islamabad had given assurance at Agra that it would not raise the Kashmir issue at the international form.

Sep 5

Presiding over a meeting of the federal cabinet, President General Pervez Musharraf stated that Pakistan would welcome the family members of 54 missing Indian soldiers, if anyone of them wanted to come and visit Pakistani jails in search of their relatives.

Sep 10

According to the *Indian Express*, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee described lingering distrust between India and Pakistan as the main problem between the two countries, an issue he expected to thrash out with President General Pervez Musharraf beginning with their meeting in New York later this month.

India demanded a thorough investigation into the reported whereabouts of 54 missing Indian PoWs allegedly lodged in Pakistan jaild even as Islamabad formally communicated its offer to facilitate a visit to Pakistan by relatives of India.

Sep 20

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee was quoted as being very put off with President General Pervez Musharraf's remarks this week in which he asked India to lay off.

Sep 22

Foreign Minister Abdus Sattar held a telephonic conversation with his Indian counterpart Jaswant singh over the military campaign against the *Taliban*. Mr. Jaswant singh assured that Indian had no intention to add to the current complexities that

the government and the people of Pakistan were faced with. While Mr. Sattar explained that President Musharraf's "lay off" warning to Indian was prompted by a barrage of Indian propaganda against Pakistan.

October 4

A Foreign Office spokesman termed the so called hijacking of an Indian airliner "total farce" and an attempt to malign Pakistan and the freedom struggle of Kashmiri people.

Oct 8

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, President General Pervez Musharraf regretted that the Indian were trying to take mileage out of the current situation in Afghanistan.

President Pervez Musharraf and the Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee talked to each other on telephone. Both the leaders discussed their tense relations and briefed each other on their respective approaches to the on going military campaign against the *Taliban* regime in Afghanistan and its likely impact on regional security.

Oct 11

A Foreign Office spokesman stated that Pakistan wanted peaceful settlement of all its disputes with India, including the issue of Kashmir, but it was ready to repulse any aggression.

Oct 17

At a news conference addressed jointly by the US Secretary of State Colin Powell and the Indian minister of State for External Affairs Jaswant Singh in New Delhi, India assured the US that it would work for good neighbourly relations with Pakistan and described claims by its army in Jammu and Kashmir as wrong and absurd.

Pakistan put its armed forces on high alert along its eastern front following movement of Indian troops near the international borders. Defence Spokesman Major General Rashid Qureshi said that Pakistan reserved the right to respond appropriately any act of aggression against its territory. On the other hand, Indian Defence spokesman stated that India's troop movements along the LoC were a 'routine redeployment'.

Talking to a news agency in New Delhi, Atal Behari Vajpayee stated that he had no plan to resume talks with Pakistan until it ceased making Kashmir the core issue in bilateral relations.

Oct 18

A Foreign Office spokesman stated that Pakistan would continue its policy of exercising maximum restraint along the LoC and the working boundary.

Pakistani and Indian troops exchanged fire across the Loc.

Oct 22

In an interview with PTV, President General Pervez Musharraf stated that if India tried to do anything against Pakistan, it would teach them a lesson.

At a news conference in Lucknow, Atal Behari Vajpayee declined to talk to Pakistan saying that there was no point in talking to Pakistan after fresh killing in Kashmir.

Oct 23

Pakistan's Director-General of Military Operation (DGMO) contacted his Indian counterpart on the hotline to express Pakistan's deep concern about the unusual Indian troops movement.

Oct 30

Indian president K. R. Narayanan, while speaking in a seminar in New Delhi, stated that contrary to the belief being spread by sections of the western media, Islamabad's nuclear arsenal were safe and secure in the hands of responsible people.

Oct 31

Atal Behari Vajpayee, while addressing a rally in New Delhi, warned President General Pervez Musharraf not to take India's patience for granted.

Indian chief of Northern Command, warned that the Indian Army was prepared and would take military action against Pakistan if the need arose.

November 1

Mr. Jaswant Singh dismissed reports of an imminent army attack on Pakistan, saying that New Delhi would not do anything that could disturb Islamabad's military engagement in Afghanistan.

Nov 5

Aziz Ahmad Khan rejected Indian charge of creating ar-hysteria and affirmed that Islamabad continued to exercise maximum restraint, eschew war-hysteria and responded with maturity while pressing with its policy to seek settlement of the Kashmir issue and all other outstanding issues with India.

Nov 6

Major General Rashid Qureshi accused India of launching a heavy artillery and mortar barrage at civilian targets across the Kashmir border.

Nov 7

The government of Pakistan asked the Indian government to withdraw officials of the High Commission of India in Islamabad.

Nov 9

Indian Foreign Ministry accused Pakistan of harassing its diplomats in Islamabad.

Nov 10

Addressing the UN General Assembly, President General Pervez Musharraf offered talks on nuclear restraint to India including the signing of bilateral test ban treaty.

Nov 12

Pakistan army repulsed an unprovoked Indian attack in the Gyong sector, Siachen.

Nov 22

India and Pakistan exchanged artillery fire along the LoC and blamed each other for the flare-up which killed one woman.

Nov 24

In response to Atal Behari Vajpayee's statement that he was willing to hold talks with president Musharraf on the sidelines of the South Asian association for regional cooperation (SAARC) meeting, Government spokesman Anwar Mahmood said that President Musharraf was ready to meet Indian leadership in Nepal during the SAARC summit.

December 11

Aziz Ahmad Khan, commenting on an Indian official statement that the present vitiated environment might not allow the Indian Prime Minister and the Pakistani President to

hold any bilateral meeting on the sidelines of the SAARC summit, stated that Pakistan was ready to hold dialogue with India on all issues and to improve environment for talks if there were any hurdles in the way.

Dec 13

The government of Pakistan strongly and unequivocally condemned the attack on the Indian parliament in New Delhi.

Dec 14

Pakistan Government put its armed forces on high alert following threatening statements by Indian leaders in the wake of an armed attack on parliament in New Delhi.

Indian Foreign Ministry accused Pakistan of harbouring the master-minds who launched an blistering attack on India's parliament, and stated that Islamabad must arrest the leaders and freeze their accounts.

Indian Home Minister Lal Krishan Advani in New Delhi, blamed Pakistan for attack on the parliament saying that in a way a neighbouring country was responsible for the attack, in so far as that is where the militants were trained.

Aziz Ahmad Khan strongly condemned the attack on the Indian parliament building resulting in a number of casualties.

Dec 15

In an interview to *Pakistan Television (PTV)*, President General Pervez Musharraf warned India that any adventurism against Pakistan would be met with force.

Dec 16

Indian officials blamed Pakistan for armed attack on New Delhi's parliament house.

Pakistan government refuted allegations leveled by India that the attack on Indian Parliament had been carried out by the activists of Jaish-i-Muhammad on the instigation of Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) agency.

Dec 19

Talking to Dawn, Abdus Sattar refuted Indian allegations against ISI for sponsoring terrorist attacks of 13 December, and said that Pakistan had condemned all forms of terrorism.

Dec 20

In a statement, Pakistan government regretted that the Indian Prime Minister had rejected Islamabad's eminently fair proposal for a joint inquiry into the terrorist attack on the Indian parliament. The statement added that Pakistan strictly believed in peaceful co-existence and had no territorial ambition against any country. However, any misadventure on its eastern border or the LoC in Kashmir would be met with full force.

Dec 21

Indian Foreign Ministry spokesperson announced that India was recalling its envoy to Islamabad in protest against Pakistan's failure to act against terrorist groups it accused of involvement in attack on Indian parliament. Moreover, she announced the withdrawal of the Delhi-Lahore bus service and the Samjhauta express rail link from 1 January, 2002. A Foreign Office spokesman while regretting the decision of the government of India to withdraw its High Commissioner from Islamabad announced that Pakistan did not intend to respond in kind.

Dec 22

Talking to newsmen in Xian, President General Pervez Musharraf denounced India's very arrogant and Knee-jerk response to tension over an attack on the Indian parliament.

Dec 23

In a retaliatory firing in Poonch and Rawala Kot sector, Pakistan troops destroyed four Indian posts.

Dec 25

Speaking at a rally in Karachi, President Pervez Musharraf asked India to shed the superiority complex and deal with Pakistan on an equal footing and fully appreciate the realities.

Dec 27

Indian government while accusing Pakistan of not realizing the seriousness of its problem with militant groups operating from across the border, announced the closure of its airspace for Pakistan's air liners as a punitive measure from 1 January. Moreover, it also cut down the diplomatic staff of both countries by 50 per cent with severe travel restrictions on those who were staying back in Delhi.

Jaswant Singh rejected the possibility of talks with Pakistan during the SAARC summit.

In response to a move by New Delhi, the Government of Pakistan announced reducing the staff of the Indian High Commission by 50 per cent, limiting the movement of the embassy staff to the municipal limits of the capital, and banning its airspace to Indian airlines flights from 1 January 2002.

Dec 28

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, President General Pervez Musharraf stated that Pakistan would never initiate war with India unless it was thrust on it. He welcomed intervention from the US in trying to defuse the growing tension between the two neighbours.

Aziz Ahmad Khan stated that despite the measures it was forced to take as a follow up to the Indian Move, endeavours to cool down the temperature between the two countries would continue.

Dec 29

At a meeting of his rightwing Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee stated that his government would do its utmost to avoid a war with Pakistan and in a mellowing of the martial mood in New Delhi.

Dec 30

Pakistani and Indian forces exchanged fire along the LoC.

Dec 31

Aziz Ahmad Khan while cautiously welcoming reconciliatory message from New Delhi that spoke of using diplomatic channel to defuse tension, asked India to deescalate the situation, defuse the tension, and follow the path of talks and diplomatic channels.

2002

January 1

The Governments of Pakistan and India exchanged lists of nuclear installations and facilities under article 2 of a bilateral agreement prohibiting attacks on nuclear installations.

General Pervez Musharraf held telephonic conversations over the current Indo-Pak relations with the leaders of various countries, including Muslim states who expressed their concern over the massive Indian military build-up across the Pakistani border.

Abdus Sattar stated, in Kathmandu, that Pakistan was making all out efforts to defuse the prevailing tense situation on India-Pakistan borders.

Jan 2

At a joint meeting of the National Security Council and federal cabinet, President General Pervez Musharraf ruled out the possibility of handing over any Pakistani national accused of carrying out terrorists attacks to the Indian authorities.

Jan 3

Aziz Ahmad Khan reiterated Pakistan's commitment to resolve all outstanding disputes with India including the core issue of Kashmir through peaceful means.

Jan 5

Addressing the 11th SAARC Summit, President General Pervez Musharraf offered sustained talks to India saying that together they must commence the journey for peace, harmony and progress in South Asia.

Jan 6

Pervez Musharraf and Atal Behari Vajpayee met for a few minutes in Kathmandu. The talks between them were believed to set the stage for revived peace process between India and Pakistan.

Foreign minister Abdus Sattar held a meeting with the Indian Minister of External Affairs Jaswant Singh in Kathmandu over the tense Indo-Pak relations.

Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee while talking to newsmen in New Delhi, ruled out any immediate talks with Pakistan to ease bitter tension between the two countries.

Department of ISPR refuted the Indian army's claim of shooting down a Pakistani spy plane DROWE in the Poonch sector along the LoC.

Jan 7

India and Pakistan frontline troops clashed, fired hundred of mortar shells at each other's combat posts and villages along the LoC.

Jan 8

The DGMOs of India and Pakistan held their weekly talks on hotline. The sources stated that the two sides did not see any gathering of war clouds despite the tense border situation.

Jan 10

Asiz Ahmad Khan, during his daily press briefing, expressed Pakistan willingness to accept deployment of multinational UN forces on both sides of the LoC to monitor the Indian accusations of cross border terrorism so that any misconception about them could be dispelled.

Jan 12

In his address to nation, President General Pervez Musharraf declared that no Pakistani would be handed over to India and that anybody involved in terrorism would be tried according to the country's law.

Addressing the nation, President called upon Indian Prime Minister to come forward and help create peace and harmony with a view to resolving all disputes through peaceful means and through dialogue.

Jan 13

Jaswant Singh, in New Delhi, said that India welcomed Pakistan's commitment not to support or permit the use of its territory for terrorism anywhere in the World. However, he said that Indian would take reciprocal measures if only those policies were followed by concrete action. He rejected Musharraf's call for international mediation to resolve the status of Kashmir.

Jan 14

Foreign Office spokesman Kamran Niaz, during a press briefing, expressed Pakistan's wishes to initiate a dialogue process with India and hoped that tension between the two countries would reduce soon.

Jan 15

Presiding over the first meeting of the Kashmir committee, President General Pervez Musharraf said that Pakistan had taken enough measures to de-escalate tension in the region and now expected India to reciprocate and pull back its troops to peacetime locations.

Returning from a six-day US visit, L.K. Advani claimed US backing for its hard-line stance against so called terrorist activities emanating from Pakistan, and added that it was too early to asses a crack down on religious extremists order by President Pervez Musharraf.

Jan 18

Speaking at the inaugural session of the two day *Ulema* and *Mashaik* conference in Islamabad, President General Pervez Musharraf said that Pakistan desired peace but if war was thrust upon it, the country was ready to defend its sovereignty wit full force.

Indian defence minister George Fernandes, in Washington, reiterated his belief that India's crisis with Pakistan might be on way to resolution.

Jan 19

Abdus Satar made it clear, in Islamabad, that Pakistan would take decision to extradite non-Pakistanis, demanded by India on account of their terrorist activities, to India only on merit that involved a complex legal and political procedure.

Food Minister Khair Muhammad Janejo sad, is Islamabad, that Pakistan would not allow transit of sub-standard and infectious Indian wheat through its land route to Afghanistan.

India's Sports Minister said, in Kolkata, that India would not play cricket with Pakistan until Islamabad took concrete steps to stop cross-border terrorism.

Jan 20

Indian Parliamentary Affairs Minister Pramod Mahajan, in New Delhi, asserted that India's formations would remain on Pakistan's border until it extradited 20 alleged fugitives while rejecting a similar counter demand made by Islamabad to the government of India.

Jan 21

Talking to newsmen in New Delhi, Jaswant Singh said that he would immediately extradite any Pakistani fugitive hiding out in its territory if Islamabad made such a request.

The Indian government restored work on a hydro-electric project, called Baghliar, on, the Chenab River in spite of strong reservations Pakistan had expressed about its design.

Jan 22

Talking about the list of terrorist wanted by India, Rashid Qureshi said that Pakistan had not given asylum to any Indian national or a criminal and was trying to locate the alleged terrorists wanted by India. However, they would be dealt with according to the law of the land.

Jan 24

According to official sources, an Indian spy plane violated the Pakistan airspace in *Azad* Jammu and Kashmir. The plane escaped from being hit by the anti-aircraft guns.

Many of the Arab leaders, in their meetings with special envoys of President Musharraf, supported initiatives aimed at peaceful and negotiated settlement of disputes between Pakistan and India, including that of Kashmir.

Jan 25

Rashid Qureshi condemned India's nuclear capable Agni missile test and appealed for the international community to pressurize India to ease tension. He made it clear that Pakistan would not be pulled into an arms race with India.

President General Pervez Musharraf, in a message, greeted the Indian President on the occasion of their 52nd Republic Day.

Asiz Ahmad Khan said that Pakistan favoured a policy of restraint in the region and would test-fire a series of its missiles when it was technically required.

In an interview with CNN, Abdus Sattar termed India's missile test as "unwarranted and unwise" for being conducted at a time of heightened tension.

General Pervez Musharraf in Islamabad said that there was no reason for India to escalate tension on borders and called

upon its leadership to improve relations between the two countries.

Jan 26

Jaswant Singh said, in New Delhi, that India was “willing to walk more than half the distance to hold talks” with Pakistan provided its frequently voiced key concerns were first addressed.

Jan 27

Aziz Ahmad Khan called for talks with India to settle all outstanding disputes between the two countries, including the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir.

Lal Krishan Advani said, in New Delhi, that there was not enough reason to foresee an early resumption of talks with Pakistan and argued that in any case there was no need for the two countries to look to summit level dialogue to resolve their differences.

Jan 28

Addressing a public rally in Chhattisgarh, Atal Behari Vajpayee rejected President Musharraf’s offer of “serious and sustained dialogue” saying that there was not point to hold a dialogue only to brace for a battle with the same foe.

Aziz Ahmad Khan termed the Indian response to Pakistan’s offer of dialogue as “unfortunate”.

Jan 29

Aziz Ahmad Khan reiterated that Pakistan would not be the first to initiate military action along the international border with India, working boundary and LoC, and reaffirmed its willingness to start talks with India over the phased withdrawal of troops “from their forward positions to their peace time locations”.

Jan 30

Abdus Sattar said in Islamabad, that India had no option but to hold talks with Pakistan for the resolution of all issues, including Kashmir.

Jan 31

While regretting India’s rejection to hold dialogue for a phased withdrawal of troops from the border, Aziz Ahmad reaffirmed Islamabad’s position to meet India at any time, at any place and at any level to discuss and negotiate issues

relating to peace and good-neighbourly relations between the two countries.

Rashid Qureshi disclosed, during his daily press briefing, that investigation conducted to far in the mysterious disappearance of American journalist Daniel Pearl strongly indicated “Indian linkage” to the issue.

February 1

Atal Behari Vajpayee, in New Delhi, ruled out resuming talks with Pakistan

Feb 3

Speaking at a public meeting in the eastern town of Patna, Atal Behari Vajpayee accused Pakistan of betraying his hand of friendship at crucial times, and said that there could be no progress on their bilateral disputes without a genuine meeting of hearts between him and President General Pervez Musharraf. He also unfavoured the LoC being turned into a permanent border as a solution to the issue of Kashmir.

Shaukat Aziz and Indian Finance Minister Yashwant Sinha met on the sidelines of the World Economic Forum in New York. However, Finance Minister said that they simply exchanged pleasantries and the forum activities.

Feb 4

In his message on the occasion of Kashmir Solidarity Day, Pervez Musharraf said that Pakistan was doing what it could to persuade India to enter into meaningful negotiations with Pakistan to resolve the Kashmir dispute. He emphasized that the Kashmir had become a flash point that threatened regional peace and security.

Feb 5

Addressing a joint sitting of the AJK Council and Legislative Assembly, Pervez Musharraf asked Indian Prime Minister to accept his offer of dialogue for the peaceful settlement of the festering Kashmir problem as well as all other issues.

Indian Foreign Ministry regretted that President Musharraf, in a speech to mark “Kashmir Solidarity Day,” reverted to time worn and untenable position on terrorism. It added that India out rightly rejected his comment about the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir as the amounted to interference in the

internal affairs of India. Moreover, it rejected Musharraf's offer of dialogue saying that Islamabad did not hold cross-border terrorism or take action on a list of 20 wanted criminals and terrorists, India wanted Islamabad to extradite.

Feb 6

In an interview with German TV Channel ADD, Abdus Sattar termed the massive deployment of Indian troops on the border unwarranted and said the situation would remain tense till

Feb 7

The Indian government decided to allow Pakistani national stranded in India following the suspension of all travel links between the two neighbours to return home.

Feb 11

Pakistan's deputy High Commissioner in New Delhi was summoned to hear the complaint over the list of 20 alleged terrorists wanted by India.

An official spokesman commenting on media reports quoting Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee as alleging that Aftab Ansari, a suspected terrorist responsible for the attacks on the American Center in Kolkata, said that labeling Aftab Ansari as a Pakistani "would no longer be received with any credence" by international community nor in India.

An ISPR spokesman termed Indian allegation that an unnamed Pakistani spy plane intruded into Indian airspace, as "false".

Feb 13

The Foreign Office spokesman reiterated that Pakistan was ready to discuss the extradition of 20 alleged "fugitives from law" and all other issues provided a comprehensive dialogue between Delhi and Islamabad started.

Feb 14

The Delhi police claimed to have arrested a Pakistani trained "terrorist" Muhammad Hanish Kalish, native of the Indian-held Kashmir and recovered a large quantity of the powerful RDX explosive from him.

Feb 16

Atal Behari Vajpayee, talking to reporters in New Delhi, reiterated his claim that Osama Bin Laden might be hiding in

Pakistan and urged for international pressure on Islamabad to flush him out.

According to official sources, Indian Commissioner of Indus Basin Treaty had severed all contacts with its Pakistani counterpart, placing the operational part of the treaty under “virtual suspension,” which legally would violate the treaty.

Feb 18

Referring to the statement of George Fernandes that they were looking for acquiring more sophisticated weaponry from US which other nations were not in a position to produce and deliver at short notice, Aziz Ahmad Khan, in Islamabad, expressed an alarm at the “relentless pursuit to acquisition” of foreign defense equipment by India unnecessarily, causing an arms race in South Asia and raising military tensions in the already volatile region.

Feb 19

George Fernandes, in New Delhi, said that India did not plan to pull back its troops from Pakistan border until Islamabad complied with the key conditions set by New Delhi, which included the repatriation of more than a dozen alleged criminals and terrorists which, to them were sheltered by Islamabad and the complete cessation of cross-border raids by militants in Kashmir.

A government official told Reuters that Pakistan had rejected an Indian request to share information in the case of Omar Saeed Sheikh, prime suspect arrested in American journalist Daniel Pearl’s kidnapping case saying that Pakistan’s request to share information on number of things had been repeatedly refused by India.

Feb 20

A Foreign Office spokesman, referring to the Indian request for sharing information in the case of Omar Saeed Sheikh, said that India should not ask Pakistan to do so as it had already rejected Pakistan’s offer of cooperation for joint inquiry regarding 13 December 2001 attacks on Indian parliament.

Feb 21

Aziz Ahmad Khan speaking at a press conference in Islamabad reiterated that Pakistan would not share information with New Delhi in the case of Ahmed Omar Saeed Sheikh.

Feb 22

Addressing the parliament, K.R. Narayanan said that there could be no talks with Pakistan unless Islamabad gave evidence of steps to stop cross-border terrorism in Kashmir. He also accused Pakistan of having helped the terrorists who it said attacked the Indian parliament on 13 December 2001.

Feb 25

According to official sources, India had decided to send its Information and Broadcasting Minister Sushma Swaraj to Islamabad to participate in SAARC information ministers' conference.

The spokesman for President Musharraf, Rashid Qureshi termed India president's speech in the Indian parliament as "unfortunate and disappointing" and rejected the allegations made by Indian President. He added that if Indian government had any interest in the peace and stability of South Asia, the Indian President would have advised his government to withdraw its forces from the borders and immediately resume talks with Pakistan on Kashmir.

Feb 26

According to a senior government official Pakistan had asked India to provide details about the constructions of a gate-structure on Chenab river for the diversion of water in violation of 1960 Indus Basin Treaty.

Feb 28

Rashid Qureshi, referring to the proposed big increase in the Indian military budget in his daily news briefing, reiterated that Pakistan was not in an arms race with its neighbour or any other state but it would continue to keep a watchful eye on developments in its neighbourhood and would do what was appropriate.

Pakistan's ambassador to the UN Shamshad Ahmed, in a meeting with the president of the UN Security-Council

Ambassador Adolfo Zinzer in New York, reaffirmed Pakistan's policy of "utmost restraint and responsibility and commitment to seek peace with India on the basis of final settlement of the unresolved Kashmir dispute".

March 1

A Foreign Office spokesman regretted the loss of lives and property in the communal killings in Indian state of Gujarat and described the Indian Defense Minister's allegation that ISI was behind these disturbances as "ridiculous" and "irresponsible".

Mar 2

General Pervez Musharraf expressed dismay and sorrow over large scale communal violence in India and added that violence against the Muslim community had caused deep distress and concern among the people of Pakistan.

A Foreign Office spokesman strongly condemned the illegal detention and torture of its High Commission staffers in New Delhi in violation of all diplomatic norms by the Indian intelligence operatives.

Mar 3

Rashid Qureshi, in his daily news briefing, said that Islamabad did not see de-escalation in situation on its borders with India until New Delhi took some concrete steps to pull back troops from the periphery. He termed Indian allegation of Pakistan's interference in the occupied Kashmir as "nothing but propaganda." He added that the incidents of worst internal violence in India had exposed its instance for secularism and world should take notice of it.

Mar 4

Pakistan's Ambassador to China Riaz H. Khokar, talking to newsmen in Beijing while referring to an improvement in Beijing New Delhi ties, said that India should learn from China's experience in dealing with its neighbours on the basis of mutual respect. He added that Pakistan did not want to initiate an armed conflict with India.

Mar 5

Indian Foreign Office spokeswoman Nirupama Rao said that Indian government had sought the withdrawal of two

members of Pakistani high Commission staff Sultan Mahmood and Gulzarin who caught red handed accepting secret documents from a local contact.

Foreign Office spokesman said that Pakistan had rejected the Indian allegations of spying against two officials of Pakistan High Commission as fabrication to cover up illegal detention and inhuman treatment of Pakistani officials by Indian intelligence operatives.

Mar 7

Talking to newsmen in the inaugurating session of the second SAARC Information Ministers' Conference in Islamabad, President Musharraf said that India and Pakistan needed to withdraw their forces from borders because continued presence of troops on borders could aggravate the situation and such was a threat to peace.

Mar 8

Indian Information Minister Sushma Swaraj, talking in a PTV talk show during her visit to Pakistan to attend 2nd SAARC Information Ministers' conference, opposed third party mediation on issues between India and Pakistan and viewed that Simla Agreement and Lahore Declaration precluded the option. She stressed that all issues including the current tension, could only be resolved bilaterally between the two countries.

A Pakistani Intelligence officer told that India had reduced the number of troops massed on the borders with Pakistan and that the Indian air force, which was at a ready-to-strike position of Islamabad's demand to accept Kashmir as the "core issue".

According to the *Times of India*, Lal Krishan Advani referring to interior Minister Moin ud din Haider's offer to hold talks with his Indian counterpart on all issues, said that India was neither interested in resuming bilateral talks with Pakistan nor was it planning to withdraw troops from the border until its problems with cross-border raids by Kashmiri militants were addressed by Islamabad in a verifiable manner.

Mar 10

Sushma Swaraj, in an interview with Dawn expressed her extreme disappointment over banning of Indian channels in Pakistan refuting at the same time the charge that her government had earlier banned PTV transmission throughout India after 13 December attack on its parliament.

Mar 11

Aziz Ahmad Khan, in his daily press briefing, termed Sushma Swaraj statement that India would not withdraw its forces from border until it saw a change in “ground reality” as unfortunate but reiterated that Pakistan wanted reduction in tension. He added that disputes should be settled through dialogues and now the ball was in India’s court.

Indian Defense Ministry spokesman denied Islamabad’s claim that Pakistan had fired an India plane that crossed into its airspace.

Mar 12

Atal Behari Vajpayee, in a meeting with Arya Samaj leaders in New Delhi, said that there was no basis for resumption of talks with Islamabad till it stopped cross-border terrorism.

Mar 13

President General Pervez Musharraf, addressing the international media in Tokyo, said that signing of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) was very contentious issue for the people of Pakistan because they see this as compromise on the deterrence value of Pakistan. He added that Pakistan had no intention of entering into a nuclear arms race with India even though it was aware of New Delhi’s regional and inter regional aspirations in these fields.

Mar 16

Speaking at Lok Sabha, Atal Behari Vajpayee said that there was tension between India and Pakistan, and infiltration of terrorists had not stopped. He added that the process of dialogue could only be started only if infiltration along the LoC was stopped.

According to an official source, Islamabad had denied New Delhi’s charges that it deliberately dispatched militants for subversion in Kashmir and elsewhere in India.

Mar 18

Aziz Ahmad Khan, in his daily news briefing, said that Pakistan's support to the Kashmir struggle was purely diplomatic and political. He added that volatile border situation remained unchanged with no reduction in the number of Indian troops.

Mar 19

A Foreign Office spokesman told, that Pakistan had declared *persona non grata* the two Indian High Commission officials alleging that they were involved in activities incompatible with their official status defined in the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations.

Mar 23

President Musharraf, in his address to the nation on the occasion of Pakistan day, said that the situation on Pakistan's eastern border and the LoC was the product of Indian aggression and Pakistan's armed forces were determined to defend their motherland. He added that Pakistan wanted peace and believed that all problems including core issue of Kashmir should be resolved through negotiations but would not allow any damage to its honour and prestige.

Mar 24

Atal Behari Vajpayee, addressing a political rally in Simla, said that Islamabad's policies indicated that it did not support restoring neighbourly ties with New Delhi. He declared that India wanted to resume normal relations with Pakistan provided it stop cross-border terrorism. He added that Pakistan was under pressure from international community to end terrorism and it must respect world opinion.

Foreign Office spokesman branded the Indian allegations that Pakistan was using its High Commission in New Delhi, to carry out "murky activities" and espionage in India as "malicious" and "baseless".

Mar 27

A Foreign Office spokesman expressed Pakistan's deep concerns over the prevention of Terrorism Ordinance (POTO) by Indian parliament. He added that the selective application of POTO against members of Muslim community following

the anti-Muslim riots in Gujarat and the arrest of Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) leader Yasin Malik in occupied Kashmir, clearly established the abusive application of this repressive law by BJP led government.

2003

January 1

Pakistan and India exchanged information about their nuclear installations and facilities through diplomatic channels under the bilateral Agreement on Prohibition of Attack Against Nuclear Installations and Facilities signed in 1988, which came into effect in 1991.

Jan 2

Briefing the reporters in New Delhi, Indian Deputy Prime Minister Lal Krishan Advani, dismissing any possibility of dialogue with Pakistan maintained that cross-border terrorism did not come down.

Talking to newsmen in New Delhi after assuming the Office, Chief of Army Staff General Nirmal Chandra Vij said that Indian army would maintain vigil on border despite recent pull off from borders.

Responding to President Musharraf's remarks about nuclear confrontation, Indian Defence Minister George Fernandes maintained that there was no logic in the statement and only a mad man could talk about nuclear strikes.

Jan 3

Talking to *Agence France-Presse* (AFP), President Pervez Musharraf refuted his statement about an unconventional war with India saying that the report was distorted and misquoted.

Jan 4

A Pakistani delegation of human rights activist including Asma Jehangir, I.A. Rehman and Mubashir Hussein, was denied visas by Indian authorities to attend the Asian Social Forum conference which was part of Track-II diplomacy between India and Pakistan.

Jan 5

Addressing businessmen from Western countries in Hyderabad, L.K. Advani urged them to exert pressure on their governments to isolate and turn the heat on countries like Pakistan for sponsoring terrorism, maintaining that acts of terrorism greatly impacted business and trade internationally.

Jan 6

In his daily news briefing, Foreign Office spokesman Aziz Ahmed Khan while responding to Indian official statement to use nuclear weapons if attacked, maintained that this was an important extension of India's nuclear policy and a further evidence that nuclear weapons and their use was very much part of Indian strategic policy.

L.K. Advani declared Pakistani nationals to be excluded from the list of those countries whose national would be entitled to claim dual nationality for the people of India.

Jan 7

Addressing a police gathering in New Delhi, L.K. Advani said that around 11,500 Pakistanis who were overstaying in India would be deported as they could be a threat to Indian state.

Speaking at a business meeting in Hyderabad, George Fernandes referring to President Musharraf's remarks about a nuclear war, warned that Pakistan would be completely wiped out if it ever launched a nuclear attack against India, saying that it would be akin to commit suicide from Pakistani side.

Jan 8

Responding to the latest nuclear threat by Indian Defence Minister, the Information Minister Sheikh Rasheed Ahmed termed the threat as Indian fantasy and accused George Fernandes of anti-Pakistan rhetoric.

Jan 9

Referring to *Agni* missile test firing by India, Khurshid Kasuri maintained that Pakistan would not be intimidated by the event while reiterating that Pakistan did not want to indulge in arms race with any country.

Accusing India of war mongering in its test launch of *Agni* missile, Sheikh Rasheed Ahmed maintained that Pakistan was

above such aggressive psyche and was not oblivious to its defence requirement at the same time.

In his daily news briefing, Aziz Ahmed Khan responded to the Indian missile test by saying that it was not unexpected as Indian nuclear and missile ambitions were well known.

Jan 11

Briefing the reporters in Islamabad, Prime Minister Jamali, while calling upon India to exhibit flexible attitude, expressed readiness to hold talks with India at all times.

Jan 14

Speaking to an armed forces journal in New Delhi, General N.C. Vij told that Indian forces would adopt stronger measures on Line of Control (LoC) to counter infiltration from across the border.

Jan 15

Briefing the reporters in Karachi, Chief of the Naval Staff Admiral Shahid Karimullah while dispelling the perception that during the recent standoff with India, the Indian Navy had entered into Pakistan territory, said that Indians just moved units from their eastern command but never entered our territory.

Jan 18

Talking to AFP, Sheikh Rasheed Ahmed deplored the recent *Akash* missile test by India calling it to be a “bad omen” for peace in South Asia.

Jan 19

Talking to Associated Press of Pakistan (APP), Mr. Kasuri dismissed the possibility of a tit-for-tat response to the Indian missile test, claiming that Pakistan had more advanced missile programme than India.

Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman Navtej Sarna blamed Pakistan of harassing its Charge d’ Affairs in Pakistan Sudhir Vyas and termed it as violation of bilateral code of conduct and Vienna Convention.

Ruling out any possibility for dialogue and resumption of bus and road links with Pakistan Digvijay Singh expressed agreement to consider Sri Lankan suggestion to hold all

future South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) summits in Kathmandu.

Jan 20

Addressing the UNSC meeting on terrorism, Khurshid Kasuri rejected Indian's equation of Kashmir freedom struggle with terrorism, reminding the phenomenon of state terrorism. He further maintained that India and Pakistan should resolve the issue through negotiations and in accordance with UNSC resolutions.

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee called on the international community to act against Pakistan over terrorism, alleging that it was Pakistan where terrorists were gathered and interacted globally.

Pakistan's Acting High Commissioner to India Jaleel Abbas Jilani filed a protest with the Indian Foreign Ministry for being harassed by Indian sleuths.

Jan 21

Speaking to newsmen in Islamabad, while responding to Mr. Vajpayee's statement alleging Pakistan being a terrorist state, Sheikh Rasheed said that the ever-sought Indian dream of defaming Pakistan would not be materialized, calling the statement to be 'baseless'. Further, commenting on Indian view about SAARC summit to be held in Nepal, he expressed Pakistan's agreement to participate when India cleared its stand. Talking to reporters in Islamabad, Director-General of Inter Service Public Relations (ISPR) Rashid Qureshi expressed dissatisfaction over the withdrawal of Indian army from the LoC and northern areas which he said was 'not meaningful'.

Talking to reporters after his meeting with the UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan in New York, Mr. Kasuri called upon India to solve all the disputes through dialogue alleging the Indian government of stepping up anti-Pakistan rhetoric to achieve success in the mid-term elections in India.

Jan 22

India ordered the expulsion of four officials of the Pakistan High Commission after declaring them *persona non grata* over charges of alleged spying.

Talking to *Dawn*, Jalil Abbas Jilani condemned the Indian move to expel Pakistani officials describing it as a deliberate attempt by New Delhi to vitiate the already tense relations between India and Pakistan.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman expressed concern over the recently signed military protocol between India and Russia, saying that this would further exacerbate the already tense situation in the region.

Some official sources, talking to *Dawn* slammed the recent statement of India Army Chief about Indian redeployment against Pakistan, which they said revealed how India foiled Pakistan's efforts at establishing peaceful bilateral relations between the two countries.

Jan 23

Pakistan ordered expulsion of four diplomats and staffers of the Indian High Commission in Islamabad over charges of 'involvement in activities incompatible with their status'. Talking to reporters, Navtej Sarna slammed Pakistan's expulsion of four Indian officials from the High Commission terming the move to be an act of retaliation executed on baseless and false charges.

Jan 27

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, the visiting President of India's opposition Janata Party Dr. Subramaniam Swamy expressed the hope that Pakistan would take some 'reconciliatory' initiatives to normalize relations between the two countries. Dr. Swami was in Pakistan on a four-day visit at the invitation of the Pakistan Government. He further criticized the bogey of Bharatiya Janta Party (BJP) to exploit the anti-Pakistan factor in the Indian politics.

Speaking at a conference in New Delhi, Indian Foreign Minister Yashwant Sinha urged Pakistan to take lesson from improving Indo-Chinese relations despite some disagreements between the two, hoping that such approach would be adopted regarding Indo-Pak relations.

Jan 28

Pakistan claimed to shot down one of two pilotless Indian spy planes which crossed into Pakistan airspace in the Azad Kashmir region.

Indian army spokesman B.M. Mohta, rejecting the Pakistani claim of shooting down an Indian spy plane, said that there was no truth in this claim.

Jan 29

Pakistan-India talks on the Indus Water Treaty scheduled to be held from January 30 to February 2, 2003 in Islamabad were postponed due to flight difficulties faced by the Indian side.

According to AFP, a senior Indian official of Border Security Force (BSF) stated that the decision to pull troops out of residential areas in the Indian-held Kashmir was a move to reinforce soldiers at the LoC.

Jan 30

Addressing a gathering of Pakistani community in Bahrain, Prime Minister Jamali strongly rejected the Indian allegation of cross-border terrorism and maintained that Pakistan would not go for a tit-for-tat missile test following Indian suit.

Jan 31

Official sources told *Dawn* that Indian sleuths who had indulged in aggressive surveillance of Pakistani diplomats in New Delhi in recent days (Jan-20) had eased off considerably after the Foreign Ministry sent a note of protest to India's ministry to external affairs.

Navtej Sarna told reporters that India demanded Pakistan to repatriate Indian fishermen and other civilians held by Pakistan, as soon as possible.

February 1

Talking to reporters in Bangkok, Lal Krishan Advani, while expressing disappointment over Washington's policy towards Pakistan, said that India wanted the US to be tougher with Pakistan.

Feb 4

In a meeting of Permanent Commission on Indus Waters (PCIW) in Islamabad, Pakistan Commissioner for Indus

Waters Syed Jamaat Ali Shah demanded India to immediately arrange site-inspection of the 450-MW Baglihar Hydropower Project on the Chenab river in the Indian-held Kashmir.

Indian Minister for Civil Aviation Shahnawaz Hussain while talking to reporters in New Delhi, accused Karachi Air Traffic Controller of giving wrong instructions to a US transport plane that was forced to land in Mumbai after it strayed into Indian air space.

Feb 5

While talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Syed Jamaat Ali Shah informed that Indian authorities had agreed to arrange a visit of Pakistani officials to the Indian-held Kashmir for inspection of the controversial Beglihar hydropower project site.

Addressing a special joint sitting of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) Legislative Assembly and the AJK Council in Muzaffarabad, Prime Minister Zafarullah Jamali while dismissing India's allegations that Islamabad was sponsoring infiltration into the held-Kashmir, renewed his invitation to the Indian leaders for a dialogue over the long-running Kashmir dispute.

According to Indian officials, Indian army was probing two officers for apparently inadvertently leaking plans of an armoured invasion of Pakistan at the height of the 10-month Operation Parakram last year.

Talking to reporters in Singapore, Indian Deputy Prime Minister Lal K. Advani while dismissing President Musarraf's suggestion to allow Kashmiris to determine their future through a vote, expressed his willingness to talk with Pakistan about Kashmir.

The Indian army claimed that a Pakistani spy plane was shot down by them in the Poonch region in the Indian-held Kashmir.

Feb 6

According to an official announcement of PCIW, Pakistan called for a neutral expert for the resolution of the dispute over construction of Baglihar Power project on river Chenab

by India at the conclusion of the Pak-India talks which ended in failure.

According to sources, Delhi police arrested two Kashmiris and accused Jaleel Abbas Jilani of giving them money for alleged terrorist activities in Kashmir.

Talking to reporters in Moscow, President Musharraf rejected India's claim that it had shot down a Pakistani spy plane on the LoC, saying Pakistan did not have any spy plane.

Feb 7

The Government of Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the Indian government over the ridiculous and baseless allegation made by Indian authorities accusing Jaleel Abbas Jilani of providing money to the representatives of All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC).

Feb 8

Indian Government expelled Jaleel Abbas Jilani and four other officials.

The Government of Pakistan strongly condemned the Indian government's decision to declare Mr. Jaleel Abbas Jilani persona non grata on trumped-up charges and warned that these measures would worsen the already bad relations between the two countries.

Addressing a meeting of the country's State Chief Ministers in New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, accused Islamabad of funding terrorism in India and said that Pakistan was not interested in friendly relations with New Delhi.

Feb 9

In an interview with BBC, Sheikh Rasheed Ahmed, while expressing Pakistan's desire to hold dialogue with India to resolve all outstanding issues including core issue of Kashmir, said that Pakistan was tolerating Indian diplomat's undiplomatic activities and did not want to expel them just under goodwill sentiments however, Indian's false accusation and expulsion of five Pakistani diplomats, provoked it to expel Indian diplomats.

Feb 10

Talking to reporters across the Wagah border, Mr. Jaleel Abbas Jilani termed Indian allegations against him and four other officials as shameful and baseless, saying that it was a diplomatic tactic by India aimed to win public's sympathy for elections in several Indian states maligning Pakistan and the peaceful freedom movement in the Indian-held Kashmir.

Addressing a news conference, in Lahore, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri, while underscoring Pakistan's wish to establish peace in the region and its eagerness to resume a composite dialogue with India, stated that ruling BJP and other extremist elements in India were trying to increase tension with Pakistan to be able to win elections in various states, as the similar practice proved fruitful in the case of Gujarat.

Feb 11

According to the Press Trust of India (PTI), Yashwant Sinha ruled out any possibility of talks with Pakistani leaders during the forthcoming Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit in Malaysia.

Feb 14

Addressing a group of journalists in Islamabad, Prime Minister Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali, while expressing regrets that New Delhi was deliberately playing games and heightening regional tensions, declared that Pakistan was ready for bilateral talks with India at any time on all issues, including the core issue of Kashmir.

Feb 15

While denying Yashwant Sinha's allegation that Islamabad had refused a visa to New Delhi's new deputy high commissioner to Pakistan, the Government of Pakistan urged India to agree to Islamabad's offer for reciprocal issue of visas to their new acting high commissioners named to replace their expelled predecessors.

Feb 16

It was reported that India and Pakistan had drastically pruned the number of visas they issue to each other's national amid a continuing deep chill in relations between them.

Feb 17

Talking about the response of India on the issuance of visas to Pakistan's High Commission staffers, Aziz Ahmed Khan told reporters that diplomatic relations with India still existed and if New Delhi snapped diplomatic ties with Islamabad it would be 'very unfortunate.'

According to the PTI, India and Pakistan had agreed in principle to grant visas to new Deputy High Commissioners appointed by them.

Talking to *Dawn*, Mr. Khurshid Mahmood Kasuri expressed his belief that top Indian leaders were repeatedly ruling out the possibility of talks with Pakistan just due to their internal political compulsions.

Feb 19

Speaking at the parliament, Atal Behari Vajpayee declared that he did not want war between India and Pakistan.

According to official sources Pakistan's new Deputy High Commissioner to India Munawar Saeed Bhatti had been granted assignment visa by the Indian government and would proceed to New Delhi early next month.

Feb 20

Speaking at a news conference in Islamabad, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri, welcomed Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee's statement against war saying that it would help lowering tension between India and Pakistan and he further called for resuming meaningful dialogue between the two countries.

According to official sources, Foreign Ministry officials expressed dismay at the continuing harassment of Pakistan High Commission staff in New Delhi and conceded that India had responded to Pakistan's confidence-building measures with hostility.

Speaking at the Rajya Sabha, Indian Junior Foreign Minister Diqvijay Singh, rejecting the first use of nukes, declared that India would use nuclear weapons only in retaliation if it came under a nuclear attack.

Feb 21

According to Foreign Ministry official, the Government of Pakistan decided to repatriate 280 Indian fishermen and was in contact with new Delhi in this regard.

Feb 23

According to *The Hindu*, Atal Behari Vajpayee, ruling out any possibility of a meeting with President Musharraf during the Nam Summit, reiterated his stance that talks could resume with Pakistan the next day if it gave up cross-border terrorism.

Feb 24

During his speech at the opening session of 13th NAM summit in Kuala Lumpur, Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee asked President Musharraf of his strange logic about Kashmir and accused him of justifying terrorism by alleging Pakistan of having “territorial designs” on India.

Feb 25

Speaking at a press conference in Kuala Lumpur, President Musharraf avoiding taking any name regretted Indian response directed on him and said that he still extended a note of friendship to India and would like to have dialogue.

Pakistan freed 280 Indian fishermen and their 45 boats, apprehended in Pakistan’s territorial waters between January-May 8, 2002, on humanitarian grounds.

Feb 27

The Indian Deputy High Commissioners – designate, Mr T.C.A. Raghavan, who was granted assignment visa a week later arrived at Islamabad.

Feb 28

The Government of Pakistan handed over possession of another plot of land to the Indian High Commissioner in Islamabad, which was to be used for Indian official’s residential complex.

March 2

In an interview with a Hindu Language news Channel, President Musharraf while warning that he would lose power if he compromised too much over Kashmir, expressed his willingness to join hands with India to fight extremism and

further said that India and Pakistan should resume talks to “set the strategic direction” in the fight against extremism.

Mar 3

Commenting on President Musharraf’s offer to India, Aziz Ahmed Khan in his press briefing, in Islamabad, said that Pakistan did not believe in arms race, though India’s relentless pursuit of arms and its ambitions to impose its hegemony on the region through force of arms was known to every one.

Mar 5

Addressing his weekly briefing, Aziz Ahmed Khan while rejecting Indian accusations on Pakistan on “scuttling SAARC” termed Indian claim that it intended to participate in the event as nothing but an ‘exercise in deception’.

Replying to various questions of the members of National Assembly in Islamabad, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri said that Government of Pakistan wished to establish tension-free and good neighbourly relations with India.

Mar 11

Pakistan’s new acting High Commissioner to New Delhi Munawar Saeed Bhatti took charge of the High Commission in India.

Mar 16

In an interview with an Indian channel *Aaj Tak*, President Musharraf said that India and Pakistan should move forward and hold talks on all outstanding issues including Kashmir.

Mar 17

Speaking at the inaugural meeting of the 47th session of the Commission on the Status of Women at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, Advisor to Prime Minister on women developments Nilofer Bakhtiar called for the establishment of International Criminal Tribunal to bring to justice all those responsible for the ghastly crimes in the Indian state of Gujrat.

Speaking at a seminar organized by the Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA), in Islamabad, Sheikh Rashed Ahmed said that cable TV operators would not be allowed to relay Indian channels.

Mar 18

Official sources told *Dawn* that Pakistan and India decided to establish a permanent communication link between Pakistan's Maritime Security Agency and Indian Coastal Guards.

Mar 24

In an interview to *Dawn*, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri said that Pakistan wanted to resume deadlock peace talks with India in a composite dialogue to settle all disputes between the two countries and would welcome a helping role by China.

Mar 25

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Yashwant Sinha squarely led the blame for the massacre of 24 Pundits on March 23, in Indian-held Kashmir on Pakistan.

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri deplored "Indian motivated" and baseless allegation of Pakistan's involvement in the massacre of 24 Kashmiri pundits in the Indian-held Kashmir and demanded an independent probe of the cause.

Mar 26

According to Defence sources, Pakistan successfully test-fired its nuclear-capable short-range *Abdali* missile in an apparent tit-for-tat move after India tested its similar *Prithvi* missile.

Foreign Office said that India had flouted an agreement signed between Pakistan and India on February 21, 1999, under which both the states were required to provide each other with an advance notification in respect of ballistic missile tests, by claiming that Pakistan was not informed of Indian plans to conduct the latest test of *Prithvi* missile while to the contrary, Pakistan had notified the Indian government of its plans to conduct the short-range *Abdali* missile test.

Mar 27

The Government of Pakistan deplored the irresponsible statement of a spokesman for the Indian External Affairs Ministry accusing Pakistan of involvement in the massacre of 24 Kashmiri pundits, saying that India's motive behind these accusations was to increase repression in Kashmir.

Mar 28

The Government of India while hailing a joint US-Britain statement inquiring that Pakistan had not fulfilled its commitment to stop cross LoC infiltration, hoped that Pakistan would need the advice offered by stopping utmost to cease all aids and abetment to terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir.

Mar 29

The Foreign Office spokesman termed Yashwant Sinha's remarks given in an interview with BBC, equating Pakistani leadership with Osama bin Laden and Saddam Hussein, as "ridiculous accusations" and an utterance of an extremely frustrated man.

Mar 31

Speaking to newsmen in his weekly briefing, Aziz Ahmed Khan said that Pakistan did not see any imminent danger from India, however, its people and armed forces were ready to meet any challenge.

April 3

Khurshid Kasuri, in response to remarks made by the Indian Foreign Minister, Yashwant Sinha that India's position on disputed Kashmir had been boosted by the precedent set by the US-led invasion of Iraq and that India had a much better case to go for pre-emptive action against Pakistan than the US had in Iraq, warned India of grave consequences if it tried any 'misadventure' in the name of pre-emptive military action against Pakistan.

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, Mr. Zafarullah Jamali, while terming Yashwant Sinha's statement about pre-emptive strike as 'pointers', said that any misadventure in the garb of a pre-emptive strike by India would be met with full force by the people and the Armed Forces of Pakistan.

Apr 4

In an interview with Press Trust of India (PTI), Yashwant Sinha while alleging Pakistan of having self-declared weapons of mass destruction and that it continued to be the epicenter of terrorism, claimed that India had a better case to launch pre-emptive strike against its foe than the US had over Iraq, as the

recent massacre of 24 pundits in the Indian – held Kashmir infused ‘fresh-thinking’ in dealing with the terrorist menace.

Apr 5

In an interview with an Indian TV channel Yashwant Sinha while terming the recent advice by the US and *Britain* to resume a dialogue with Pakistan as ‘insensitive’, declared that no talks with Pakistan was an effective policy.

Apr 6

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Information and Broadcasting Minister Sheikh Rashid Ahmed, while terming Yashwant Sinha’s statement that ‘Pakistan is a fit case to be attacked’ as an immature approach of Yashwant Sinha, urged the US and the United Kingdom to play their role in seeking resolution of Kashmir dispute according to the UN resolutions.

In an Interview with *Hindustan Times*, Yashwant Sinha termed Pakistan as a ‘fit case’ for an Iraqi style military action by the US, alleging that ‘it has weapons of mass destructions, sheltered terrorists and it lacked democracy’.

Apr 9

According to the ABD sources, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan formally invited India to join a natural gas pipeline project that would pass through some of the world’s most rugged terrain.

Apr 10

Talking to AFP, Aziz Ahmed Khan while condemning the relentless saber-rattling and war-mongering by the leaders of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) urged it to adopt civilized ways of conflict resolution.

Apr 12

In an official statement, Foreign Office spokesman rejected the Indian Defence Minister George Fernandes’ statement that there were enough reasons to launch pre-emptive strikes against Pakistan, saying it is a lie that has no legs to stand on.’

Apr 13

Talking to reporters in Jharkand, Yashwant Sinha while rejecting the US refusal to consider Pakistan as an equal case to Iraq, alleged that Pakistan had no democracy, it possessed

and proliferated weapons of mass destruction and was an epicenter and exporter of terrorism.

Apr 14

Talking to reports in Sikkim, Atal Behari Vajpayee while holding Pervez Musharraf responsible for the failure of the Agra summit, claimed that he was reluctant to accept Jammu and Kashmir as part of India, and called out early resumption of talks with Islamabad alleging it of promoting cross border terrorism.

Speaking at his weekly news briefing, Aziz Ahmed Khan while responding to the repeated charges by the Indian leaders that Pakistan was a fit case for pre-emptive strike termed the threats as highly irresponsible.

Apr 15

Talking to reporters in Baluchistan, Mr. Zafarullah Jamali while commenting on recent statement of his Indian counterpart said that Indian intensions towards Pakistan had never been good. Yet, Pakistan was ready to resume talks with India in the interest of peace and tranquility in the region.

In an interview with Reuters, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri while saying that Islamabad had a more advance missile programme than New Delhi, warned India of massive retaliation if it tried to launch a pre-emptive strike on Pakistan.

Terming the inflammatory statements by the Indian leaders as irresponsible, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri rejected India's pre-emptive strike doctrine and said that if one assumed any such doctrine, then India itself was a fit case for that.

Apr 16

According to PTI, Pakistan troops continued targeting India's forward defence locations in Kashmir as harsh verbal exchanges between their senior officials refused to abate.

Apr 18

Addressing a public gathering in Srinager, Atal Behari Vajpayee said that he wanted talks with Pakistan as well as Kashmiri groups to resolve the Kashmir dispute. He also extended a hand of friendship towards Pakistan.

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, Mir Zafarullah Jamali responded positively to the Indian Prime Minister's statement, saying 'we welcome it, we appreciate it.'

In an interview with *Dawn*, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri while welcoming Atal Behari Vajpayee's statement said that it had been Pakistan's stated desire for long to resolve all the disputes between India and Pakistan through negotiations.

Apr 19

Addressing a public rally in Srinagar, Atal Behari Vajpayee reiterated his peace offer to Pakistan and freedom fighters, however, he again raised the issue of cross-border terrorism and linked peace with it.

Apr 21

Talking to newsmen at the Quaid-i-Azam International Airport Karachi on his return from Jeddah, Khurshid Kasuri describing Atal Behari Vajpayee's offer of dialogue a welcome change; expressed readiness for a sustained, purposeful, meaningful and composite dialogue.

Addressing his weekly news briefing, Aziz Ahmed Khan expressed high hopes for early resumption of talks with India following a recent dialogue offer from the Indian Prime Minister.

Apr 22

In his speech at a banquet hosted in honour of Hamid Karzai in Islamabad, Pervez Musharraf appreciated the positive indications from India and stated that Pakistan was prepared to engage in a comprehensive dialogue with India on Kashmir and all other outstanding disputes.

In an interview with *The Asian Age*, Indian Junior Foreign Minister Digvijay Singh said that Atal Behari Vajpayee's call for talks with Pakistan was a serious one and dialogue could begin as early as June.

Apr 23

Addressing the Lok Sabha, Atal Behari Vajpayee while spelling out the terms for peace talks reiterated that Pakistan could open the doors for talks on Kashmir by ending the infiltration of militants into the Indian – held Kashmir.

In a telephonic interview with *The Asian Age*, Khurshid Mahmood Kasuri while welcoming a new nuance in Vajpayee's offer of friendship to Islamabad, indicated that the delayed SAARC summit could take place in November.

Apr 24

Speaking at a gathering of journalists in Islamabad, Pervez Musharraf welcomed Indian Prime Minister's initiative for resumption of talks between India and Pakistan and hoped that it was a genuine gesture.

Speaking at the Indian parliament's upper house, Atal Behari Vajpayee while reiterating that stopping cross-border infiltration and destruction of terrorist infrastructure could open the door for talks, said that he was waiting for response from Pakistan on vexed bilateral issues such as Kashmir.

Apr 25

A senior government official told *Dawn* that the Government of Pakistan was awaiting a formal offer for dialogue from India as Vajpayee's statement on April 18 followed a series of verbal positive gestures towards talks from the Indian side to which Pakistan responded positively.

Apr 27

In an interview with *The Times of India*, the Indian Deputy Prime Minister Lal Krishan Advani declared that Vajpayee's offer of talks was not new and that New Delhi's old conditions to resume a dialogue still applied.

Talking to reporters in Lahore, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri while welcoming Vajpayee's offer for talks with Pakistan vehemently refuted India's allegations of any infiltration from across the LoC. He further proposed a neutral joint monitoring by some countries like the US, China, Russia, Germany or France to check whether infiltration was taking place.

Apr 28

In a telephonic conversation with Atal Behari Vajpayee, Zafarullah Jamali while welcoming his offer for talks invited him to visit Pakistan.

Speaking at the weekly press briefing, Aziz Ahmed Khan while reiterating Pakistan's positive response towards the

Indian offer of talks, expressed his hope that the offer made by Atal Behari Vajpayee would be followed with concrete measures in order to start dialogue between the two countries in the near future.

According to an Indian External Minister official, India was awaiting a response from Pakistan to Vajpayee's offer of a hand of friendship while rejecting a proposal of Khurshid Mahmood Kasuri for international patrolling of the LoC.

Apr 29

Talking to reporters in Karachi, Zafarullah Jamali said that he was encouraged by his Indian counterpart's response during his telephonic conversation, and further expressed hope for better future developments.

According to PTI, Indian government officially expressed the view that an invitation to Atal Behari Vajpayee by his Pakistani counterpart to visit Islamabad had not been rejected. In an interview with *Dawn*, Indian acting High Commissioner T.C.A. Raghavan termed Mir Jamali's telephonic conversation with Vajpayee as 'a good development' and a 'a step forward' in improving bilateral relations.

In an interview with the Indians news channel NDTV, while expressing his confidence in the outcome of the telephonic conversation between the Prime Ministers, Khurshid Kasuri commented that suspicion was the biggest enemy of peace that could be removed through talks only. He added that Pakistan was ready to do whatever it could to reduce tensions between the two countries if Vajpayee paid a state visit to Pakistan.

Apr 30

Speaking at a news conference at the Chief Minister's House in Karacchi, Zafarullah Jamali said that his invitation to the Indian Prime Minister for talks and to visit Pakistan still stood as it was in the interest of the people of the region.

Talking to newsmen in New Delhi, an Indian Foreign Minister spokesman acknowledged that Pakistan was trying to create the right atmosphere for talks.

May 1

An Indian Foreign Minister spokesman, in his news briefing asked Pakistan to drop its reported move to raise the Kashmir issue during its presidency of the UN Security Council saying that it would be inconsistent with the offer of friendship by the Indian Prime Minister.

Digvijay Singh, in a TV discussion on Pak-India relations, acknowledged that Pervez Musharraf had his limitations in checking terrorism, saying that he had liking for Musharraf.

May 2

At a banquet hosted in honour of Prince Karim Agha Khan in Islamabad, Pervez Musharraf reiterated Pakistan's offer of dialogue with India to end all disputes including Kashmir in a peaceful manner.

Addressing the Lok Sabha Atal Behari Vajpayee maintained that India would re-establish full diplomatic relations with Pakistan and restore air links on a reciprocal basis, saying that India was committed to improve relations with the neighboring country.

Responding to the announcement of Atal Behari Vajpayee to restore diplomatic relations, Khurshid Kasuri welcomed the move by saying that Pakistan was ready to start the dialogue process to discuss all outstanding issues including Kashmir.

Moreover, he dispelled the impression that the two countries were under some external pressure to resume ties.

May 3

Mir Zafarullah Jamali formally sent an invitation to Mr. Vajpayee to visit Pakistan through T.C.A. Raghavan.

In a written reply to Pakistan Prime Minister's invitation, the Indian Prime Minister, stressing that cross-border terrorism be ended, said that careful preparation was needed for a summit meeting between India and Pakistan. He further said that India would soon send its High Commissioner to Pakistan.

Khurshid Kasuri in an interview with BBC, accepted India's suggestion to resume business ties before resolving the Kashmir issue, with two gas pipeline projects high on agenda.

May 4

Khurshid Mahmood Kasuri, in an interview with an Indian TV channel, maintained that Pakistan was ready to start dialogue process with India to resolve all outstanding issues including Kashmir. He further said that peace moves between India and Pakistan had full support of Pervez Musharraf and Pakistan Army including ISI.

May 5

During his weekly briefing, Aziz Ahmed Khan stated that Pakistan received a positive response from New Delhi to Mir Zafarullah Jamali's invitation to his Indian counterpart. He further expressed Pakistan's willingness to give an early start to bilateral talks with India.

Briefing reporters at village Dheedwal, Punjab, Mir Zafarullah Jamali ruled out the chance of immediate talks with his Indian counterpart saying that a lot had to be done before that, including making the environment conducive for talks between the two countries.

May 6

In a news conference in Islamabad, Mir Zafarullah Jamali made an unconditional offer of dialogue to India and proposed six steps as part of the confidence building measures including immediate resumption of air, rail and bus links and exchange of High Commissioners between the two countries. He also announced release of 36 Indian fishermen detained in Pakistan.

May 7

Responding to Mr. Zafarullah Jalamli's peace overtures, Navtej Sarna welcomed the move and added specific steps to be taken by Pakistan in the context of SAARC and India-Pak relations. He also informed that India sought Pakistan's agreement for the appointment of the new Indian High Commissioner in Islamabad.

Sources told *Dawn* that T.C.A. Raghavan handed over documents to the officials of Pakistan Foreign Office seeking agreement for appointment of the new High Commissioner of India to Pakistan. Sources named Shiv Shankar Menon as the Indian nominee.

In an interview with NDTV Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri accused Yashwant Sinha of apparently subverting Pakistan's quest for reviving its membership in the Commonwealth. He also termed some news reports 'unfair' for describing Mr. Zafarullah Jamali's peace proposals as 'completely inadequate'.

An Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman denied Pakistan Foreign Minister's accusation of Indian designs of subversions saying that Kasuri's claim was based on news reports.

May 8

Speaking at the Lok Sabha, Atal Behari Vajpayee rejected President Musharraf's proposal to denuclearize South Asia saying that New Delhi's nuclear doctrine was not Pakistan specific unlike Islamabad's approach which was Indian-specific.

In his address to Lok Sabha, Atal Behari Vajpayee called upon Pakistan not to miss the opportunity to improve relations. He maintained that the American war on Iraq and last year's state elections in Kashmir were the trigger for India's peace moves with Pakistan.

A 13-member parliamentary delegation of Pakistan went to India on a week-long unofficial peace mission as part of efforts to promote peace and friendship between the two countries. The delegation was invited by the India-Pakistan Forum for Peace and Democracy.

May 9

During a meeting of BJP in New Delhi, L.K. Advani said that friendship with Pakistan was possible but reiterated that first terrorist infrastructure in Kashmir and across LoC had to be dismantled by Pakistan.

A delegation of Pakistani parliamentarians went to New Delhi on a good will mission and held discussions with the Indian parliamentarians. Both the sides agreed to isolate fundamentalist forces in the two countries to remove obstacles in the path of peaceful relations.

The Government of Pakistan accepted the appointment of Shiv Shankar Menon as the new High Commissioner of India to Pakistan.

May 10

Khurshid Mahmood Kasuri, speaking at the NAZARIA-E-PAKISTAN FOUNDATION in Karachi, called upon India to initiate a structured and composite dialogue with Pakistan for resolving all issues between the two countries including Kashmir.

May 12

In his weekly news briefing, Aziz Ahmed Khan declared that Pakistan would not freeze the Kashmir issue in preference to economic and commercial relations with India, maintaining that talks with India would include all outstanding issues topped by Kashmir as the core issue.

In an interview to NDTV, Yashwant Sinha said that the roadmap for peace with Pakistan was ready while ruling out any dramatic gestures like a summit. He rejected Pakistan's characterization of Kashmir as the core issue saying that none of the agreements between the two countries had referred to Kashmir as the core issue.

May 13

India formally named Shiv Shankar Menon as the new Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan after Islamabad's acceptance of the Indian nominee. Shiv Shankar Menon was currently New Delhi's envoy in Beijing.

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Atal Behari Vajpayee clarified that the end to cross-border terrorism was not a precondition for the peace process with Pakistan, though, he added that terrorism should end to create a conducive environment for talks between the two countries.

The Pakistan delegation visiting India proposed to start joint patrol of the disputed Kashmir border by the two countries. The suggestion was made by the leader of the delegation Sardar Saleem Jan Mazari in Mumbai.

May 16

In an interview to *Sahara* (New Delhi) weekly, insisting that the bilateral relations between Pakistan and India should not

be linked only to the issue of Kashmir, Atal Bihari Vajpayee expressed the confidence that Kashmir dispute would be resolved.

In an interview to BBC, Mir Zafarullah Jamali called for fostering people-to-people contacts between India and Pakistan while expressing readiness to hold talks with India at any level. Moreover, he said that the peace process between the two countries would gradually lead to high-level talks.

May 17

NDTV quoted Yashwant Sinha as ruling out any summit talks with Pakistan until all bilateral issues were settled first at the official level. He further commented that Pakistan was the only country in the world with which India's relations were not good.

During a discussion on a news channel, Indian National Security Adviser Brajesh Mishra ruled out any role for the United States in the forthcoming dialogue with Pakistan saying that the US role was legitimate in avoiding and preventing a war between India and Pakistan, but 'when it comes to a dialogue with Pakistan, there is no third seat at the table.'

May 18

Talking to newsmen in Quetta, Mir Zafarullah Jamali expressed the hope that all issues between India and Pakistan including Kashmir would be resolved amicably, saying that dialogue was the only way to settle controversial issues.

Referring to the release of Indian prisoners by Pakistan, Atal Behari Vajpayee, while briefing newsmen in Manali, stated that several steps had been taken and more must be taken, specifically the end of cross-border terrorism, to create an appropriate atmosphere for talks.

May 19

In his weekly news briefing Aziz Ahmed Khan reiterated Pakistan's readiness for a composite dialogue covering all outstanding issues with India including Kashmir while insisting that Kashmiris were part of the process as categorically defined by the UN Security Council resolutions.

In an interview with India's state TV channel, *Doordarshan*, Mir Zafarullah Jamali termed a war between India and Pakistan 'inhuman' insisting that solutions to all issues including Kashmir had to be found in dialogue. He further expressed readiness to visit India and implicitly indicated to invite the Indian Prime Minister to visit Pakistan.

May 20

In an interview with *Doordarshan*, Mir Zafarullah Jamali while expressing the confidence that the recent peace overtures between India and Pakistan would help mend fences, maintained that a rapprochement leading to compact bloc between India and Pakistan was the surest way for both the countries to ward off threat to their sovereignty that had occurred to Afghanistan and Iraq.

May 22

During a news conference in Islamabad, Commerce Minister Hamyun Akhtar ruled out the possibility of trade talks with India as long as the process of a political dialogue did not start between the two countries. He, however, informed that Pakistan had added 78 items to the 'positive list' of imports from India under the commitment to the South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement (SAPTA).

Briefing the journalists in Karachi, Mir Zafarullah Jamali emphasized that, while Pakistan's stand on the Kashmir issue was based on principles, Pakistan was ready to engage itself in dialogue with India on the resumption of economic, cultural and sports relations between the two countries.

According to PTI, the Indian Navy Chief Admiral Madhavendra Singh expressed suspicion about the development of Pakistan's Gwadar Port saying that it could seriously endanger vital Indian shipping routes in the Gulf. He further chided China for its proposed help in developing Pakistan's Gwadar Port project.

In an interview with *Star News*, the Indian Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal denied pressure from US to launch a peace initiative with Pakistan saying that Washington instead expressed surprise over the development. He further ruled out

accepting the LoC as the international border while maintaining that Kashmir was an integral part of India.

Briefing reporters in Lucknow, Atal Behari Vajpayee expressed the hope that talks with Pakistan could start soon saying that the path of war between the arch enemies should be closed.

May 23

PTI quoted George Fernandez as saying that India would not hold peace talks with Pakistan in the near future.

Addressing the UN Conference on Disarmament and its relevance to South Asia, Foreign Secretary Riaz Khokar offered talks to India on the formalization of the moratorium on nuclear testing by both the countries while expressing the hope that resumption of dialogue with India would lead to result-oriented measures for arms restraint and promotion of security in South Asia.

Responding to Pakistan's offer for a moratorium on nuclear testing, Navtej Sarna rejected the suggestion by saying that India already had a unilateral ban on nuclear testing.

May 24

According to a PTI report, Yashwant Sinha proposed a joint mechanism with Pakistan to share intelligence to fight terrorists while stating that it was not possible that Pakistan did not have any knowledge about the terrorists who moved around in Pakistan and crossed over to the Indian side.

May 25

Talking to *Dawn*, Government officials accused India of continuously trying to block Pakistan's efforts to enter into various South Asian trade agreements specifically Bangkok Agreement, Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation, Economic Cooperation Group and other preferential agreements.

In response to the Indian proposal of a joint mechanism for intelligence sharing, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri told that without a dialogue between India and Pakistan no 'theoretically' possible proposal could materialize.

According to a BBC report, over a dozen Pakistani prisoners in India were shifted to New Delhi from jails in Rajasthan despite the fact that they had completed their prison terms.

May 26

According to an Indian Foreign Ministry statement, the Indian government had decided to resume bus service between India and Pakistan to improve people-to-people contact. The statement further said that the Indian government also decided to release 70 Pakistani fishermen and 60 civilian prisoners presently in Indian custody.

Briefing the reporters following a meeting with Khurshid Kasuri in Islamabad, an Indian parliamentary member Mani Shankar Aiyar stated that the Indian Prime Minister was serious to resume planned peace talks with Pakistan and expressed the hope that negotiations would soon resume.

May 27

Pakistan formally named Aziz Ahmed Khan as its High Commissioner to India.

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Vajpayee expressed the confidence that a conducive atmosphere would be created to begin a dialogue with Pakistan, but reiterated at the same time the need to stop 'cross-border infiltration' before holding a meaningful dialogue.

A Foreign Office issued statement welcomed India's decision to resume bus links with Pakistan and to release Pakistani prisoners. It also urged India to make further efforts to pave the way for a composite dialogue between the two countries.

In an interview with APP, Yashwant Sinha emphasized that sincerity towards the goal of peace was more important than the pace of progress between the two countries. He further asserted that India would like to pick up all the old threads from Simla and not the inconclusive Agra Summit.

May 28

In an interview with a German news magazine *Der Spiegel*, Atal Behari Vajpayee said that if he failed to make peace with Pakistan over Kashmir, he would resign from his post. He further stated that Pakistan and India were partners in the coalition against terrorism and needed to support each other.

He also expressed readiness to negotiate with Pervez Musharraf.

Indian and Pakistani officials began annual talks in New Delhi on sharing the waters of the Indus River and its tributaries under the provisions of the 1960 Indus Basin Waters Treaty.

June 1

Talking to delegates at the 2nd Asia Security Forum in Singapore, George Fernandes expressed satisfaction that Pakistan and India would hold summit talks followed by a step by step movement of peace overtures between the two countries.

Federal Railways Minister Ghaus Bakhsh Mahar told reporters in Larkana that Pakistan would immediately resume the Samjhota Express service once a positive signal from India was received.

Jun 2

Speaking at a news briefing in Islamabad, Aziz Ahmed Khan expressed the hope that the dialogue with India would lead to a resolution of all outstanding issues including Kashmir while resolving to pick up the dialogue in his designated capacity as the new HC to India.

Jun 3

Briefing reporters in New Delhi, Atal Behari Vajpayee said that if talks between India and Pakistan were to start with Kashmir then the 'Pakistan-held Kashmir' should top the negotiations, while reiterating that talks could start only after cross-border terrorism ended.

Jun 5

According to sources, India asked Pakistan to review its decision to appoint neutral experts for settlement of the dispute over Baglihar hydro-electric project being constructed by India, maintaining that it was not possible until the technical aspects of the project were discussed between the two sides.

Jun 6

Addressing a public meeting in Patna, Atal Behari Vajpayee while maintaining that the incidence of terrorist strikes in

Kashmir had come down marginally, asked Pakistan to completely remove the swords of terrorism before talks could begin between the two countries.

Jun 9

At a weekly news briefing in Islamabad, Masood Khan urged India to be more intense 'in time framework' in advancing towards peace talks between India and Pakistan while indicating that India had not equally reciprocated the welcoming response by Pakistan's leadership to the Indian Prime Minister's April announcement of peaceful relations with Pakistan.

In an interview with *The Khaleej Times*, Mir Zafarullah Jamali expressed the hope that the Indian leadership would agree to resolve all outstanding disputes with Pakistan, including Kashmir while insisting that talks were in the interest of the people of both countries as well as for a stable and peaceful South Asia.

Indian Foreign Ministry allowed the visit of a 40 member delegation of Pakistani businessmen to India.

Speaking at a reception in Washington, L.K. Advani warned Pakistan that it would be defeated in the 14-year old proxy war in Kashmir as it had lost three previous wars with India, saying that India was capable of dealing with the proxy war in Kashmir.

Jun 10

During his meeting with George Bush at the White House, L.K. Advani told the US President that Pakistan should take concrete steps to end cross-border terrorism if it wanted to resume talks with India. He further reminded that the previous rounds of talks with Pakistan failed because of Islamabad's unwillingness to stop cross-border terrorism in Kashmir.

Jun 12

Referring to a statement by L.K. Advani in Los Angeles in which he alleged Pakistan's involvement in terrorism, an official of the Foreign Office described the statement as factually incorrect and contrary to the spirit of the Indian Prime Minister's offer of friendship and dialogue. The official

further reminded that Pakistan was in the forefront of the international fight against terrorism.

In an interview to NDTV, Pervez Musharraf commented that talks between India and Pakistan would not succeed if the core issue of Kashmir was left unaddressed. He brushed aside the view that Kargil intrusion was a mistake indicating that the peaceful resolution of disputes between India and Pakistan was imperative in order to avoid 'future Kargils'. He further expressed willingness to meet Atal Behari Vajpayee.

Jun 14

In a Foreign Ministry issued statement, India expressed deep disappointment over the remarks by Pervez Musharraf about the 1999 Kargil crisis, saying that such remarks implied that military adventurism was a legitimate way to solve disputes between the two countries. However, he resolved to continue peace efforts with Pakistan.

PTI quoted George Fernandes as welcoming Pervez Musharraf's remarks expressing willingness to hold meeting with the Indian Prime Minister terming it a positive development. However, he maintained that CBMs between the two countries were not an indication towards a resumption of dialogue as cross border infiltration still continued.

Jun 17

On an unofficial peace mission, six Indian parliamentarians arrived in Lahore on the invitation of Pakistan-India Peoples' Forum for Peace and Democracy.

Addressing a rally in Maudla, Madhya Pradesh, Atal Behari Vajpayee referring to Pervez Musharraf's last week's interview with an Indian TV channel in which he did not rule out any military action with India, warned that Pakistan had lost three wars and would be defeated if there was another.

Jun 18

In an interview with *The Guardian*, L.K. Advani accepted the inevitability of a compromise on the Kashmir dispute with Pakistan saying that, if a settlement had to come about, then it could only be in the form of some compromise in which both sides had to give and take in relation to their present positions. He further said that India offered 'open-ended'

talks to Pakistan on Jammu and Kashmir if Pakistan ended its proxy terrorist war against India.

Speaking at a reception hosted by the Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the leader of the Indian parliamentarian's peace delegation Kuldip Nayar emphasized the need for developing trade relations between Pakistan and India.

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, Sheikh Rashid Ahmad criticized India for opposing its entry into the ARF saying that on the one hand there were moves to hold dialogue between the two countries, while on the other hand India resorted to such moves.

Jun 20

According to an announcement by the Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC), India and Pakistan agreed in principle to resume stalled bus service between New Delhi and Lahore from July 1.

Jun 24

Talking to reporters at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand, in Bangkok, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri appreciated the initiative taken by Atal Behari Vajpayee to start peace process and expressed his hope that it would be a 'strategic, move and not just a 'tactical' play to placate international opinion. He further said that it had been concluded that war was not viable option and added that the possibility of future peace was more propitious than it had been in the past.

Speaking at a press conference in Islamabad, Minister of State for Tourism, Sports and Culture Rais Munir Ahmed announced that due to some legal administrative arrangements regarding visa policies on the part of both India and Pakistan, Lahore-New Delhi bus service would be resumed with effect from late July or early August.

Jun 25

Talking to reporters at Chaklala airbase, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri said that Pakistan's nuclear programme was of defensive nature and it was not in competition with India in missile testing, and would do so only when it needed to.

Jun 26

In an interview with a private Indian TV channel, the leader of the Indian parliamentarians' groups which visited Pakistan recently, Shahid Siddiqui described that Pakistani society was very tolerant and well-behaved, however, Pakistan's image had deliberately been distorted in India to gain political mileage.

In an interview with NDTV, Yashwant Sinha rejected Pervez Musharraf's proposal given during his visit to the US for a US-sponsored roadmap to resolve the Kashmir dispute, saying that there was no place for third-party mediation.

At the inaugural ceremony of the new Pakistan Chancery in Washington while commenting on the peace process now under way in the Sub-continent, Pervez Musharraf said that the peace moves should be aimed at altering negative public attitudes and stereotypes on both sides of the border while moving towards a broad range of cooperation and a just and mutually acceptable resolution of Kashmir and other issues. He further said that for this he was willing to acknowledge Atal Behari Vajpayee as a partner in a historic peace process.

Jun 27

According to Defence Ministry sources, the Government of Pakistan decided to negotiate with the Indian civil aviation authorities to stop India from unilaterally snapping air link between the two countries.

In an official statement, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri urged India not to shy away from foreign mediation in the dispute over Kashmir to accelerate moves to dialogue, while reacting to Yashwant Sinha's rejection of any outside involvement into Indo-Pak core dispute as was proposed by Pervez Musharraf the other day.

Jun 28

Speaking at a dinner meeting of Los Angeles World Affairs Council, Pervez Musharraf while urging the world community to take notice of gross human rights violations and killings by the Indian forces in the held Kashmir, declared that they were ready to enter into an open dialogue with India on all issues including core issue of Kashmir. He

further said, we could not live in harmony until India ended its stubborn attitude over Kashmir.

Jun 29

In an interview with *Voice of America* (VoA), asserting that meaningful dialogue was the only way to resolve Pakistan-India disputes, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri declared that Pakistan was ready to hold talks with India both at bilateral and multilateral level but the important thing was to hold meaningful talks.

Speaking at a gathering arranged by the Pacific Council on International Policy in Los Angeles, Pervez Musharraf in reference to recent peace overtures between India and Pakistan, said that Pakistan would not be found waiting if India moved ahead with determination towards the goal of peace in South Asia, while asserting that Islamabad stood for peace and expected determination from the Indian leaders as well.

Jun 30

Talking to reporters in Berlin, Pervez Musharraf warned India that their differences over the troubled region of Kashmir must be resolved before any other problems between them were addressed, as Kashmir could not be sidelined for any other issue.

Pakistan's new HC to India, Aziz Ahmed Khan arrived in New Delhi with an aim to be a conduit for establishing peaceful ties between the two countries.

Talking to reporters in Berlin, Pervez Musharraf reaffirmed Pakistan's commitment to peacefully resolve its dispute with India. However, he said that the conflict over Kashmir must be addressed with sincerity.

A delegation of Pakistan's businessmen proceeded on a nine-day visit to India.

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, George Fernandes said that the peace initiative started by the Indian Prime Minister could not be derailed by any terrorist attacks across the border.

July 1

The Government of Pakistan granted visas to seven Indian crewmembers of the Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC)

paving the way for an early resumption of a bus service between Lahore and New Delhi.

Jul 2

Speaking to a press conference in Port Louis, Myanmar, Indian Foreign Minister Yashwant Sinha declared that bus service between India and Pakistan were expected to resume on 11 July as part of measures to ease tension between the two states.

Jul 3

Speaking at a news briefing during the Paris conference on investment opportunities, Pervez Musharraf while declaring that peace talks between India and Pakistan could start soon and they should not be derailed by trouble in Kashmir, said that the two states were moving towards talks and there were overtures from both the sides.

According to official sources, a large trade delegation left for India on an invitation from the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) to discuss bilateral trade issues with Indian Businessmen.

Jul 4

Speaking at a press conference in Paris, President Musharraf said that the world understood the need to remove differences between India and Pakistan and there was a total understanding on this issue among all the world leaders, while expressing his hope that they would play a role in facilitating and encouraging dialogue between India and Pakistan.

Jul 6

The Governments of Pakistan and India declared the resumption of bus service between New Delhi and Lahore with effect from 11 July.

According to the United News of India (UNI), India's major iron ore exporter in the private sector Sesa Goa Limited signed a four-year contract with Pakistan Steel Mills to export 1.17 million tons of iron ore every year.

Jul 7

Talking to newsmen at the inauguration of India-Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (IPCCI) at Indian

Federation House in New Delhi, Pakistan's High Commissioner to India Aziz Ahmed Khan, while calling for resumption of a composite dialogue with India to tackle all outstanding problems including the core issue of Kashmir, said that early implementation confidence building measures (CBMs), proposed by Pakistan, would help increase people-to-people contact and enhance economic cooperation between India and Pakistan.

Speaking at his weekly news briefing, Masud Khan while expressing apprehensions on 'conflicting statements' by the Indian leaders, meant to scuttle the initiative taken by Atal Behari Vajpayee for the resumption of talks, urged New Delhi to sincerely reciprocate Pervez Musharraf's repeated declarations that no cross-border movement was taking place from Pakistan territory. He further asked India to end repression and human rights abuse in the Indian-held Kashmir.

Speaking at a business conference attended by the Indian and more than hundred visiting Pakistani businessmen in New Delhi, Indian Minister for External Affairs Yashwant Sinha suggested forming a South Asian union to promote economic and political cooperation in the region as business leaders from India and Pakistan considered ways to step up trade between India and Pakistan.

Speaking at the business conference in New Delhi while appreciating Yashwant Sinha's suggestion, Aziz Ahmed Khan said that if they were really interested in promoting trade and economic cooperation in South Asia, particularly between India and Pakistan they would have to strengthen and expand existing communication links.

In an official meeting with Atal Behari Vajpayee in New Delhi, visiting Pakistani businessmen urged him to ease visa restrictions saying that these restrictions hindered bilateral trade and people-to-people contact between the two countries.

Talking to journalists in New Delhi, Yashwant Sinha ruled out the possibility of any sideline meeting between Indian Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal and Pakistan Foreign

Secretary Riaz H. Khokhar during the SAARC's foreign secretaries' level meeting beginning from 9 July.

The IPCC, in New Delhi, signed a document of joint recommendations for the promotion of bilateral trade between the two countries.

July 9

According to *Press Trust of India* (PTI), while ruling out an early India-Pakistan summit, Yashwant Sinha asked Pakistan to present its views about the Jammu and Kashmir when talks began for the resolution of the issue.

On the sidelines of SAARC's diplomat's conference, in Kathmandu, Riaz H. Khokhar said that Pakistan was open for informal talks with India, when asked if he was willing to meet his Indian counterpart.

Talking to reporters in Kathmandu, Kanwal Sibal while replying to a question about the possibilities of a meeting with his Pakistani counterpart on the sidelines of SAARC diplomats, conference, said that New Delhi was open for talks only under 'appropriate conditions'.

Jul 10

During an official meeting in New Delhi, Aziz Ahmed Khan presented his credentials to Indian President A.P.J Abdul Kalam and called for a restoration of all travel links between the two countries. Furthermore, he called for an early decision to rescind India's decision to cut the embassy staff by half following an attack on its parliament on 13 December 2001.

Commenting on the decision for SAARC summit to be held in Islamabad early next year, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri while talking to reporters in Islamabad, expressed hope that holding of SAARC summit in Islamabad would help create an atmosphere for the initiation of a dialogue process between India and Pakistan.

Jul 11

The Lahore-Delhi bus service was resumed after an 18-month suspension.

While talking to reporters in Kathmandu, Riaz H. Khokhar expressed the hope that the SAARC summit which was scheduled to be held in Islamabad on 4-6 January 2004,

would not be reverted by any excuse from India again, and that India would attend the summit.

Jul 13

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Yashwant Sinha declared that India was 'keen and determined' to make further progress to normalize relations with Islamabad.

In an interview with All India Radio, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri while extending a helping hand towards India said that Pakistan was ready to help India in respect of building of gas pipeline from Turkmenistan.

Jul 15

Talking to reporters on his arrival at Wagah border, the Indian High Commissioner designate to Pakistan, Shiv Krishan Menon expressed his hope to build lasting peace and friendly relations between India and Pakistan.

Talking to newsmen at Wagah border before leaving for India, Muttahida Majlis-i-Amal (MMA) Secretary – General Maulana Fazlur Rehman along with his four member delegation said that their visit aimed at reducing bitterness in the relations between India and Pakistan.

In an Interview with Reuters, Prime Minister Zafarullah Khan Jamali while appreciating Atal Behari Vajpayee's Idea of step by step people-to-people contact said that he supported the idea of step by step approach to rebuild confidence between Pakistan and India as long as their dispute over Kashmir valley was not resolved.

Jul 16

In an official statement, the Government of Pakistan conveyed its acceptance of a proposal by New Delhi to start talks on resumption of air links between the two countries.

Jul 17

Talking to reporters at the army headquarters in Srinagar, the outgoing Indian army Chief of the Kashmir valley Lieutenant General V.G. Patankar alleged that infiltration of militants into the Indian-held Kashmir across Pakistan was going on however, Indian army had been 'far more effective' in containing the infiltration.

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Maulana Fazlur Rehman asked Islamabad and New Delhi to resolve their protracted dispute over Kashmir without international mediation.

Jul 19

During a meeting in New Delhi, Maulana Fazlur Rehman and the former All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC) chief Maulvi Umar Farooq called for the participation of Kashmiris in talks between India and Pakistan to resolve the Kashmir dispute.

Jul 20

During a meeting with Maulana Fazlur Rehman, in New Delhi, Atal Behari Vajpayee said that he would attend the SAARC summit to be held in Islamabad in January 2004, and that he hoped that bilateral talks would also not be pointlessly delayed.

Jul 21

The Government of Pakistan welcomed the reported decision of Atal Behari Vajpayee to attend next SAARC summit in Islamabad.

Jul 23

Talking to reporters in Jammu, Indian Defence Minister George Fernandes, while maintaining that guerrillas were still infiltrating from across the border with Pakistan, vowed that an attack at an army camp in Kashmir would not be allowed to derail fragile peace moves with Pakistan.

The Government of Pakistan strongly condemned the attack on Hindu pilgrims at Vaishno Devi shrine in Banganga in the Indian – held Kashmir in which eight persons were killed by unidentified people.

Jul 24

In an official statement, the Government of Pakistan formally conveyed to India its readiness to start talks on early resumption of the suspended train service, Samjhota Express, between Lahore and New Delhi.

The Government of India announced the easing of visa rules for children from Pakistan seeking medical treatment and further decided to finance travel, stay and medical treatment for a group of 20 ailing Pakistani children.

Speaking at a press conference in Lahore, on his return from a week-long visit to India, Maulana Fazlur Rehman said that Indians were reviewing mistakes made in the previous Pakistan-India talks that derailed the peace process to avert the possibility of failure in new talks.

Jul 25

According to the PTI, APHC's former Chairman Mir Waiz Umar Farooq said that India and Pakistan seemed to be prepared for a lasting solution to the Kashmir problem and the two countries made progress in this regard.

In an interview with Khaleej Times, Yashwant Sinha alleged that Pakistan's links with terrorism had not ended while indicating that no meaningful talks with Islamabad were possible under those circumstances.

Jul 26

While briefing newsmen at the State Guest House in Karachi, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri said that Pakistan was prepared to hold talks with India, at any forum, and had emphasized its commitment to fighting against terrorism and maintaining peace on its borders.

According to Pakistan Railways (PR) sources, the PR completed all arrangements for the resumption of Samjhota Express service between India and Pakistan and the train would be steamed off for Attari, India, as soon as PR received a signal from Islamabad.

Jul 28

A six-member delegation arrived in Islamabad from India to take custody of 269 Indian fishermen. Their boats were released from detention by Pakistan authorities as a goodwill gesture.

Jul 29

Speaking at the Indian parliament, Indian Junior Oil Minister Sumitra Mahajan rejected the possibility of importing natural gas through a pipeline running across Pakistan while considering the present state of relationship between India and Pakistan.

Jul 30

In an official announcement, the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) of Pakistan proposed 27-28 August and 3-4 September for the technical level talks between the Civil Aviation authorities of India and Pakistan for the revival of air links.

Jul 31

Presiding over the concluding session of Pakistani ambassadors conference in Islamabad, President Pervez Musharraf while emphasizing that Pakistan would pursue the process of engagement with India on the basis of sovereign equality, stressed that Kashmir was the core issue and Pakistan would continue its efforts for a peaceful solution of the issue in accordance with the wishes of the Kashmiri people.

August 1

A Foreign Ministry issued statement blamed that Indian consulates in Kandahar and Jalalabad in Afghanistan were being used by Research Analyst Wing (RAW) for anti-Pakistan activities and called for a halt to such practices.

Aug 3

During a programme on BBC, Prime Minister Jamali hinted at chances of meeting his Indian counterpart before the SAARC summit. He further commented that the era of wars was over between the two countries.

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri expressed Pakistan's desire for an early resumption of summit level talks with India.

Aug 4

At the Foreign Office news briefing, Masud Khan asked India to dismantle terrorist training camps on its soil and stop anti-Pakistan activities through its consulates in Afghanistan. He further rejected the Indian accusations of terrorists being trained in Pakistan as 'lies with no substance'.

Aug 6

Diplomatic sources in New Delhi accused Pakistan of delaying the processing of the credentials of India's designate High Commissioner Shiv Shankar Menon.

Aug 8

Responding to Digvijay Singh's statement in the Rajya Sabha refusing handing over the Jinnah House to Pakistan and renaming it the Indian Council of Cultural Relations, Masud Khan expressed the hope that India would live up to its commitment to hand over Quae-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah's Mumbai residence to Pakistan.

Aug 9

A 59-member Indian peace delegation including parliamentarians and journalists arrived in Pakistan.

Talking to journalists in Lahore, the leader of the 59-member Indian delegation and former chief minister of Bihar Laloo Parsad Yadav asserted that the purpose of the visit was to convey a message of love and peace for Pakistan and to tell the world that Indians and Pakistanis were the same.

India's High Commissioner to Pakistan Shiv Shankar Menon presented his credentials to President Musharraf.

Aug 10

At the start of a two-day South Asian Free Media Association (SAFMA) conference in Islamabad, discussing ways to rid South Asia of conflicts, parliamentarians from India and Pakistan pleaded for peace and friendship between the two countries.

In a message read at the two-days SAFMA conference in Islamabad, Atal Behari Vajpayee called for cooperation to replace confrontation between India and Pakistan while emphasizing the importance of regional cooperation as an answer to the common problem of development and poverty.

In her message at the SAFMA conference, the opposition leader of Indian Parliament and Congress leader Sonia Gandhi maintained that her party had been committed to having cordial and good neighborly relations with Pakistan and was in favour of a dialogue between the two countries. She said that the Simla Agreement provided the framework within which the countries could discuss all issues.

Aug 11

Pakistan and India exchanged visas of officials, 19 from India and 17 from Pakistan, to strengthen their respective mission.

Speaking at his weekly news briefing, Masud Khan termed the track-II interaction with India as good and expressed the hope that it would create an environment for a structured meaningful dialogue between the two countries

Pakistan sent its annual, traditional gift of mangoes to the President and Prime Minister of India.

Speaking at the concluding session of SAFMA conference, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri called for an immediate start of comprehensive peace talks with India to settle all issues between the two countries, including the dispute over Kashmir. Expressing Pakistan's willingness to narrow down differences, he proposed that the dialogue should begin at the level of foreign secretaries of the two countries.

Aug 12

Responding to Pervez Musharraf's proposal of an immediate ceasefire along the LoC, Navtej Sarna, in his briefing to reporters rejected the proposal saying that there were similar statements from the Pakistani side in the past too which had not been found effective because Pakistan had continued to sponsor terrorism against India and in Kashmir. He further argued that if Pakistan stopped aiding terrorists crossing the LoC, the level of firing would naturally go down.

In his meeting with the Indian delegation, Pervez Musharraf expressed the hope that India would soon agree to a foreign secretary level meeting so that the peace process would get going in right earnest. He further assured the delegation that they would not find sincerity lacking in Pakistan while emphasizing that Pakistan sought peace with India through dialogue.

Aug 13

The visiting Indian delegation left for India via Wagah with expressions of high hopes for peace between India and Pakistan.

Aug 14

A delegation of nine parliamentarians from Pakistan traveled to India to celebrate the Independence day amid hopes of peace and improved ties between the two countries, under the aegis of People for Peace.

Aug 15

Speaking at the Red Fort, New Delhi on the eve of the Indian Independence Day, Atal Behari Vajpayee invited Pakistan to 'walk a potentially bumpy road to peace' with his country while stressing that India's frequent initiatives to normalize relations with Pakistan were not a sign of weakness but an indication of its commitment to peace. He further linked Pakistan's commitment for peace with an end to cross-border terrorism expressing the hope that Islamabad would abandon its anti-India outlook.

In their separate messages, President Musharraf and Prime Minister Jamali conveyed felicitations to the Indian President and Prime Minister on India's 56th Independence Day.

In his message to Pervez Musharraf, the Indian President maintained that India was committed to improvement of relations with Pakistan and for establishing a relationship of trust, friendship and cooperation, based on the Simla Accord and Lahore Declaration.

Aug 16

Pakistan intelligence sources detected an increased movement of troops and other related activity, especially in the Drass area along LoC. The sources said that if it was a preparation for large-scale operation, it would affect the current thaw in Indo-Pak relations.

Aug 17

An Indian military spokesman, talking to Duetshe Press-Agentur (DPA), denied an Islamabad based report that India was preparing for any military operation in the Indian – held Kashmir and said its troops movement in the area was normal.

Aug 18

In an interview to a TV channel, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri resumed Pakistan's offer of a ceasefire along the LoC with India while reiterating that Pakistan sought durable, sustained and result-oriented dialogue with India for solution of all bilateral issues, including the core issue of Kashmir. Further, referring to the Indian allegation of cross-border activities, he

clarified that Pakistan was in no position to guarantee their complete stoppage and was doing its utmost in this regard.

In a Foreign Ministry issued statement, Pakistan proposed that Islamabad and New Delhi should hold talks in the second half of September on resuming train service between the two countries. It further expressed disappointment at India's rejection of a ceasefire offer by Pervez Musharraf.

Aug 19

In his meeting with Shiv Shankar Menon in Islamabad, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri stressed that bilateral talks must be held immediately to sustain the current momentum for peace while warning that it would be difficult to sustain that momentum if composite dialogue at the official level was not initiated.

Aug 21

In an interview with *The Hindu*, Aziz Ahmed Khan clarified that Pakistan was not against a meeting between President Musharraf and Atal Behari Vajpayee on the sidelines of a UN General Assembly meeting in September. He stressed that Pakistan was ready to discuss Indian concerns about Kashmiri freedom struggle, but as part of a 'composite dialogue.'

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Kanwal Sibal emphasized that India would pursue a step-by-step approach toward improving relations with Pakistan.

Aug 22

In a letter addressed to the UN General Assembly and UNSC, Pakistan asked the international community to urgently call on India to respond positively to its proposals to revive bilateral dialogue, install a ceasefire along the LoC, halt threatening statements and propaganda and stop the repression in Kashmir. The letter was presented by Munir Akram.

In a Foreign Ministry issued statement, Pakistan expressed readiness to discuss reopening of its airspace to commercial over flights from India and dismissed the Indian assertion that it was dragging its feet on resumption of peace talks as 'incorrect and unwarranted.'

Aug 23

Briefing journalists in New Delhi, Navtej Sarna expressed concern at a US decision to sell six C-130 Hercules planes to Pakistan saying that as Pakistan continued its policy of confrontation with India and continued to foster cross-border terrorism, any accretion to Pakistan military strength would be a matter of concern for India.

Aug 24

During a news conference, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri expressed readiness to pursue a composite dialogue with India, on all issues including Kashmir, and for a meeting between Pervez Musharraf and Atal Behari Vajpayee on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly. He expressed the hope that air services between the two countries would resume following talks in Islamabad.

Five Pakistani soldiers were killed in a heavy exchange of fire across the LoC, in the Rajauri-Poonch sector.

Aug 25

Speaking at his weekly news briefing, Masud Khan condemned bomb blasts in Mumbai that left 52 people dead, and offered sympathies to the victims and their families.

Aug 26

The government, including police officials in India blamed radical Muslim groups allegedly linked to Pakistan for twin car bombings in Mumbai and tentatively named *Lashkar-e-Taiba* responsible for the attacks.

A Foreign Office spokesman dismissed as 'baseless and irresponsible' the statement by L.K. Advani in which he accused Islamabad of terrorist attacks in India saying that such remarks ran counter to the spirit of conciliatory moves initiated by the Prime Minister of the two countries. He further recalled that Pakistan had already condemned the senseless killings with all sincerity which was not a 'formality'.

Speaking at a press conference in Kasur, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri condemned the Mumbai bomb blasts saying that Pakistan condemned all acts of terrorism and was fully

supporting all steps against the menace because it believed in peace.

Talking to reporters in Mumbai, L.K. Advani dismissed the Pakistani condemnation of the bomb blasts in Mumbai as 'more formality' and asked Islamabad to hand over 19 people on India's wanted list, indirectly accusing Pakistan of responsibility.

Aug 27

Speaking at a news conference in Lahore, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri urged India not to malign Pakistan in the deadly bomb blasts in Mumbai and avoid inflaming passions before conducting an impartial investigation. Further, condemning the attacks he expressed hope that the event would not disrupt the normalization process between the two countries.

Officials from India and Pakistan began the two-day expert-level talks on resumption of air links between the two countries in Rawalpindi, with Pakistan seeking Indian pledge to norms of international civil aviation.

Aug 28

Speaking to journalists in Srinagar, L.K. Advani stated that the car bombings in Mumbai and a spate of attacks in the Indian-held Kashmir could hurt the peace process with Pakistan.

In an interview to *The Australian* newspaper, Yashwant Sinha called Pakistan 'the epicenter of international terrorism' saying that almost all attacks in India had links with forces operating in the neighbouring country.

The two-day talks between India and Pakistan on resumption of air links concluded in Rawalpindi without any substantial result, with Indian side unwilling to sign a joint declaration proposed by Pakistan to safeguard against unilateral suspension of air links.

In his party's official newspaper *Samna* (confrontation), the founder of Mumbai's ruling Hindu party Shiv Sena, Bal Thackeray called upon India to unleash a bigger terrorism on Pakistan to 'avenge' car bombings in Mumbai.

In a statement, Nevtej Sarna blamed Pakistan for the failure of talks on air links saying that Pakistan's negative attitude

was behind the lack of agreement in technical level talks at resuming air links suspended 20 months ago.

Aug 29

Speaking at a press conference in the Indian held Kashmir, Atal Bihari Vajpayee ruled out talks with Pakistan until there was an end to militant attacks that New Delhi blamed on Pakistan-based Kashmiri fighters.

Speaking at a press conference in Melbourne, Australia, Yashwant Sinha stated that India was interested in friendship with Pakistan, but it was not possible if violence and terrorism were promoted as an instrument of state policy.

During a press briefing, Navtej Sarna disclosed that the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) proposed three major initiatives to boost trade between India and Pakistan and sought Indian government's approval, which the latter encouraged.

Talking to *AFP* in Islamabad, Sheikh Rashid Ahmed said that Pakistan was optimistic about the restoration of air links with India, despite the failure of talks to produce an agreement on the issue. He further said that the next round of talks would be held in India, and dismissed that there would be any negative impact on the ongoing peace process, after the failure of talks. Speaking at a press conference in Islamabad, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri observed that Pakistan-India relations would not be held hostage to the Indian internal politics and the Indian leadership. He further pointed out that Pakistan had 'done all' it could to stop violence.

Briefing newsmen in Karachi, Prime Minister Jamali stressed that Pakistan wanted restoration of air link with India saying that the talks on this issue would be resumed. He further expressed the confidence that the Mumbai blasts would not affect the bilateral normalization initiatives taken at various levels.

Aug 31

Talking to newsmen at the Karachi Cantonment railway station, the Indian delegates who earlier arrived in Lahore to attend a two-day South Asian Labour conference organized by South Asian Labour Forum, called for renewed efforts for

peace by Pakistan and India and not to waste energies and resources on building war machines.

September 1

Speaking at his weekly press briefing, Masud Khan called upon India to immediately resume talks on issues of mutual concern on the basis of sovereign equality commenting that this objection could not be achieved by India's conduct of a smear campaign against Islamabad. Further, admitting that there had not been much progress in Indo-Pak talks, he denied that the SAARC summit scheduled to be held in Islamabad in January was at risk.

During his press briefing, Masud Khan called for some mechanism between India and Pakistan to guarantee against any arbitrary ban by either country on over flights by national carriers and expressed the hope that the civil aviation talks would be resumed in a spirit of making them successful.

Sept 2

South Asian delegates, at the conclusion of the two-day labour conference in Karachi, adopted a declaration calling upon India and Pakistan to drastically cut down their defence expenditures, minimize risk of armed conflicts, and settle all their disputes through political dialogue and confidence-building measures.

Responding to Masud Khan's statement charging India of stalemate of peace talks, Navtej Sarna rejected the allegation and asked Pakistan to shun terrorism.

Sept 8

According to *APP*, Masud Khan while commenting on a military exercise by the Indian troops in Ladakh, said that it was being conducted within the 'disputed territory' which would prove counter-productive and fuel concern in the neighboring countries.

During his weekly news briefing, Masud Khan while referring to the visit to India by Israel Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, expressed deep concern over the growing Indo-Israel defence cooperation and the Indian procurement of weapons from all possible sources.

Pakistan released 16 Indian Sikhs in a good will gesture to India, who were all arrested after they entered Pakistan from Iran about 11 months earlier.

Sept 9

In an interview with Russian business daily *Kommersant*, Pervez Musharraf ruled out any possibility of nuclear clash between India and Pakistan. However, he stressed that to keep up a balance of conventional weapons, Pakistan had to maintain nuclear military parity with India.

Sept 14

Leading businessmen from Pakistan and India, during a meeting in New Delhi, launched an India-Pakistan CEOs' Business Forum and set up a website to facilitate future bilateral trade.

In an interview to *Hindustan Times*, Yashwant Sinha ruled out talks with Pakistan unless it stopped cross-border terrorism.

Addressing the meeting of Pakistani and Indian businessmen in New Delhi, Yashwant Sinha commented that the two countries must end their frequent verbal duels at international fora to help forge an atmosphere for peace. He further asserted that India's foreign policy was not Pakistan – centric expressing the hope that Pakistan would also succeed in shedding its obsession with India.

Sept 15

Talking to his weekly news briefing, Masud Khan rejected Yashwant Sinha's proposal that Islamabad should cooperate with Delhi in its fight against *Mujahideen* in the valley of Kashmir, terming it as ridiculous. Furthermore, he called on India to roll back its apparatus of state terrorism in Kashmir.

Talking to reporters in Colombo, Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri said that the dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir was a 'cancerous sore' that was holding back economic progress for both the countries, and relations between them were likely to get worse if they did not meet.

Sept 16

In an official statement, the Government of Pakistan while taking a serious notice of Yashwant Sinha's objection on

Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri's visits to SAARC countries to invite them for upcoming summit, said that the Foreign Minister's visit to India would be cancelled.

In an interview with *Voice of America* (VoA), Pakistan Railways General Manager Aurangzeb Khan claimed that preparations for the restoration of train service with India had been completed on Pakistan side, however, there was no initiation from the Indian side.

While talking to visiting ADB's delegation Islamabad, Petroleum and Natural Resource Minister Chaudhry Nouraz Shakoore declared that regardless of India's decision whether to join the project, Pakistan would press ahead with the implementation of the Turkmenistan – Afghanistan – Pakistan (TAP) gas pipeline project.

In an interview with a Turkish newspaper, Atal Behari Vajpayee said that economic cooperation, cultural exchange and people – to – people contact between India and Pakistan could help promote cordial atmosphere, necessary for the resolution of bilateral issues.

Sept 20

The Government of Pakistan formally invited Atal Behari Vajpayee to the SAARC summit scheduled to be held in January 2004.

In an interview with Canada's daily *Toronto Star*, Pervez Musharraf while expressing disappointment over the Indian response to various initiatives by Pakistan to improve conditions for the initiation of dialogue, criticized India for being 'insincere'.

Sept 21

Talking to reporters in New York, Pervez Musharraf said that while Pakistan exercised restraint in acquiring conventional weapons, India was 'uncontrollable' in acquiring weapons which had badly affected the conventional arms balance in the region.

Sept 22

In an interview with *The New York Times*, Pervez Musharraf asserted that Pakistan did far more than its capacity to defuse tension on the LoC and to take actions which would build

confidence with India, though, unfortunately, there was ‘zero return’ from the Indian side.

Sept 23

In an official statement, India proposed to Pakistan an increase in the staff strength of the respective High Commissions in the two countries from 47 members to 55 members.

Sept 24

Addressing the UN General Assembly’s special session, President Musharraf invited India to join Pakistan in a sustained dialogue to find a just solution acceptable to India, to Pakistan and to Kashmiri people, and to observe a complete cease fire along the LoC.

In an interview with CNN, President Musharraf said that due to the security threats from its eastern-border country, Pakistan would not freeze its nuclear programme unilaterally under any circumstances.

Sept 25

Speaking at the UN General Assembly, Atal Behari Vajpayee while rejecting President Musharraf’s peace proposals reiterated India’s stance of entering into negotiations with Pakistan only after a complete cessation of ‘cross-border terrorism’ and labeled Pakistan a ‘terrorist blackmailer.’ He further rejected President Musharraf’s charge that India had started an arms race in the region, saying that the legitimate aspiration for quality of nations should not be confused with outmoded concepts of military parity.

Talking to *AFP*, Masud Khan accused Atal Behari Vajpayee of ‘spurning peace’ by distorting Pervez Musharraf’s remarks and rejecting his peace proposals presented at the UN General Assembly.

Sept 26

In his response to Atal Behari Vajpayee’s speech at the UN General Assembly, Munir Akram decried the Premier’s rejection of peace initiative proposed by Pervez Musharraf and said that India’s negative response was ‘disappointing to Pakistan and the international community.’

Talking to *BBC* radio, Masud Khan said that until India ended state terrorism in the held-Kashmir, lasting peace and security could not be established in the South Asian region.

Speaking at a SAARC ministerial meeting on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly session, Yashwant Sinha reaffirmed that India would attend the SAARC summit to be held in Islamabad in January 2004.

Sept 28

Talking to journalists in New Delhi, Atal Behari Vajpayee while pledging to keep the peace initiative alive, alleged that the peace initiative with Pakistan had been damaged by statements made by President Musharraf at the UN General Assembly.

Sept 29

Speaking at his daily briefing, Masud Khan described India as 'bloody minded' in blocking Pakistan's re-entry into the Commonwealth, abusing the 'accepted provisions of consensus' and using it as a veto.

October 1

Speaking at the annual coordination meeting of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), at the UN, Pakistan's Ambassador to the UN Munir Akram slammed Indian repression of Kashmiri people and said that there had been no forward movement in resolving outstanding difference between Pakistan and India, especially over the Indian-held Jammu and Kashmir while calling India for positive response to President Musharraf's action plan for peace between Pakistan and India.

Oct 5

According to official sources, India had proposed to Pakistan two sets of dates in October for an inspection tour of the contentious Baglihar hydro-power plant being constructed on the Chenab river in the Indian -held Kashmir.

Oct 6

Speaking at his weekly briefing, Masood Khan declared that Pakistan had set no deadline for the acceptance of an invitation extended to Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari

Vajpayee to participate in the forthcoming SAARC summit to be held in Islamabad in January 2004.

Oct 7

Addressing the UN General Assembly during its debate on the 'work of the Organization' and 'implementation of the Millennium declaration', Munir Akram while responding to the hope expressed by the UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan in his report on South Asia that India and Pakistan would resolve their issues peacefully, regretted that such hopes had not been realized due to India's refusal to resume dialogue with Pakistan. He further lamented that India lost an opportunity for peace by summarily rejecting President Musharraf's action plan that he had proposed at the UN.

Oct 9

The Government of Pakistan condemned the arrest of two Kashmiri separatist leaders by the Indian authorities in the Indian-held Kashmir.

According to the *United News of India* (UNI), Prime Minister Vajpayee reiterated that there would be no meaningful talks with Pakistan until it stopped 'cross-border terrorism' in Kashmir emphasizing that India's nuclear weapons were meant to 'deter irresponsible military adventurism and not to fight a nuclear war' with its neighbour. Moreover, he accused Islamabad of blocking the progress of the SAARC trading arrangements.

Oct 11

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad; Sheikh Rashid Ahmed rejected the allegations hurled by the Indian army chief that Pakistan was pushing secessionists into the Indian-held Kashmir, terming them as false and baseless, having malafide intentions of damaging Pakistan's image.

Oct 13

Talking to newsmen in Putrajaya, Malaysia, Khurshid kasuri said that Pakistan could use its political clout to end cross-border violence in Kashmir, however, India must reciprocate its moves to bring peace to the disputed area.

Oct 14

In a telephonic interview to *Pakistan Television* (PTV), Shaukat Sultan said that Pakistan was determined not to get into any kind of arms race with India and to maintain minimum deference to ensure that the no-win situation was not disturbed in the region.

Oct 15

The Permanent Commission on Indus Waters of Pakistan and India finalized the dates for on-site inspection of Baglihar power project being constructed on river Chenab in the Indian-held Kashmir and a three-member Pakistani experts team would visit India from 19 to 23 October for this purpose.

Speaking at Interpol's Third Conference on Fugitives in New Delhi, Indian Deputy Prime Minister Lal Krishan Advani said that the repatriation of the 20 Indian fugitives being sheltered by Pakistan would be the touchstone of its sincerity to improve ties with New Delhi.

Oct 16

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Faisal Saleh Hayat accused India of running six terrorist training camps inside Afghanistan for subversive activities and attacks on Pakistani territory.

Oct 17

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Sheikh Rashid, while denying news reports that members of the Indian underworld, and specially designated terrorist Dawood Ibrahim was in Pakistan, said that he was neither a Pakistani nor did he live in Karachi. However, if they found his whereabouts, they would act on that information.

Oct 18

Speaking at a public gathering in Panipat, Atal Behari Vajpayee rejected President Musharraf's call to accord the right of self determination to the people of the Jammu and Kashmir, saying Islamabad had no 'locus standi' on the issue.

Oct 21

The joint naval exercise of China and Pakistan began off the northeast coast of Shanghai.

Pakistan's Indus Waters Commissioner Syed Jamiat Ali Shah conducted an inspection of Baglihar project in Jammu. A comprehensive report on the project would be submitted to the Government of Pakistan soon.

Oct 21

Speaking at his weekly press briefing, Masood Khan while expressing Pakistan government's readiness to hold a second round of talks for restoration of air links between the two countries asked the Indian authorities to propose dates for the resumption of aviation talks. He further asked the Indian government to consider restoring the train service, which would help ease travel between the two countries.

Oct 22

Speaking at a news conference in New Delhi, Yashwant Sinha proposed 12 steps to normalize relations with Pakistan from full sporting ties to increased transport and maritime links. In an official statement while responding to the Indian proposal, the Government of Pakistan said that it would seriously consider the series of confidence-building measures announced by India. However, it regretted the exclusion of the offer of a composite dialogue on the Kashmir issue in the Indian proposals.

Oct 24

According to a press statement, reciprocating the recent Indian gesture to provide free medical treatment to 20 Pakistan children, the National Institute of Cardio-Vascular Diseases (NICVD) Karachi, offered to undertake coronary angiography and by pass surgery on 20 poor Indian patients without any charges.

October 25

Official sources told *Dawn* that as soon as the inter-ministerial meetings considering the issues related to the Indian proposals were over, Pakistan would come up with its detailed response.

In an interview with *New Delhi Television* (NDTV), Indian Defence Minister George Fernandes declared that a series of proposals offered by New Delhi aimed at normalizing

relations with Pakistan, were part of a 'last effort' to take forward a process of rapprochement that began in April.

Oct 27

The Government of India proposed two sets of dates in November to Pakistan for the next round of technical level talks to resolve the issue of restoring air links between the two countries.

Talking to journalists in Islamabad, Prime Minister Jamali while responding to George Fernandes' remarks that Pakistan must choose between talks and war with India, said that Pakistan was seriously pursuing the path of peace with India; however, if a war was imposed on their country they would not be found waiting.

Oct 28

The Government of Pakistan postponed the announcement of its own package of proposals in response to the Indian offer owing to a last minute call from the highest political authorities for further improvement in the package.

According to official sources, the Government decided to go for a second round of talks with India on resumption of air links and to soon announce one of the two sets of dates proposed by India for talks.

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Indian Foreign Minister spokesman Navtej Sarna said that India took formal steps to implement its peace proposals as the Chairman of Delhi Transport Corporation sent a written proposal to his Pakistani counterpart to increase the number of Delhi-Lahore buses, and instructions had also been issued to immigration authorities to allow those aged above 65 years to cross the border at the Wagah checkpoint on foot, something which was not previously permissible.

Pakistan and India agreed to negotiate the additional exchange of tariff concessions under the South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement (SAPTA) in its next meeting scheduled for December.

Oct 29

The Government of Pakistan responded positively to Indian confidence-building measures while adding some new

proposals to the Indian offers, placing a comprehensive and sustained dialogue on the Kashmir issue as its priority.

The Government of Pakistan decided to hold the second round of talks on resumption of air links between India and Pakistan, choosing one of the two sets of dates proposed by India.

Oct 30

Speaking at a press conference in New Delhi, Navtej Sarna welcomed Pakistan's acceptance of proposals to boost contacts among their citizens, but rejected a suggestion by Islamabad to allow bus travel across the LoC for Kashmiris provided they were given UN travel papers.

Oct 31

In an official statement, the Government of Pakistan welcomed the Indian response to its proposed CBMs, but termed India partial as it excluded the core issue of Kashmir from its set of proposals.

November 1

Addressing a meeting of officials in New Delhi, Prime Minister Vajpayee said that his peace efforts with Pakistan were aimed at seeking friendly consistency among the people of both the countries.

Addressing a meeting of officials in New Delhi, Prime Minister Vajpayee rejected Pakistan's implied claim to Afghanistan as 'an expansion of its strategic space.' while warning Islamabad against any 'crude threats' to New Delhi's interests in Afghanistan.

India's coastguards apprehended a Pakistani fishing boat with six people on board off the Gujarat coast on charges of fishing in India's Maritime Zone without a valid licence.

Nov 2

Speaking at a public gathering in Rawalpindi, Sheikh Rashid reiterated that Pakistan wanted to hold a meaningful and result-oriented dialogue with India for a lasting peace in the region.

In an interview with *BBC television*, Khurshid Kasuri while reiterating Pakistan's wish to start a meaningful dialogue with India said that India once again had disappointed Pakistan by

excluding the main issue of Kashmir from the proposals it offered.

Talking to an Indian magazine *Outlook* Yashwant Sinha accused Pakistan of stalling talks on restoring aviation links as it did not want Indian airplanes flying to Afghanistan.

Nov 3

Talking to newsmen in New Delhi, Pakistan's High Commissioner to India Aziz Ahmed Khan while stressing that Kashmir was the only issue between New Delhi and Islamabad, reiterated the need for early resumption of bilateral dialogue between the two countries to address this dispute.

Speaking at his weekly press briefing, Masood Khan while reiterating that there was no other way than negotiations to resolve the Kashmir dispute and other issues between the two countries, called on India to come to the negotiating table or talks on the basis of sovereign equality for the sake of peace in the region.

Nov 4

Speaking at Peking University in Beijing, President Musharraf stated that Islamabad wanted to develop peaceful relations with India, while accusing India of lacking 'sincerity' over the Kashmir issue. Furthermore, he said that it was due to the conflict between India and Pakistan that the South Asian countries were not cooperating for the uplift of the people of that region.

The Government of India released 93 Pakistani fishermen as a goodwill gesture.

Briefing the heads of different missions in Islamabad, the General Officers Commanding, Major General Wasim Ahmed Ashraf and the Brigade Commander, Brigadier Iftikhar, informed that the fencing of LoC by India was clear violation of the UN Charter and breach of the ceasefire agreement between the two countries.

According to a policy paper distributed among the US policy planners and think tanks, the Government of Pakistan expressed its satisfaction over India's willingness to hold

talks on some of the issues raised earlier by Prime Minister Jamali.

Nov 5

Speaking to the Pakistan Parliamentary Group in the House of Commons, in London, Khurshid Kasuri expressed Pakistan's readiness to enter into bilateral, trilateral or even multilateral talks with India to resolve outstanding issues including Kashmir.

Nov 6

Addressing a state banquet hosted in his honour by South Korean President Roh Moo-Hyun, in Seoul, President Musharraf while informing the Korean leaders that Pakistan always favoured dialogue for conflict resolution, stated that Islamabad sought a just settlement of the Kashmir dispute through substantive talks with India. He further expressed the hope that New Delhi would join Pakistan in drawing a roadmap for durable peace in South Asia.

Talking to reporters in Brussels, Khurshid Kasuri condemned Israel's decision to sell air-borne radar systems to India, terming it a threat to both the Middle East and South Asia. He further warned that Islamabad would respond in kind.

Nov 7

Speaking at a press conference in Seoul, President Musharraf stated that Pakistan was fully justified in developing missiles and nuclear weapons to counter the threats posed by India, and further asserted that they would not compromise on national security.

Nov 10

Talking to newsmen upon his arrival at the Indira Gandhi International Air port in New Delhi, Sheikh Rashid Ahmed emphasized that Pakistan would continue its efforts for peace and stressed that it would not join any arms race.

India ruled out Sheikh Rashid Ahmed's call to Prime Minister Vajpayee for bilateral talks.

Nov 11

Addressing the third SAARC Information Minister's conference in New Delhi, Sheikh Rashid Ahmed while urging SAARC countries to let the forum take up debilitating

political disputes dogging member states, informed that Pakistan's ties with India were on the mend.

In an interview with Indian television channel *Doordarshan*, Sheikh Rashid dismissed the US and Indian claims that Pakistan was harbouring global terrorist, Dawood Ibrahim.

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, Khurshid Kasuri said that the Indian offer of confidence-building measures was not enough without initiating a dialogue on the Kashmir issue.

Nov 12

Speaking at a news conference in New Delhi, Sheikh Rashid remarked that Pakistan regarded Prime Minister Vajpayee as the one Indian leader who truly understood the seriousness of the Kashmir issue and could resolve the dispute.

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Prime Minister Jamali welcomed the statement of Prime Minister Vajpayee that India was not against holding of talks with Pakistan.

Nov 13

According to verified sources, India, with Israel-made Remote Piloted Vehicles, had violated Pakistani airspace 272 times in Chakoti sector since January last year.

Nov 14

Talking to journalists in Islamabad, while emphasizing the need for peace with India, Prime Minister Jamali said that he himself was ready to go to India provided Prime Minister Vajpayee showed willingness to hold a dialogue on the Kashmir issue.

According to sources, the Indian Border Security Force (BSF) handed over eight Pakistani boys, detained in India for the past two years for straying across the border, to Pakistan Rangers at Wagah.

Nov 15

Talking to newsmen in Lahore, Khurshid Kasuri offered to start a dialogue with India for re-opening of 'Khokhrapar' border in Sindh which was closed for the last four decades.

Nov 17

Aziz Ahmed Khan held a meeting with the Indian Human Resource Development Minister Murli Manohar Joshi in New Delhi and discussed with him issues of bilateral concern.

Nov 18

During a meeting of the Pakistan Commission for Indus Waters in Lahore, Pakistan decided to serve a second and final notice on India to settle the Baglihar dam dispute and at the same time asked India to suspend work on the dam being built on river Chenab in the Indian-held Kashmir.

Nov 20

Welcoming the statement by Yashwant Sinha about the Indian Prime Minister's commitment to attend the SAARC summit, Masood Khan asked India to confirm its participation through official means.

Speaking to a TV channel, claiming that the Indian consulates in Afghanistan were busy in anti-Pakistan activities, which was creating problems for Pakistan, Masood Khan called upon India to immediately stop using Afghan territory for anti-Pakistan activities.

In response to a statement of the Indian External Affairs Minister warning that if any harm was caused to any member of Indian consulates in Afghanistan, India would hold Pakistan responsible, Masood Khan, speaking at his weekly press briefing, said that it was Indian secret agencies which killed their own people and put the blame on Pakistan for terrorist activities.

Nov 23

In his televised address to the nation, Prime Minister Jamali announced a unilateral ceasefire along the LoC and expressed willingness to start a bus service between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad, ferry services from Mumbai to Karachi, and revival of air links and the reopening of the Khokhrapar-Monabao route. In addition, he proposed several measures related to the release of prisoners and issuance of visas, aimed at normalizing ties with India. Prime Minister Jamali called on India to respond positively and to find a solution of all problems through political and diplomatic channels, while emphasizing that there was no alternative for a comprehensive and integrated dialogue.

Talking to newsmen in Srinagar, a top Indian army officer Lieutenant General Hari Prasad stated that there was

considerable decline in infiltration in Kashmir because India massed more troops and better technology along its dispute border with Pakistan.

In an interview with *Outlook*, Khurshid said that the Indian Prime Minister would be welcomed to Pakistan for the SAARC summit, even if the two countries made no progress in restoring air links.

Addressing a gathering of US foreign policy analysts in Washington, a member of India's National Security Council and Deputy Chairman of Indian Planning Commission Krishna Chandra Pant expressed his country's willingness to discuss the Kashmir dispute with Pakistan as part of a composite dialogue.

Nov 24

Responding to Prime Minister Jamali's peace proposals, Navtej Sarna, while talking to newsmen in New Delhi, welcomed Pakistan's move to hold a unilateral ceasefire along the LoC in Kashmir saying that India would respond positively to this initiative. He also welcomed the proposal about restoration of air links and suggested technical level talks for early implementation of these proposals.

While welcoming the announcement of ceasefire by Pakistan, Navtej Sarna, talking to newsmen in New Delhi, urged Islamabad to extend the proposed ceasefire also along the Actual Ground Position Line (AGPL) in Siachin, known as the Line of Actual Contact (LoAC) in Pakistan.

Briefing journalists at the Foreign Office, Khurshid Kasuri welcomed the initial response from the Indian side regarding Pakistan's proposal of a ceasefire along LoC, adding that India should welcome Pakistan's offer 'wholeheartedly' and without any reservations.

Nov 25

Briefing journalists about the ceasefire between India and Pakistan, Indian Secretary for External Affairs, Kanwal Sibal described Pakistan's decision in this regard as 'encouraging' while expressing India's willingness to initiate dialogue with Islamabad. He, however, added that Pakistan needed to

perform on keeping its promise to end cross-border infiltration.

A ceasefire became effective between India and Pakistan on the LoC, the Working Boundary and the LoAC in Siachin, after the Director-General Military Operations (DGMOs) of the two countries works out modalities through a hotline contact.

Talking to *Dawn*, Major General Shaukat Sultan expressed the hope that the ceasefire between India and Pakistan would lead to normalization of relations and initiation of dialogue between the two countries. He further informed that the DGMOs of the two countries would be in regular weekly contact.

Emphasizing the need to resolve all differences between India and Pakistan, Masood Khan speaking at a weekly press briefing, welcomed the positive response of India with regard to implementation of Premier Jamali's ceasefire proposal. He further expressed the hope that the move would prove to be a good beginning for confidence building and resumption of dialogue between Pakistan and India.

Nov 28

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Prime Minister Jamali expressed the hope that the Indian Prime Minister would visit Islamabad to attend the SAARC summit, saying a bilateral meeting with the Indian Premier could not be ruled out.

In an interview with *Doordarshan*, Yashwant Sinha described the latest ceasefire between India and Pakistan as a potential 'durable affair marked change in Pakistan's way of thinking' should continue if both the countries had to move towards normalization.

Briefing reporters in Lucknow, Prime Minister Vajpayee expressed his willingness to hold a meeting with his Pakistan counterpart during his visit to Islamabad for the SAARC summit.

Briefing newsmen in Islamabad, Sheikh Rashid Ahmed while appreciating the positive response of India to Pakistan's peace proposals, stated that the ceasefire between the two countries marked the beginning of a process that would lead to a

dialogue for resolving all outstanding issues between India and Pakistan.

Nov 29

Talking to *Voice of America* (VoA), Masood Khan hailed the statement by the Indian Prime Minister in which he expressed his intention to meet Prime Minister Jamali on the sidelines of the SAARC summit.

Talking to newsmen in Dera Murad Jamali, Balochistan, Prime Minister Jamali welcomed the Indian Prime Minister's response to Pakistan's offer of bilateral talks as very encouraging and expressed the hope that India would take further positive steps in this regard. He further termed the ceasefire between the two countries as a big success.

Nov 30

Talking to reporters in Sohbatpur, Balochistan, Prime Minister Jamali expressed his desire to meet his Indian counterpart Atal Behari Vajpayee during the SAARC summit and expected that contentious issues would be discussed in his meeting with Prime Minister Vajpayee. He further expressed the hope that the forthcoming summit would help to reduce tension between the two countries.

Briefing journalists in Rojhan Jamali, Balochistan, Prime Minister Jamali appreciated the Indian response to Pakistan's peace moves and expressed his country's desire to resume direct flights on the Karachi-Mumbai and Lahore-Delhi, routes.

During a meeting with the members of the Young Presidents Organization from India and Pakistan in Islamabad, President Musharraf expressed his government's agreement to resume over-flights with India as a goodwill gesture. He further said that the recent CBMs between India and Pakistan should be a starting point of a peace process.

In his meeting with the Young President Organization members in Islamabad, President Musharraf proposed a four-step approach for the resolution of the Kashmir dispute.

December 1

Following talks New Delhi, senior aviation officials from Pakistan and India signed an agreement to revive air links

between the two countries from 1 January 2004, and restore the Wagah border train link as soon as possible.

Speaking at his weekly press briefing, Masood Khan welcomed the planned revival of air links with India as a 'significant watershed' in the peace process between the two countries.

Speaking at a *BBC* radio programme, President Musharraf expressed Pakistan's readiness to withdraw its 50,000 troops from the LoC provided India pulled back its 700,000 troops from the Indian-held Kashmir.

Talking to *BBC*, Khurshid Kasuri expressed Pakistan's willingness to hold talks with India on the sidelines of the forthcoming SAARC summit in Islamabad. He added that Islamabad was desirous of establishing peace in the subcontinent and it was only possible when there was mutual understanding between the two countries.

Dec 2

Briefing newsmen in New Delhi, Indian Foreign Secretary, Shashank proposed the holding of technical talks between India and Pakistan on resuming passenger train services on 18 and 19 December.

Talking to reporters, in New Delhi, Shashank confirmed that the Indian Prime Minister would travel to Islamabad for the SAARC summit. He also corroborated Vajpayee's intention to hold a bilateral meeting with Prime Minister Jamali.

Indian Communist Party's deputy, Somnath Chatterjee, while briefing reporters in New Delhi said that the Indian opposition parties welcomed the ceasefire between India and Pakistan, maintaining that the Indian opposition had always advocated good and friendly relations with Pakistan.

Commenting on the Indian proposal for holding talks for the revival of passenger train service, Masood Khan during his weekly press briefing, said that progress in this matter was welcome as the bulk of travelers from Pakistan and India used Samjhota Express, and Islamabad repeatedly sought revival of rail links.

Federal Minister for Health Mohammad Nasir Khan informed journalists in Islamabad that during his recent visit to India on

the occasion of the SAARC health conference, he had offered India medical treatment of 20 Indian children in Pakistan. He hoped that, with these sincere efforts, the peaceful atmosphere would prevail in the region.

Dec 3

Talking to *APP*, a PIA spokesman announced that PIA would resume flights to India with an expanded operation after the restoration of air links and operate 12 direct flights a week to New Delhi and Mumbai.

In a statement issued by the Indian External Affairs Ministry, India formally proposed to set up a hotline between the Indian and Pakistani coastguards, and hold bi-annual meetings between their officials.

Responding to the Indian suggestion of maritime cooperation between India and Pakistan, Masood Khan during his weekly press briefing, state that Pakistan would only agree to such a proposal after deliberations. He added that the suggestion was actually a Pakistani proposal and cooperation in this regard could be useful for both the countries, especially for the fishermen communities.

Dec 4

Prime Minister Vajpayee formally confirmed his participation in the 12th SAARC summit being held in Islamabad in January 2004. The message was conveyed to Pakistan through the Indian High Commission with the expression of commitment to regional cooperation, progress and prosperity in accordance with the SAARC Charter.

In a statement, a Foreign Office spokesman proposed India to restore the strength of full diplomatic staff at both the countries' respective High Commissions. He added that the acceptance of this proposal by India had become all the more urgent because of the agreement on restoration of air links between the two countries.

The SAARC Secretariat announced that Pakistan and India had agreed on 500 products that would receive tariff concessions as another step towards a proposed FTA of the SAARC countries.

Talking to reporters at Baras Post along the Pak-India border in Kashmir, an Indian army official, Brigadier Rajinder Singha, claimed that the Indian army was taking advantage of the ceasefire with Pakistan to step up fencing of its border in the Indian-held Kashmir.

Dec 6

Briefing newsmen in Lahore, President Musharraf expressed the hopes that the CBMs between India and Pakistan would lead to the resolution of the Kashmir dispute.

Responding to a question about the Indian efforts to fence the LoC, President Musharraf while talking to journalists in Lahore, said that Pakistan had already conveyed its objection to India in this regard. However, he added that fences were being put up some five kilometers inside the LoC in the Indian-held Kashmir and were not visible from Azad Kashmir.

Dec 8

Speaking at his weekly news briefing, Masood Khan stated that after the offer to resume air links between India and Pakistan, there had been some movement in lowering tension between the two countries. He termed these CBMs as small steps towards the beginning of a process of engagement.

Dec 9

Pakistan formally served a second notice on the Indian government to settle the dispute over Baglihar dam project by 31 December. The notice was served by the Foreign Office through the Indian High Commission in Islamabad.

According to informed sources, Pakistan gave customs duty concession to India on 223 additional items under SAPTA to enhance the volume of trade between the two countries.

A seven-member delegation of Awami National Party (ANP) led by its President, Senator Asfandyar Wali Khan, left for India on a good will mission.

Dec 10

Delivering a keynote address at a meeting in Kolkota, Aziz Ahmed Khan asserted that rather being a failure, the Agra summit between President Musharraf and Prime Minister Vajpayee could be used as the basis for future talks between

the two countries. He further expressed the hope that Indian participation in the forthcoming SAARC summit in Islamabad would help both the countries to move forward in normalization of their ties.

In a written reply to a question in Lok Sabha, George Fernandes welcomed the positive response by Pakistan to the Indian proposal of establishing a hotline between coastguards of the two countries while confirming that Pakistan had accepted the proposal.

Dec 11

An Indian delegation comprising 235 peace and human rights activists reached Pakistan through Wagah to attend a three-day peace conference in Karachi.

Dec 13

Pakistan conveyed its serious concern over India's fencing along the LoC through a demarche made to the Indian High Commission.

Dec 15

An India Foreign Ministry spokesman condemned an attempt to assassinate President Pervez Musharraf in Rawalpindi, saying that the incident underscored the need to eliminate terrorism in a comprehensive manner from everywhere.

Speaking at his weekly press briefing, Masood Khan made it clear that the bilateral and international agreements pertaining to the LoC were binding and could not be re-negotiated. He asserted that the fencing of LoC by the Indian government was a blatant violation of the UN Security Council resolution and bilateral agreements.

Commenting on the Indian proposal to start a bus service between Muzaffarabad and Srinagar, Masood Khan during his weekly press briefing, reiterated that Islamabad had proposed to work out the modalities in this regard.

Dec 16

A team of Indian commandos, Black Cats, arrived in Pakistan to provide security to the Indian Prime Minister during his stay in Islamabad for the upcoming SAARC summit.

Dec 17

In an interview to an Indian private TV channel, Aziz Ahmed Khan underscored the need of a composite and meaningful dialogue between India and Pakistan to address all the outstanding issues including Kashmir while maintaining that Kashmir was the only central issue and others were minor irritants.

In his interview with an Indian private TV channel, Aziz Ahmed Khan maintained that fencing by India along the LoC was in violation of an agreement signed between the two countries in 1949.

Dec 18

In his interview with *Reuters*, President Musharraf criticized India for taking advantage of the present ceasefire to accelerate the construction of the fence along the LoC saying such a move exhibited New Delhi's 'insincerity' towards seeking a peaceful solution.

Speaking at a press conference upon his return from India, Asfandyar Wali Khan said that during his meetings with the Indian leaders in New Delhi, he gathered the impression that peace with Pakistan was a common desire of the entire Indian leadership. Welcoming the CBMs between the two countries, he informed that he had invited the Indian Prime Minister to visit Peshawar to attend the death anniversary of his grandfather, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, which was accepted by the former.

Following a first round of talks in New Delhi, officials from India and Pakistan said that the Samjhota Express was expected to resume from January or February 2004.

In an interview with *Reuters*, President Musharraf called on India to show flexibility in dealing with the Kashmir issue and rise above stated positions. While showing flexibility on Pakistan's part, he hinted that the UN Security Council resolutions could be set aside.

During a meeting with Pakistan's Deputy High Commissioner to India, Munawwar Saeed Bhatti in New Delhi, the Indian Foreign Ministry officials clarified that India did not violate any agreement with Pakistan by fencing the LoC. They

claimed that the LoC fencing had been taking place even before the ceasefire and was not a new development, but an 'operational requirement'.

Dec 19

India and Pakistan signed an agreement in New Delhi to resume the Samjhota Express service between the two countries from 15 January 2004.

Briefing newsmen in New Delhi, Yashwant Sinha welcomed Pakistan's offer to drop its demand for a UN-mandated referendum in Kashmir saying that a change in Islamabad's stance on a plebiscite in Kashmir was the only way out of the thorny dispute. He further maintained that India had always suggested flexibility and it was Pakistan which had been rigid. Talking to *APP* in Islamabad, Minister for Tourism, Culture Youth and Sports, Rais Munir Ahmed informed that Pakistan was considering a proposal for running a bus service between Lahore and Amristar as part of Islamabad's efforts to create more channels of friendly ties with India.

Dec 20

Pakistani and Indian officials resumed routine talks on border issues at Wagah that had been suspended for two years because of tensions between the two countries.

Aziz Ahmed Khan held a much-awaited meeting with the Indian Prime Minister, Vajpayee in New Delhi raising hopes for an immensely improved atmosphere for the scheduled SAARC summit.

2004

January 1

In an interview with *Dawn*, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said that the entire spectrum of mainstream political opinion in India was for peace, cooperation and friendship with Pakistan.

Pakistan and India exchanged revised lists of their nuclear facilities and installations under a 1988 bilateral agreement on

the prohibition of attack against nuclear installations, for the 13th year in succession.

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Indian Foreign Minister Yashwant Sinha called for making the ceasefire 'permanent' in divided Kashmir.

The air links between Pakistan and India were resumed after a break of two years, with a PIA flight carrying passengers to New Delhi from Lahore.

Jan 2

Speaking at a meeting of the SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Islamabad, Yashwant Sinha expressed India's readiness to import natural gas through Pakistan and said that Pakistan could be a vital bridge between Central Asia, the Gulf and energy-hungry India. He further added that a pipeline across Pakistan was the cheapest option to import gas to India, and if Pakistan changed its approach towards India, there were immense benefits it could derive as a transit route for the movement of energy, goods and people.

In an interview to news weekly, *India Today*, Prime Minister Vajpayee expressed his optimism that the dispute which had been a source of wars between India and Pakistan would be resolved within his life-time.

Jan 3

In an interview with Pakistan Television (PTV), during his visit to Islamabad to attend the SAARC summit, Prime Minister Vajpayee said that he viewed President Musharraf as someone he could talk to on contentious issues, but time was needed for them to reach agreement over Kashmir and added that talks should be held regularly in this regard.

Pakistan blocked India's attempt to bring its proposal for a single South Asian currency on the agenda of the upcoming regional summit by deleting the item from the final report of the foreign ministers meeting as it considered the idea positive but premature.

Speaking at the South Asia Free Media Association (SAFMA) conference in Islamabad, Yashwant Sinha while referring to important breakthroughs achieved on a number of contentious issues during the council of minister meetings on

the eve of the SAARC summit, said that Islamabad was making history as the winds of change were blooming in the SAARC region.

Jan 4

On the sidelines of the SAARC summit in Islamabad Prime Minister Vajpayee made a courtesy call on Prime Minister Jamali and the two leaders agreed that the momentum in their bilateral relations should be maintained.

Jan 5

On the sidelines of the SAARC summit, President Musharraf and Prime Minister Vajpayee held a one-on-one meeting and discussed bilateral issues including the contentious Kashmir dispute.

Jan 6

In a joint statement issued after the meeting between President Musharraf and Prime Minister Vajpayee in Islamabad, the two sides agreed to commence the process of a composite dialogue in February 2004 in order to consolidate the confidence-building measures (CBMs) taken by the two side including withdrawal of troops massed on the border after the attack on the Indian Parliament, resumption of full diplomatic ties and restoration of air, road and rail links.

The Indian government expressed its willingness to discuss matters including trade and people-to-people contact during the next six months before entering into a composite dialogue with Pakistan.

Jan 7

During a meeting with Prime Minister Vajpayee in New Delhi, the Indian cabinet called for a 'successful conclusion' of the peace process with Pakistan.

Jan 9

The first regular Indian Airlines flight arrived at Lahore airport from New Delhi after the two countries resumed air links following a two-year long ban.

Talking to reporters at a passig-out ceremony of the Airports Security Force (ASF) in Karachi, Defence Secretary Hamid Nawaz Khan informed that Pakistan had proposed to India

that the two countries should reciprocally grant each other the most favoured nation (MFN) status in the aviation sector.

Jan 11

Addressing a public gathering in Hyderabad, Prime Minister Vajpayee expressed the confidence that besides heralding a new chapter in ties between the two neighbours, the Islamabad agreement would be implemented in its true spirit. The Maritime Security Agency (MSA) arrested 22 Indian fishermen and impounded their four boats for illegally entering into Pakistan's territorial waters in the Arabian Sea.

Jan 12

Speaking at his weekly news briefing, Masood Khan while terming President Musharraf and Prime Minister Vajpayee's meeting as a 'giant step', stated that Pakistan remained upbeat and optimistic about the process that had started. He further made it clear that there would be no compromise on aspirations of the Kashmiri people.

In an interview with New Delhi Television (NDTV) news channel, Yashwant Sinha assured the Government of Pakistan that dates for proposed talks between India and Pakistan would soon be finalized and be unaffected by the upcoming national elections in India.

Jan 13

The officials of Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC) and Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) in Islamabad, opened two-day talks to extend an agreement on a recently reviewed cross-border bus service. The officials were also considering increasing fares and frequency of the bus service.

Talking to newsmen in Karachi, Khurshid Kasuri called for a liberal visa regime for promoting people-to-people contacts between Pakistan and India.

Jan 14

The Government of Pakistan and India agreed to increase the size of their diplomatic staff and remove travel restrictions on diplomats in line with bilateral efforts to improve their ties.

The Managing Director PTDC, Malik Muhammad Habib and the Chairman and Managing Director of DTC in Rawalpindi,

signed a protocol for the regulation of the bus service between Lahore and New Delhi for another five years.

Jan 15

The '*Samjhota Express*' resumed its operation after a break of two years.

Jan 16

During a meeting of the Pakistan-India Permanent Commission on Indus Waters (PCIW) in Islamabad, Pakistan's Commissioner for Indus Water Syed Jamaat Ali Shah told Waters Treaty of 1960 was unavoidable if India failed to address Pakistan's concerns over the Baglihar dam that was being built on the River Chenab in held-Kashmir.

Jan 17

During a meeting with Indian police officials in New Delhi, Prime Minister Vajpayee expressed the hope that Pakistani leaders would 'sincerely' implement the commitments undertaken during his visit to Islamabad.

During a telephonic conversation, Khurshid Kasuri and Yashwant Sinha reaffirmed the need to begin the composite dialogue process to address all issues, including that of Kashmir, in accordance with the decision taken by President Musharraf and Prime Minister Vajpayee at their meeting in Islamabad.

Jan 18

According to the *Press Trust of India* (PTI), Indian Deputy Prime Minister Lal Krishan Advani welcomed the statement by President Musharraf calling for a holy war against terrorism and expressed his belief that such a stand by Pakistan would ensure that the growth of terrorism was prevented in the region.

The three-day meeting between the Commissioners of Pakistan and India on Indus Waters concluded in Islamabad without reaching a point of agreement on the issue of Baglihar dam.

Jan 20

Talking to PTI, Indian Defence Minister George Fernandes while commenting on the ceasefire offered by Pakistan along the Line of Control (LoC), said that there was a 'definite

desire' on the part of India and Pakistan to improve bilateral ties and find peace.

Jan 22

In an interview to an Indian TV channel, *Doordarshan*, Prime Minister Jamali while stressing that India and Pakistan should forget the past and look for a better and brighter future for their people said that the time had come for both countries to move ahead on the road to peace.

Addressing a rally in Pandharpur, Maarashtra, Prime Minister Vajpayee said that India had an earnest desire to adhere to the renewed peace process with Pakistan and efforts were being made to ensure a lasting peace between the two countries.

Jan 23

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, Sheikh Rashid Ahmed reiterated that Pakistan aspired to forge good relations with India but without drifting an inch from the issue of Kashmir.

Jan 25

Talking to reporters in Lahore, Khurshid Kasuri stressed that the recent meetings of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC) leaders with Prime Minister Vajpayee and Lal Krishan Advani were not an element of worry for Pakistan, and said that these meetings would not provide India with a pretext to claim Kashmir as its internal problem.

The MSA detained 16 Indian fishermen along with three boats for the limits of Pakistan's territorial waters.

Jan 27

The Governments of Pakistan and India agreed to hold talks in Islamabad from 16 to 18 February, to commence the process of a composite dialogue.

Jan 28

During a meeting of businessmen of the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI) in Karachi, Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan Shivshankar Menon declared that India had decided to open a camp visa office in Karachi.

Addressing a public meeting in Dehra Dun, Uttar Pradesh, Prime Minister Vajpayee called for bilateral economic

cooperation with Pakistan and offered to sell food grains to Islamabad.

During a meeting in New Delhi, Prime Minister Jamali's adviser on Science and Technology, Dr. Attaur Rahman and Indian Human Resource Development Minister Murli Manohar Joshi identified sectors including pharmaceuticals, education and science and technology as possible areas of cooperation between India and Pakistan.

Jan 30

Talking to reporters at the Wagah border, the Indian Punjab's Chief Minister Sardar Amrinder Singh said that his visit to Lahore would help bring Pakistan and India closer and resolve their differences.

February 6

Speaking at a joint press conference with the UK's Foreign Secretary, Jack Straw, in New Delhi, Yashwant Sinha while commenting on the pardon given to Pakistan's nuclear scientist Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan, said that the revelation of leaking nuclear secrets by Abdul Qadeer Khan were not only an internal issue of Pakistan but an international issue and his pardon by President Musharraf could not be considered the end of the matter. He further suggested an International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) debate on the issue.

Briefing newsmen, Masood Khan dismissed the statement by Yashwant Sinha that the disclosure by Abdul Qadeer Khan on leaking nuclear secrets be debated by the IAEA, as 'unwarranted.'

Feb 8

During a meeting on the sidelines of the International Conference on Security policy in Munich, India's national security adviser Brajesh Mishra and Khurshid Kasuri pledged to work to stop the spread of weapons of mass destruction but reiterated that neither India nor Pakistan would sign the NPT. Talking to journalists at Sukkur airport, Prime Minister Jamali stated that the nuclear scientist's issue was Pakistan's internal matter and none, including India, had a right to interfere in this regard.

Feb 11

In an interview with PTI, George Fernandes expressed optimism about further improvement of relations with Pakistan, as he observed that infiltration across the border had come down to a 'considerable extent.'

Feb 13

The Interior Minister adopted special criteria for grant of visas to Indian nationals invited by Pakistani organizations for cultural shows, seminars, conferences and business trips.

Feb 15

An Indian delegation led by the Joint Secretary for Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran Arun Kumar Singh arrived in Islamabad to hold three-day Joint Secretaries level talks, reviving the process of dialogue between the two countries after a gap of four years.

Feb 16

During the opening day session of the Joint Secretaries talks between Arun Kumar Singh and Director-General South Asia Jalil Abbas Jilani in Islamabad, both sides discussed modalities and time frame for the resumption of composite dialogue.

Briefing reporters after the India-EU Troika Ministerial meeting in New Delhi, Yashwant Sinha expressed optimism regarding the outcome of the round of talks between India and Pakistan.

Briefing newsmen in Islamabad, Masood Khan expressed satisfaction over the progress made during talks between the Joint Secretaries of India and Pakistan, hoping that the peace process would lead to a structured and sustained peace dialogue between the two countries.

India decided to release and repatriate eight Pakistani nationals languishing in Indian jails after they strayed into Indian territory over the years.

Feb 17

Indian Foreign Secretary Shashank arrived in Islamabad for talks with his Pakistani counterpart.

During talks between the joint Secretaries of India and Pakistan, both sides reached a broad agreement on the agenda

for peace talks with the aim of resolving all outstanding issues between the two countries.

Talking to *Agence France-Presse* (AFP), a senior Foreign Ministry official disclosed that Pakistan had asked India to negotiate a joint agreement to lower the threat of war between the two countries, hoping that Islamabad's suggestion for a 'strategic restraint regime' would become part of the agenda.

The Indian government decided to add two extra buses to the service between New Delhi and Lahore.

Indian Officials handed over eight Pakistani nationals to Pakistan at the Wagah border as a goodwill gesture.

Feb 18

Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan, Shashank and Riaz Khokhar, during a meeting in Islamabad, agreed to hold talks on peace and security, confidence-building measures and Jammu and Kashmir in May-June 2004.

While delivering a lecture on India's foreign policy in Hyderabad, Yashwant Sinha expressed his country's determination to sustain peace efforts, resolve all outstanding issues and normalize relations with Pakistan. He further welcomed the Foreign Secretaries talks in Islamabad.

Shashank held a meeting with Khurshid Kasuri in Islamabad and reviewed different matters of bilateral interest.

Feb 19

Talking to *British Broadcasting Corporation* (BBC), Yashwant Sinha described the talks between India and Pakistan as satisfactory, and said that following their success, the Foreign Ministers of the two countries would hold a meeting. He informed that the Khokrapar-Munabao and Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service would be discussed in March 2004.

Feb 21

Indian and Pakistani formation commanders held a flag meeting near Chorbat La in Kargil sector and discussed different matters of mutual concern.

Speaking to reporters in New Delhi, Lal Krishan Advani expressed his willingness to visit Pakistan after the polls in

India due in April-May saying he would be happy to visit Pakistan if there was an official invitation.

Feb 22

Talking to newsmen in Lucknow, Prime Minister Vajpayee stated that the atmosphere was conducive for talks with Pakistan following the announcement of a timetable for the peace dialogue.

Feb 23

The Indian government allowed Sikh pilgrims to resume pilgrimage to religious sites in Pakistan, ending a five-year ban on such activity.

Indian and Pakistani field army commanders held a meeting in Chorbat La sector and discussed defence activities of the two countries military personnel.

Feb 25

Briefing newsmen in Islamabad, a foreign Office spokesman said that the Indus Waters Commissioners of India and Pakistan had been unable to resolve differences over the issue of Baglihar dam being constructed by India over the River Chenab. He expressed Pakistan's commitment to resolve the dispute in accordance with the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and FPCCI signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in New Delhi to strengthen trade, and technological and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

Feb 29

At the conclusion of a three-day Asian nations conference on Biotechnology in Hyderabad (India), Pakistan's National Commission on Biotechnology signed two agreements with Indian companies to buy drugs and training material.

March 1

The Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry (LCCI) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) signed an MoU to foster trade ties between the two countries. The MoU was signed in New Delhi by LCCI President Mian Anjum Nisar and CII's former president Subodh Bhargava.

The officials of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) and the FICCI, in New Delhi, signed four MoUs to promote bilateral trade and investment.

Mar 3

India opened its first-ever trade fair of Pakistan goods ‘Made in Pakistan Exhibition’, in New Delhi.

Mar 4

The PIA announced it would double the flights between Pakistan and India.

March 6

Responding to a deal between India and Isreal on the purchase of an airborne warning and control system (AWACS), ‘Phalcon near by India, Shaukat Sultan while briefing reporters in Islamabad, said that Pakistan would take appropriate measures and warned that the deal would disturb the strategic balance in South Asia.

Mar 7

Addressing a gathering in Sukkur, Prime Minister Jamali ruled out any negative impact on either the normalization process with India or Pakistan’s defence capability because of the Phalcon radar system deal between Isreal and India.

The Indian Railways extended a proposal to Pakistan Railways for running special trains to facilitate those coming to Pakistan for the forthcoming cricket series in Pakistan.

Talking to reporters after the inauguration of the Pakistan-India theatre Festival in Lahore, Shiv Shankar Menon stated that India would continue to pursue peace talks with Pakistan no matter which party won the elections in India and added that all the Indian political parties had declared their support for the Pakistan-India dialogue process.

Briefing reporters in Lahore, Shiv Shankar Menon announced that the Indian High Commission would set up visa camp in Karachi as a first step towards establishing a consulate there. He also announced that the Indian High Commission would increase the number of its staff to 55 after two months.

Briefing newsmen in New Delhi, Lal Krishan Advani expressed the hope that the efforts to improve relations

between India and Pakistan would continue and their decades old acrimony would become a 'thing of the past'.

Mar 8

An eight-member Indian delegation led by the Joint Secretary, Minister of Road Transport and Highways of India, Alok Rawat arrived in Islamabad for talks on the Khokharapar-Munabao bus service.

Mar 10

The two-day technical level talks on the Khokharapar-Munabao bus service concluded in Islamabad with the two sides agreeing to commence the service and hold another meeting to finalize the modalities for the service.

Mar 12

Addressing an international symposium in New Delhi, Prime Minister Vajpayee called on Pakistan to join his search for innovative ideas' to resolve bilateral differences. He observed that it was not only politics but public opinion in India and Pakistan which was driving the détente between the two countries.

Speaking to *Reuters*, Lal Krishan Advani said that India was willing to 'give and take' in an effort to make peace with Pakistan over Kashmir and expressed the commitment to continue dialogue despite very sharp differences between the two countries.

Mar 13

Addressing the *India Today Conclave 2004* visa satellite President Musharraf stated that the bilateral rapprochement between India and Pakistan had unlocked the economic and trade potential of the region, while stressing that the outstanding issues, particularly Kashmir should be resolved in an equitable and honourable way, acceptable to India, Pakistan and the Kashmiris.

Speaking to the *India Today Conclave 2004*, President Musharraf called on India to cut down defence expenditure after reviewing its defence strategy, which was based on 'power projection' and not on 'perceived threat' as in the case of Pakistan. He also proposed to cut down the strength of the Pakistan Army by 50 thousand men.

Briefing newsmen at the Foreign Office, Masood Khan stated that the sporting ties between India and Pakistan were part of the CBMs initiatives between the two countries to defuse tensions and pave the way for composite dialogue for resolving all outstanding issues.

Mar 14

In a statement issued by the Indian External Affairs Ministry, India protested on President Musharraf's remarks on terrorism and his description of Kashmir as the 'core' and 'central' issue during his address to the *India Today Conclave 2004*. He recalled that in the joint statement of 6 January between India and Pakistan, there was no reference to 'any so-called central or core issue, but to addressing all bilateral issues, including Jammu and Kashmir'.

Mar 15

Referring to the statement issued by the Indian External Affairs Ministry, Masood Khan during his weekly press briefing described it as 'regrettable' saying that it had made 'erroneous attributions to the President regarding incidents in the Indian-held Kashmir.' He, however, reaffirmed that Pakistan would continue its efforts for a peaceful resolution of the Kashmir dispute.

Speaking on "Pakistan-India Trade' at the Islamabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI), Shiv Shankar Menon urged Pakistan to accord MFN status to India which, he said, was necessary for expanding cooperation and trade between the two countries. He rejected the suggestion that India wanted to file an appeal in the WTO against Islamabad for not granting MFN status to New Delhi, saying India wanted it done without any external pressure or involvement.

Mar 20

A delegation of over 70 Indian businessmen, industrialists and bankers arrived in Lahore on a three-day visit to Pakistan. The Indian government announced to start a bus service between Srinagar and Muzaffarbad from 1 August.

Mar 21

Addressing members of the Indian business delegation in Lahore, Shaukat Aziz urged India to join the proposed Iran-

Pakistan India gas pipeline in order to make relations between India and Pakistan more institutionalized and peaceful.

A Foreign Office spokesman denied the news report suggesting that the bus service between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad would begin from 1 August and clarified that the technical level talks in this regard would be held on 9 and 10 April between the two countries.

Mar 22

A three-member delegation of the Pakistan Indus Waters Treaty Commission led by Jamaat Ali Shah left for India with the purpose of inspecting the entire Indus system, as required by the Indus Waters Treaty.

Mar 25

Talking to CNBC, Shaukat Aziz asserted that the proposed Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipelines could become a turning point in the evolution of cordial ties between New Delhi and Islamabad.

Mar 25

Speaking at an election rally in Amritsar, Prime Minister Vajpayee remarked that there would be no war between India and Pakistan again, and that the ongoing atmosphere of peace and friendship would become a permanent affair.

Mar 27

At the conclusion of three-day talks between the Inspector General, Indian Border Security Force (BSF), J.S. Gill and his Pakistani counterpart Major General Hussein Mehdi, in Lahore, Pakistan and India signed an agreement to curb cross-border smuggling, drug trafficking and illegal immigration.

Addressing a gathering of paramilitary forces in New Delhi, Lal Krishan Advani said that India wanted continuation of the peace process with Pakistan and warned that India would follow a policy of zero sum tolerance regarding cross-border terrorism.

Mar 29

In a keynote address to a meeting on rail and road connectivity across Asian countries, in New Delhi, Aziz Ahmed Khan commented that rigid positions and stereotyped arguments over disputes such as Kashmir were blocking

India's land access to Central Asia via Pakistan and the flow of its oil and gas to India. He stated that transit through Pakistan could provide India with the shortest access to Central Asian markets.

Mar 30

Talking to a selected group of journalists at the Army House Islamabad, President Musharraf set a deadline of July-August for talks and positive developments regarding the Kashmir issue between India and Pakistan, and warned that the peace process and CBMs between the two countries could come to an end if the deadlock was not broken on the issue.

Talking to *Dawn*, former Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik announced that the Track II diplomats, including former senior bureaucrats, retired generals and intellectuals from India and Pakistan would hold meeting in September to discuss various proposals for resolving the Kashmir issue.

Mar 31

Briefing newsmen at a dinner in Karachi, Prime Minister Jamali reiterated that Pakistan had adopted a positive approach in dialogue with India, in which Kashmir would remain a core issue.

Commenting on reports about a deadline to India for a composite dialogue, Masood Khan clarified that the President did not use the word 'deadline' and had said that Pakistan and India had to move forward on Kashmir and resolve the issue.

April 1

Talking to reporters at Himmatnagar, Gujrat, Indian Deputy Prime Minister Lal Krishan Advani commenting on President Musharraf's statement that he would not be a party to the peace process with India if there was no forward movement on the Kashmir issue, said that it stemmed out of domestic compulsions and expressed his hope that the dialogue process would be continued as decided at the meetings between the joint secretaries and foreign secretaries of the two countries.

Talking to a private TV channel, Masood Khan welcomed the statement of Lal Krishan Advani in which he expressed the hope that the Pakistan-India dialogue would be continued and

said that Pakistan would try its best to make the dialogue successful.

Talking to reporters in the Parliament after returning from India, Member of the National Assembly from Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians (PPP-P) Chaudhry Manzoor Ahmed informed that his party had decided to send a team to India to monitor the whole upcoming election process and functioning of the Indian Election Commission.

Apr 2

Talking to reporters in Singapore, Foreign Secretary Riaz H. Khokhar dispelled the impression that President Musharraf had set any deadline for resolving the Kashmir dispute.

The Indian High Commission in Islamabad initiated steps aimed at facilitating the process for issuing visas to Pakistani businessmen.

Apr 4

Talking to *Dawn*, a Foreign Ministry official rejected a reported claim by India's National Security Advisor Brajesh Mishra that Pakistan has been dragging its feet on some vital confidence-building measures (CBMs), including the Khokhrapar-Munabao bus service and the reopening of the Indian consulate in Karachi.

Talking to an Indian magazine *Outlook*, Khurshid Kasuri termed his informal talks with Brajesh Mishra in Lahore, as encouraging for the successful outcome of the Pakistan-India peace process.

Apr 5

Pakistan offered to host expert-level talks with India on 25-26 May, to discuss nuclear CBMs.

In response to Pakistan's proposals for hosting talks on nuclear CBMs, the Indian Ministry of External Affairs acknowledged that it had received the proposed dates for talks and said that it would soon respond to the initiative.

Apr 6

Speaking at a news conference in Ayodhya, Lal Krishan Advani said that Pakistan's concern about the pace of talks did not augur well for the nascent peace process between the neighbours.

Apr 7

The technical-level talks between Pakistan and India on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service were postponed less than 24 hours before they were to begin in Islamabad.

Apr 9

During a meeting with Prime Minister Jamali and Foreign Ministry officials in Islamabad, President Musharraf vowed to press ahead with a tentative peace process with India, despite recent remarks that he would pull out of a dialogue process if there was no progress on resolving the Kashmir dispute.

Apr 10

Addressing the passing-out parade of cadets at the Pakistan Military Academy (PMA) in Kakul, President Musharraf said that Pakistan had always sincerely desired to initiate a meaningful dialogue with India to settle all disputes including Jammu and Kashmir but stressed that it would never compromise on its vital national interests on Kashmir and nuclear assets.

In an interview with *Newsweek* magazine, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said that India and Pakistan would find solutions to every problem, including Kashmir, when the two countries realized the benefits of peaceful coexistence.

According to a report appearing in *The Hindustan Times*, the Indian Ministry of External Affairs asked all its ambassadors in the 10 ASEAN countries to oppose Pakistan's candidature for the ARF.

Apr 12

Talking to *Dawn*, Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan Shiv Shankar Menon denied the impression given in the media that Pakistan-India technical-level parleys on the proposed Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service were delayed because of the forthcoming Indian elections.

Apr 14

Talking to *British Broadcasting Corporation* (BBC)'s 'Hard Talk' programme, President Musharraf expressed the hope that the public, media and business opinion in both India and

Pakistan would help the dialogue process move forward irrespective of the outcome of the forthcoming Indian general elections.

The Indian government assured Pakistan that it would not oppose Pakistan's admission to the ARF.

Addressing a rally in Jammu, Prime Minister Vajpayee said that he was happy that cricket balls had replaced cannon shells as the dominant symbol of bilateral ties with Pakistan and hoped that peace between the two countries would now be permanent.

Apr 21

In an External Ministry statement, India agreed to hold expert-level talks on nuclear CBMs on 25-26 May as proposed by Pakistan.

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, a senior Foreign Office official informed that the opening of the Indian High Commission's visa camp office in Karachi was conditional on the restoration of the normal strength of the respective missions of the two countries.

Apr 26

Talking to newsmen, Masood Khan said that Pakistan and India were mutually committed to the dialogue process for resolution of their disputes and differences, that Pakistani officials would honour the commitment and were due to meet their Indian counterparts for talks under the composite dialogue in May and June this year.

Apr 29

According to *United News of India* (UNI), commenting on Pakistan's decision to cut the strength of its armed forces by 50,000 troops, India's Chief of the Naval Staff Admiral Madhvendra Singh said that it was only an administrative measure that would not impact on Pakistan's fighting ability.

May 1

A three-member Indian team arrived for a week-long routine inspection of water reservoirs over the Pakistan rivers under the Indus Waters Treaty.

May 5

Speaking at a press briefing, Masood Khan reiterated Pakistan's commitment to hold a 'composite dialogue' with India and expressed the hope that New Delhi would demonstrate statesmanship and engage in a constructive and substantial dialogue to ascertain the wishes of the Kashmiri people.

May 6

Pakistan lodged a strong protest with India over fencing of the Working Boundary and the LoC and also apprised the UN about the matter.

May 7

A report published in an Indian newspaper revealed that Indian army officers on duty in Siachen had routinely stage-managed encounters with imaginary Pakistan troops.

May 8

Addressing a rally in Himachal Pradesh, Prime Minister Vajpayee accused Pakistan of sponsoring terrorist act to stop Kashmiri voters from going to the polls.

May 12

India endorsed Pakistan's application to join ARF after an assurance that Pakistan would not use it as a platform to raise bilateral issues such as Kashmir.

May 13

In a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry, following the unexpected defeat of the ruling BJP in the Indian elections, Pakistan renewed its call for peace with India saying it looked forward to pursuing this objective with the new government in New Delhi.

May 14

In an interview to *BBC* radio, Sheikh Rashid Ahmed expressed the hope that the new government in India would continue dialogue with Pakistan.

May 17

Masood Khan welcomed the statement of President of the Congress Party of India, Sonia Gandhi as 'very positive' in which she expressed her party's determination to continue dialogue with Pakistan.

May 20

Briefing newsmen in New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister designate Manmohan Singh stated that improving relations with Pakistan was the top-most foreign policy objective of his Congress party-led United Progressive Alliance (UPA), saying 'we seek the most friendly relations with our neighbours, more so with Pakistan, than with any other country'.

Masood Khan welcomed the statement by Manmohan Singh as 'positive' and a 'good omen' for the composite dialogue process initiated by the two countries.

May 22

Pakistan Tea Association and Indian Tea Association signed an MoU in Karachi to increase the tea trade between the two countries.

President Musharraf and Prime Minister Jamali extended felicitations to Manmohan Singh on assuming the office of the Prime Minister of India.

May 23

In a telephonic conversation, President Musharraf and Prime Minister Singh vowed to continue to dialogue process between the two countries to settle all issues including the Kashmir dispute.

Following a request by the Indian government, Pakistan announced postponement of expert level India-Pakistan talks on nuclear CBMs scheduled to be held in New Delhi on May 25-26.

May 24

Talking to reporters in New Delhi after taking charge of his office, Indian Foreign Minister Kunwar Natwar Singh vowed to continue the dialogue with Pakistan for friendship and good-neighbourly relations and to iron out all differences through negotiations.

Masood Khan welcomed the statements of Prime Minister Singh and his Foreign Minister and expressed the hope that there would be no disruption in the schedule of meeting between Indian and Pakistani officials.

May 25

A delegation of the Pakistan Commission for Indus Waters led by its Commissioner Syed Jammal Ali Shah left for India for talks on water-related issues.

May 26

Speaking to Reuters, President Musharraf stressed that India and Pakistan must show 'boldness and courage' in finding a solution to their disputes given that extremists on both sides opposed peace.

May 28

In an interview to *The Hindustan Times*, Natwar Singh said that New Delhi wanted to revamp its ties with Islamabad through a multifaceted dialogue where major issues like Kashmir should not hold up progress on other matters.

During technical level talks between Indian and Pakistan Commissions for Indus Waters in New Delhi, Syed Jammal Ali Shah conveyed Pakistan's reservations over the construction of Kishan Ganga hydroelectric project in Indian-held Kashmir and diversion of water to Wuller Barrage.

May 29

In a telephonic conversation, Prime Minister Jamali and Prime Minister Singh vowed to continue efforts to bring about durable peace between the two countries. Prime Minister Singh appreciated Pakistan's unilateral decision for a ceasefire along the LoC, which he said, helped in creating an atmosphere for purposeful dialogue.

May 30

India agreed to suspend all construction work on Kishan Ganga hydroelectric project for six months and to address Pakistan's reservations before recommencing work.

Responding to the testing of nuclear-capable Hatf V missile by Pakistan, Indian Home Minister Shivraj Patel warned that the move would escalate the arms race and, if Islamabad persisted with such tests, India would take note of it.

May 31

Briefing newsmen in Islamabad, Khurshid Kasuri urged the Congress-led coalition government in New Delhi to adhere to

the 6 January statement of the leaders of the two countries about the resolution of all issues including Kashmir.

Reacting to the statement by Khurshid Kasuri, Indian Foreign Secretary Shashank asked Pakistan to avoid controversy ahead of a meeting of Foreign Ministers of the two countries and denied that the Indian government was stressing the Simla Agreement as the basis of future talks to the exclusion of other subsequent agreements with Islamabad.

June 1

India and Pakistan agreed to hold expert-level talks on nuclear CBMs and Foreign Secretary level talks on 19-20 June and 27-28 June respectively.

Jun 3

In a telephonic conversation, Khurshid Kasuri and Natwar Singh agreed to end media rhetoric and avoid publicizing differences ahead of peace talks between the two countries.

In a written reply to the National Assembly, Khurshid Kasuri said that if India did not stop construction work on the Baglihar hydroelectric project, Pakistan would approach the World Bank as per provision of the Indus Waters Treaty.

Jun 4

In an interview to Al-Arabiya news channel President Musharraf expressed his country's willingness to reduce the nuclear arsenal if India did the same.

Jun 5

In an interview to *India Today*, Natwar Singh expressed his willingness to consider the construction of the Iran-India gas pipeline via Pakistan if Islamabad provided international security guarantees.

Jun 6

In a telephonic conversation, Khurshid Kasuri and Natwar Singh discussed different matters regarding the peace process between India and Pakistan.

Jun 7

Addressing a joint sitting of the parliament to inaugurate the new government in New Delhi, President Abdul Kalam clarified that peace talks with Pakistan would be held within the framework of the Simla Agreement and all subsequent

pacts agreed by the Vajpayee administration. He further maintained that the Indian government would give the highest priority to improving its relations with all neighbouring countries, including Pakistan.

Jun 9

Addressing a seminar on prospects of peace in South Asia in Islamabad, President Musharraf called for flexibility, sincerity and boldness to find a viable settlement of the Kashmir dispute. He further termed the present time as ideal for the resolution of all outstanding issues between India and Pakistan.

During a meeting with Shiv Shankar Menon in Islamabad, Khurshid welcomed the statement of Natwar Singh that India was ready to join a proposed trilateral gas pipeline project, and assured him that Pakistan would give the required guarantees if New Delhi agreed to the Project.

Jun 10

In an interview to *BBC*, Natwar Singh called for fresh ideas on ways to resolve the Kashmir dispute. He asserted that Kashmir was one of the issue between India and Pakistan while the most important issue between the two countries was the question of nuclearization because, when Congress relinquished office in 1996, the two countries were not nuclear powers.

Jun 12

Responding to the remarks by Natwar Singh in his interview to *BBC*, Masood Khan urged India to avoid any hard talk between the two countries as both were about to enter into a crucial stage of the peace talks, and emphasized that any solution of the Kashmir dispute should be discussed by the two sides directly.

Briefing newsmen in Rawalpindi. Director-General Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR) Major-General Shaukat Sultan stated that Islamabad was closely studying India's 'cold start doctrine' according to which a quick in and out action is undertaken by a hostile army without giving any warning to the country being invaded. He added that such a

doctrine was not a viable proposition in the case of Pakistan as strategically it was in a strong position.

Jun 13

Natwar Singh held a meeting with a Pakistani delegation led by Pakistan's Ambassador to the US Ashraf Jehangir Qazi in Washington, and laid emphasis on 'broadening and deepening' of relations between India and Pakistan.

Jun 15

Senior officials from India and Pakistan opened a two-day meeting in Islamabad to enhance bilateral cooperation in combating cross-border drug trafficking.

Jun 16

At the conclusion of the two-day talks between India and Pakistani officials in Islamabad, the two sides agreed to work together to stop cross-border drug smuggling and identified the problems regarding anti-drug trafficking measures.

Jun 19

Pakistan and India revived their stalled talks on nuclear CBMs, with officials from the two countries holding talks in New Delhi. The talks were led by Additional Secretary, Indian External Affairs Minister Sheel Kant Sharma and his Pakistani counterpart Tariq Osman Hyder.

Jun 20

During the two-day talks in New Delhi, India and Pakistan agreed to reduce the risk of nuclear war between them by taking different measures including a hotline between their Directors-General of Ministry Operations (DGMOs), and setting up a similar channel for their Foreign Secretaries.

At the conclusion of talks on nuclear CBMs between India and Pakistan, a seven-point joint statement spelt out measures to reduce the risk of a nuclear war between the two countries.

July 2

After the official announcement of Pakistan's inclusion in the ARF, Indian Minister for External Affairs Kunwar Natwar Singh congratulated Khurshid Kasuri and assured Pakistan of his country's cooperation at the Forum, before the foreign ministers' meeting of the ARF in Jakarta.

After his meeting with Khurshid Kasuri on the sidelines of the ARF's meeting in Jakarta, Natwar Singh told newsmen that they had been able to 'carry forward' the Pakistan-India peace process and informed that Khurshid Kasuri had been invited to New Delhi in order to discuss the Kashmir dispute and confidence-building measures regarding the issue.

Jul 4

Talking to AFP, in response to India's test of a short-range nuclear capable missile, Chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee Mushahid Hussain said that they were not worried by India's test of nuclear capable missile as it was a 'sovereign right' of any country to enhance its defence and military capability.

Talking to newsmen in his response to India's test of a nuclear capable missile, Masood Khan said that Pakistan was not in a missile race and 'it conducts test to validate its missiles parameters', not tit-for-tat in relation to India.

Jul 5

Talking to newsmen, Masood Khan termed the two rounds of talks held in New Delhi on nuclear confidence building between Pakistan and Indian officials as 'a good beginning.'

Jul 8

Speaking at a press briefing, Masood Khan said that the increase in India's defence budget, though 'unusual', was not a matter of concern and that it was obliged to upgrade its capabilities. However, he said that they were vigilant and had to read the trend-lines carefully.

Jul 9

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Minister for Information and Media Development, Sheikh Rashid Ahmed termed the increase in the Indian defence budget as unnecessary and reiterated that Pakistan would not engage in an arms race.

Jul 13

Pakistan announced the schedule for Pakistan-India talks on Wullar Barrage agreed under the composite dialogue framework, to be held on 28-29 July in Islamabad.

Jul 16

The Indian High Commission in Islamabad announced a visa drop box facility through two courier companies for all Pakistani and foreign visa applicants to facilitate visas for bonafide travelers to India.

Jul 19

During their meeting on the sidelines of the 30th session of the SAARC Standing Committee, in Islamabad, Riaz Khokhar and his Indian counterpart Shashank discussed the issue of Muzaffarabad-Srinagar bus link and Pakistan's proposal for setting up a joint expert group on conventional CBMs.

Jul 21

During a meeting in Islamabad, Khurshid Kasuri and Natwar Singh discussed the substantive issues of cross-border terrorism and Kashmir and expressed their commitment to further the dialogue process.

Jul 22

On the sidelines of the SAARC Council of Minister meeting, Shaukat Aziz met Natwar Singh and reiterated Pakistan's commitment to pursuing peace with India and resolving all differences and disputes, including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir. Discussing the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project he said that the work on the project needed to be expedited after mitigating all the risks.

During a meeting in Islamabad, Mohammad Mian Soomro and Natwar Singh agreed to enhance cooperation between parliamentarians of the two countries through frequent exchange of their visits.

Jul 23

During a meeting with Natwar Singh in Islamabad, President Musharraf stressed that tangible engagement was essential for resolving the Kashmir dispute. He expressed his commitment to making to composite dialogue process a success and emphasized the need for simultaneous progress on all issues.

During his meeting with President Musharraf, Natwar Singh expressed his appreciation for the hospitality extended to him and his delegation; and commended to 'constructive and

positive' attitude of the Pakistan leadership towards all the issues between Pakistan and India.

Addressing a press conference on his arrival at Indira Gandhi Airport from Islamabad, Natwar Singh said that India and Pakistan were genuinely committed to discussing and settling all bilateral issues including Jammu and Kashmir. Both states wanted to take the peace process further but 'it cannot be artificially rushed.'

Jul 24

In response to President Musharraf's reported statement that 'it was important to address the Kashmir dispute within a reasonable time frame,' the Indian government, in an official statement, expressed disappointment on attaching importance to a time frame for settling the Kashmir dispute.

Jul 27

Speaking at his weekly press briefing, Masood Khan asserted that the process of composite dialogue between Pakistan and India required a time frame, and that it should be meaningful and result-orientaed.

Jul 28

As part of the ongoing composite dialogue between Pakistan and India, two-day secretary-level talks on Wullar Barrage on the River Jhelum began in Islamabad.

Jul 29

During the secretary-level talks on Wullar Barrage between the officials of Pakistan and India, in Islamabad, the two sides regarded the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960 as sacrosanct, and agreed to resolve the issue of Wullar Barrage within the parameters of that accord.

Jul 30

The two-day secretary-level talks between the officials of Pakistan and India concluded without reaching an amicable solution to the issue of Wullar Barrage; however, officials agreed to continue discussions at the next round of the dialogue process.

Jul 31

Speaking at a review meeting on the composite dialogue process between Pakistan and India, in Rawalpindi, President

Musharraf stressed the need for a substantive and result-oriented dialogue for resolution of all outstanding issues, including Jammu and Kashmir, for lasting peace and stability in South Asia.

August 2

Talking to *Dawn*, Prime Minister Shujaat Hussain observed that Pakistan and India would have to be flexible in their stands on Kashmir in order to settle the dispute.

Aug 3

The two-day talks between the officials for the tourism department of Pakistan and India began in New Delhi with the two sides exploring ways to boost friendly exchanges and people-to-people contact.

Aug 4

The joint statement issued at the conclusion of the two-day secretary-level talks between Pakistan and India on enhancing people-to-people contact, said, 'Both sides made wide-ranging proposals for promoting friendly exchanges and cooperation in the fields of art, culture, archeology, education, science and technology, youth affairs, sports, media and tourism', with a resolve that implementation of the proposals would be undertaken through future mutual coordination.

Aug 5

The two-day secretary-level talks on Siachen Glacier and Sir Creek issue began in New Delhi. Defence Secretary Hamid Nawaz Khan and his Indian counterpart Ajai Vikram Singh discussed a range of issues concerning the military stand-off over Kashmir and considered ways to reinforce the nine-month old ceasefire along the Line of Control (LoC) and in the Siachen Glacier area.

Aug 6

The two-day talks between the Defence Secretaries of Pakistan and India concluded with the resolve to pursue an agreement to the dispute over the Siachen Glacier.

Aug 7

The two-day secretary-level talks between officials of Pakistan and India on Sir Creek concluded with no development towards the resolution of the issue.

Talking to a local private TV channel, Masood Khan described the outcome of the Pakistan-India composite dialogue as encouraging and 'a step forward'.

Aug 8

Under the ongoing peace process, Pakistan and India decided to swap three soldiers captured during the Kargil war five years ago.

Aug 9

During a ceremony at the Wagah border, the Pakistan and Indian paramilitary forces swapped prisoners held by the two states during the Kargil war. Pakistan handed over two prisoners to India while India returned four.

Aug 10

On the first day of the two-day talks on drug smuggling, Pakistani and Indian officials presented their point of view on cross-border terrorism and drug smuggling.

Aug 11

During a meeting with Indian Commerce Secretary Deepak Chatterji in Islamabad, Humayun Akhtar declared that Pakistan was ready to consider the most favoured nation (MFN) status for India provided the sustainable political dialogue process moved further towards the resolution of all outstanding issues between the two states.

The two-day talks between Pakistan and India on the issue of terrorism and drug smuggling concluded in Islamabad on a positive note without reaching an agreement.

Aug 12

The two-day talks between Pakistan and India on economic and commercial cooperation concluded with both sides agreeing to consider proposals put forward during the meeting with sincerity and seriousness.

Aug 13

In his message to President Musharraf, Indian President Avul Pakir Jainulabdin Abdul Kalam extended greetings to the President and people of Pakistan on the Independence Day of Pakistan. He expressed India's firm commitment to the establishment of a relationship of peace, friendship and cooperation with Pakistan.

In his message to Prime Minister Shujaat Hussain, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh extended best wishes and greetings to the Prime Minister and people of Pakistan on the country's Independence Day.

Aug 14

In his message to President Abdul Kalam, President Musharraf extended felicitations and greetings to the President and people of India on their Independence Day.

In his message to Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister Shujaat Hussain extended greetings and best wishes to the Prime Minister and people of India on the country's Independence Day.

In a televised address to his nation, President Abdul Kalam expressed satisfaction over the continuing efforts towards good neighbourly relations between India and Pakistan, particularly the sustained progress of the peace process between the two states.

The Indian government presented a list of proposals seeking concessions in 24 areas to enhance commercial and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Aug 16

Talking to reporters in Faisalabad, Commerce Secretary Tasneem Noorani claimed that there would be no negative impact on Pakistan's trade and commercial activities due to India getting the MFN status with the implementation of the WTO regime.

Addressing his nation in New Delhi, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh expressed his sincere and resolute commitment to further the ongoing composite dialogue with Pakistan.

Aug 20

The annual report of the Indian Home Ministry accused Pakistan of inciting cross-border terrorism in Kashmir and in other states of India bordering Bangladesh.

Briefing newsmen in Islamabad, Khurshid Kasuri expressed satisfaction over the ongoing peace process between Pakistan and India and hoped that the dialogue would lead to the resolution of the Kashmir issue.

Aug 21

Briefing newsmen in Islamabad, Prime Minister Shujaat Hussain spurned the allegations of cross-border terrorism leveled by the Indian Home Ministry saying there was no truth in such allegations.

Aug 24

Speaking at the weekly press briefing, Masood Khan asked India not to change its attitude regarding the composite dialogue with Pakistan and urged the Indian leadership to 'take talks to logical end.'

Aug 26

During a meeting with officials of Islamabad, Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ICCI), in Islamabad, Vice Chairman of the Synthetic and Rayon Textile Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC), India, Prem Malik offered to supply raw materials and man-made fiber to Pakistan on cheap rates. He also offered to assist Pakistan following the removal of the WTO textile regime in 2005.

Aug 28

In a message, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh felicitated Shaukat Aziz for taking the office of Prime Minister and hoped that the peace dialogue between the two countries would succeed.

Aug 29

Reacting to reports of a surface-to-surface missile (*Agni-II*) test by India, Masood Khan called on India to exercise strategic restraint for building peace between the two countries.

Aug 30

In response to the felicitation message by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz expressed Pakistan's commitment to improving relations with India and hoped that through the composite dialogue all outstanding issues between the two countries would be resolved.

Speaking at a Meet the Press Programme in Karachi, the Balochistan Chief Minister accused Indian intelligence agency Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) of involvement in acts of terrorism and disturbance in Balochistan.

Aug 31

Indian and Pakistan authorities exchanged 55 prisoners at the Wagah border, who were languishing in each country's jails.

September 1

A 15-member parliamentary delegation from Pakistan held a meeting with Natwar Singh in New Delhi during which the latter gave an assurance that the Kashmir issue would be included in the upcoming talks between Pakistan and India.

Sep 2

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, a government official accused RAW of supporting mob attacks on Pakistani and Arab offices.

Sep 3

Riaz Khokhar reached New Delhi for formal talks between Pakistan and India on the Kashmir dispute.

Sep 4

Khurshid Kasuri reached New Delhi to hold formal talks with his Indian counterpart over the Kashmir issue.

Addressing a press conference in New Delhi, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh reiterated his commitment to continue to peace process with Pakistan hoping that a 'positive outcome' emerged, although it might take time.

Sep 5

Khurshid Kasuri and Natwar Singh held talks in New Delhi on the Kashmir issue and agreed on a series of CBMs, including talks on starting a bus service between the divided parts of Kashmir.

Briefing reporters in New Delhi, Indian Defence Minister Pranab Mukherjee ruled out any move to reduce the military presence in Siachin or Indian-held Kashmir saying the situation in Kashmir was not conducive to implement such plans.

Sep 6

Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan concluded two day talks on Kashmir and agreed to intensify efforts to resolve this issue.

Sep 7

In an interview with India TV channel Aaj Tak, Khurshid Kasuri expressed the confidence that Pakistan and India would eventually resolve their differences through dialogue. While acknowledging the complexity of Kashmir issue, he stated that war had proved to be no solution to the conflicts between the two countries and only talks could resolve the Kashmir issue.

At a reception organized by the Indian chapter of South-Asia Free Media Association (SAFMA) in New Delhi, Khurshid Kasuri and Natwar Singh announced provision of free visas to journalists to visit each other's country.

Sep 8

A joint Statement issued by Khurshid Kasuri and Natwar Singh expressed determination to resolve the Kashmir issue in the light of the Simla Agreement. It underlined various measures aimed at improving bilateral ties including agreement on visas for tourists, check on illegal trafficking and expert-level meetings on conventional and nuclear CBMs.

Sep 9

Talking to journalists in New Delhi, Khurshid Kasur proposed that Pakistan, India and Iran should form a joint working group to discuss the plan for a gas pipeline project. Talking to Cable News Network (CNN), Natwar Singh indicated that Pakistan and India had made modest progress in resolving the Kashmir issue and dismissed the assertion that Kashmir was nuclear flashpoint.

Sep 11

Speaking to reporters in Kolkata, Pranab Mukherjee reiterated his country's commitment to ensure an 'atmosphere for peace' saying that sustained talks would lead to the resolution of all disputes between the two countries.

Sep 14

Indian National Security Adviser Jyotindra Nath Dixit and his Pakistani counterpart Tariq Aziz held a meeting in a 'third country' and exchanged ideas on resolution of the Kashmir

issue and improvement of bilateral ties. The venue of the meeting was not identified.

Sep 16

Talking to reporters in Srinagar, Indian Army Chief General N.C. Vij alleged that there had been ‘no let-up in Pakistan’s bid to push terrorist into Jammu and Kashmir’, claiming that the Indian fencing and stopped-up surveillance had helped cut down infiltration to a large extent.

Sep 18

The Indian Ministry of External Affairs announced relaxation in visa rules to enable new categories of visitors from Pakistan including journalists, academicians, senior citizens and patients.

Referring to the Indian announcement of relaxing the visa regime, Masood Khan welcomed the step as a positive move.

Sep 19

Briefing reporters in New Delhi, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh called for a step-by-step approach in resolving disputes between Pakistan and India.

Sep 20

Briefing newsmen in London, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh pledged to engage constructively with Pakistan over the Kashmir issue, while linking the engagement to curbing cross-border terrorism in Kashmir.

Sep 22

Addressing the 59th annual session of the UN General Assembly, President Musharraf stressed that the resolution of the Kashmir dispute should not be delayed saying that Pakistan and India could resolve their differences through sincere dialogue only.

Sep 23

Addressing the annual session of the UN General Assembly, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh reaffirmed India’s determination to resolve all issues with Pakistan, including Jammu and Kashmir and to carry forward the dialogue process to a purposeful and mutually acceptable conclusion.

Sep 24

According to a Joint Statement issued at the meeting between President Musharraf and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in New York, the two leaders recognized Kashmir as an issue and agreed to explore all possible options for a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

Speaking at a news conference in UN, President Musharraf urged India to make a fresh start on the Kashmir dispute, leaving aside ‘hackneyed positions’, and called the two governments to engage in ‘result-oriented and constructive’ talks on the issue.

Sep 25

In a written statement issued after the meeting between Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and President Musharraf in New York, the Indian Prime Minister declared that ‘Pakistan has to stop cross-border terrorism to move ahead on the dialogue between the two states.

Pakistan’s Maritime Security Agency (MSA) officials arrested 26 Indian fishermen and seized their boats for fishing illegally, in Pakistan’s territorial waters.

Sep 26

Talking to newsmen on his way to Amsterdam from New York, President Musharraf termed his meeting with the Indian Prime Minister as ‘successful’ and the outcome of the meeting ‘a victory of peace.’

Sep 27

Talking to newsmen, highlighting the importance of the meeting between President Musharraf and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, Masood Khan termed the meeting ‘historic and significant’ as the two sides broke new ground by ‘promising to look into all possible options’ for a negotiated settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

Sep 28

The Government of India called on Pakistan to take measures to protect a Sikh shrine in Nankana Sahib after a group of students pelted the building with stones last weekend.

Addressing a gathering arraigned by the Italy-Pakistan Friendship Association in Rome, President Musharraf stated

that Pakistan fully understood the Indian leadership's will to take the dialogue process towards resolving long-standing disputes and declared that Pakistan would never be found wanting in its desire for peace with dignity and honour.

October 1

Talking to journalists in London, Indian Foreign Minister Kunwar Natwar Singh dismissed the reports claiming withdrawal of Indian troops from the Siachen Glacier, terming them as 'pure speculation and a lie,' and declared that India did not plan to pull back troops from the Glacier area.

Oct 4

During the three-day meeting of the sub-committee of the SAARC Inter-Governmental Expert Group (IGEG) in Kathmandu, the Pakistani delegation urged India to accept 'rational treatment' for its investors in Pakistan, rather than insisting on having most favoured nation (MFN) status, while stressing that Islamabad wanted 'simultaneous progress on political and economic issues.'

Oct 7

Pakistan proposed to India a schedule of seven meetings to be held in November and December as part of the composite dialogue process, which included foreign secretaries meeting, expert-level talks on conventional and nuclear confidence-building measures as well as the Muzaffarabad-Srinagar bus service.

Oct 8

Addressing the UN General Assembly, Pakistan's Ambassador to the UN Munir Akram reiterated Pakistan's commitment to continue the bilateral dialogue to restore normalcy and cooperation with India focusing on all issues including Jammu and Kashmir.

Oct 13

Addressing the First Committee of the UN General Assembly, Pakistan's delegate Ambassador Shaukat Umar called upon India to accept new confidence-building measures to enhance the strategic stability in the conventional field and to avoid a ruinous arms race, temper its weapons acquisition and 'acceptable' ratio of forces with Islamabad.

Oct 14

Speaking at an international seminar in Islamabad, Khurshid Kasuri reiterated Pakistan's commitment to a result-oriented dialogue with India, while observing that progress had been made in the ongoing peace process between the two countries.

At the conclusion of four-day talks between the Indian Border Security Force (BSF) and the Pakistan Rangers in Chandigarh, a nine-point agreement was signed to foster cooperation between the border forces, intensify efforts to check trans-border crimes and strengthen patrolling and surveillance to check illegal crossing.

Oct 15

In an interview with *The Asian Age*, Prime Minister Aziz said that Pakistan was not rigid about a time frame for the resolution of the Kashmir issue and instead sought tangible progress on the issue within a reasonable period of time.

Oct 20

Speaking at his weekly pressbriefing, Masood Khan announced that the next round of Pakistan-India talks would be held in November and December to discuss narcotics control measures, resumption of the Khokhrapar-Munabao railway link, Srinagar-Muzaffarbad bus service and the confidence-building measures relating to nuclear and conventional arms.

Oct 21

The Government of India strongly protested to Washington against the proposed US arms sale to Pakistan, saying that it would spark an arms race in South Asia.

The Government of Pakistan rejected the Indian protest to the US over its arms sale to Pakistan, saying that the existing conventional arms imbalance in South Asia was detrimental to Pakistan and the proposed sale would only help to bridge the existing gap between the defence capabilities of the two countries.

Oct 26

Briefing newsmen, in response to President Musharraf's proposals on Kashmir, and Indian Foreign Ministry

spokesman said that Indian was ready to discuss President Musharraf's latest proposals as part of the Pakistan-India ongoing composite dialogue but no good would come from conducting the talks through the media.

Oct 31

Speaking at a news conference in Islamabad, Prime Minister Aziz stated that Pakistan wanted to take the process of composite dialogue with India forward and stressed that Pakistan and India needed to synchronize their moves in all affairs.

November 2

Briefing newsmen, Masood Khan said that different options were being explored by both Islamabad and New Delhi to resolve the Kashmir issue; however, no formula had yet been agreed upon.

Nov 3

Speaking at a banquet in Dhaka, Prime Minister Aziz expressed Pakistan's wish to open a new chapter in its relations with India while observing that the process of composite dialogue and confidence-building measures had improved the atmosphere between Pakistan and India.

Nov 4

Talking to Bangladeshi mediemen in Dhaka, Prime Minister Aziz expressed the hope that the Kashmir issue would be resolved as a result of the ongoing dialogue process between Islamabad and New Delhi, and added that Pakistan would like all the stakeholders, including the people of Kashmir, to be taken on board in the final settlement of the dispute.

Nov 5

Addressing an international conference in New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister Monmohan Singh said that India was committed to making 'an honest and sincere effort' to resolve all outstanding issues with Pakistan.

Nov 7

The Government of India formally offered Pakistan to import diesel from Gujarat and Haryana through land and sea routes by removing the product from the 'negative list of permissible imports from India.'

In an official statement, the Indian Home Ministry alleged that Pakistan was putting pressure on the leaders of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC)-Ansari group not to resume talks with New Delhi until Islamabad was involved in it as a 'third party.'

According to the *Press Trust of India* (PTI), Prime Minister Singh refused to respond to President Musharraf's recent proposals to resolve the Kashmir dispute, describing them as 'off the cuff remarks.'

Nov 8

Speaking at a news conference in The Hague, Prime Minister Singh expressed India's readiness to look at all options for a solution to the Kashmir dispute. However, he dismissed President Musharraf's proposals, terming them as 'informal ideas.'

Nov 9

India handed over 25 prisoners to Pakistan who had been arrested on charges of overstaying in India.

Indian coast guards arrested 20 Pakistanis fishermen and held their three boats on charges of straying into Indian territorial waters.

Nov 10

Commenting on news reports of an arms deal between India and Israel, Masood Khan urged India to avoid disrupting the conventional arms balance, as it was against the quest for peace and security being pursued by both Pakistan and India.

The Indian government denied the report that Indian Home Minister, Shivraj Patil strayed into Pakistan territory during a visit to Jammu and Kashmir, saying that the report was 'incorrect'.

In an interview with the *British Broadcasting Corporation* (BBC), Khurshid Kasuri said that Pakistan and India were holding talks realizing that neither of them could impose a solution of the Kashmir problem on the other through attacks and wars.

Nov 11

In an official statement, Prime Minister Singh announced the reduction of Indian troops in Jammu and Kashmir in December.

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, Prime Minister Aziz welcomed the statement by his Indian counterpart about troops reduction in the India-held Kashmir.

Briefing newsmen, while welcoming the Indian Prime Minister's announcement of troops reduction, Masood Khan termed it as 'a step in the right direction.'

Nov 12

Pakistan rejected India's demand to allow trading negative list based items that it considered necessary for increasing the bilateral trade volume between Pakistan and India, a Commerce Ministry official informed *Dawn*.

Nov 13

Talking to newsmen aboard on his way back to New Delhi from Palestine, Prime Minister Singh expressed India's readiness to formally discuss President Musharraf's recent proposals on the Kashmir dispute if they were put on the negotiating table by Pakistan.

Nov 16

The Indian Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) announced that troops reduction in Jammu and Kashmir would start from the day Prime Minister Singh began his first visit to the disputed region.

Talking to *Dawn*, Masood Khan formally proposed 21 and 22 December as the dates for Foreign Secretary level talks between Pakistan and India, to be held in Islamabad.

Briefing newsmen in Islamabad, Masood Khan extended an invitation to Natwar Singh to visit Pakistan.

In an interview with Indian newspaper *Tehelka Weekly*, Indian National Security Adviser Jyotindra Nath Dixit observed that the thought of a nuclear war was too horrendous and option for any country and said that Pakistan and India were actively engaged in negotiation on nuclear risk reduction.

Referring to the Indian media reports regarding New Delhi's decision to reduce 40,000 troops from the Indian-held Kashmir, talking to newsmen, Masood Khan termed it as 'a positive development' and expressed the hope that it would lead to more troops reduction.

Nov 17

The Government of Pakistan welcomed the Indian troops withdrawal from the Indian-held Kashmir, terming it as 'a historic move' that would provide relief to the Kashmiris, promote respect of human rights and reinforce the dialogue process between Pakistan and India.

Talking to newsmen in Srinagar, Prime Minister Singh, while commenting on the Indian troop withdrawal, expressed willingness to reduce forces further if violence and infiltration from Pakistan stopped in the Valley.

Nov 18

Speaking at his weekly press briefing, Masood Khan welcomed the Indian troops withdrawal from the Indian held-Kashmir. He, however, rejected the Indian Prime Minister's allegation of 'cross-border' infiltration into the Valley from Pakistan.

Speaking at a ceremony to mark the 50th anniversary of the signing of the 'Panchsheel Treaty' in New Delhi, Natwar Singh urged Pakistan to follow the Buddhist principles of 'mutual respect and peaceful coexistence' which are enshrined in the Treaty signed between India and China in 1954.

Nov 19

In an interview with *AFP*, President Musharraf expressed his disappointment over the response from India to resolve the chronic dispute of Kashmir saying that it was not up to his expectations.

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman Navtej Sarna expressed India's strong concern to the United States over its proposed arms sale to Pakistan.

In an interview with *AFP*, President Musharraf appreciated the Indian decision to pull 40,000 troops out of the Indian-held Kashmir. However, he termed it as a 'tactical step' rather than

a strategic one. He also rejected the Indian allegation that militants fighting in the Indian-held Kashmir were supported by Pakistan.

Nov 20

Addressing a conference organized by the South Asia Free Media Association (SAFMA) in Islamabad, President Musharraf reiterated his stance on Kashmir and asked India a show courage to find a solution acceptable to all parties to the festering dispute over the Himalayan region.

Talking to newsmen, a Foreign Ministry spokesman rejected the Indian objection over a proposed 1.3 billion dollar US arms sale to Islamabad terming it ‘unwarranted,’ and said that the arms package was Pakistan’s ‘modest defence’ requirement.

It was reported that India pulled out around 3,000 troops from the border district of Rajouri in the Indian-held Kashmir.

In an interview to the *BBC*, Masood Khan asked India to avoid reiterating its claim on Kashmir as such statements would generate skepticism over the ongoing peace process between Pakistan and India.

According to *The Hindu*, in response to President Musharraf’s remarks that he was discouraged by signals from New Delhi over resolving the Kashmir dispute, Prime Minister Singh said that he did not believe in responding to every issue through the media as there were several other channels for response.

Nov 21

According to a *Zee News* report, Prime Minister Singh said that New Delhi was keen to see progress in the composite dialogue with Pakistan, and stated that it was still flexible on the issue of Kashmir.

Nov 22

Addressing a public gathering in Colombo, Prime Minister Aziz reiterated Pakistan’s commitment to the composite dialogue with India and expressed the hope that his forthcoming visit to New Delhi would improve the atmosphere between Pakistan and India.

Talking to newsman in New Delhi, Navtej Sarna said that India expected improvement in bilateral ties with Pakistan during the upcoming visit of Prime Minister Aziz to India.

In an interview to the *BBC*, Prime Minister Aziz said that the ties between Pakistan and India had improved by and large; however, there was still more to be done.

Speaking at a reception hosted in his honour by the FPCCI in Islamabad, Indian Minister for Commerce and Industry Kamal stressed upon the need to improve bilateral trade between Pakistan and India.

Nov 23

Talking to journalists on board, on his way to India Prime Minister Aziz stated that Pakistan was looking forward to result oriented talks with India and expressed the hope that the process would lead to stability in South Asia and help to promote the objectives of SAARC.

Prime Minister Aziz arrived in New Delhi on a two-day official visit to India.

Nov 24

Prime Minister Aziz held a meeting with Indian President Avul Pakir Jainulabdin Abdul Kalam in New Delhi and expressed his satisfaction over the ongoing peace process between Pakistan and India, while discussing wide-ranging bilateral and SAARC related issues. He also extended an invitation to the Indian President to visit Pakistan.

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Prime Minister Aziz, while maintaining that the proposed Pakistan-Iran-India gas pipeline could be a major confidence-building measure, declared that Pakistan would go ahead with the construction of a gas pipeline from Iran even if India were not interested in it.

During a meeting between Prime Minister Aziz and Prime Minister Singh in New Delhi, the two leaders discussed wide-ranging bilateral issues, reiterating their commitment to carry forward the dialogue process and resolve all outstanding issues including Jammu and Kashmir.

Attending a meeting of businessmen and diplomats in New Delhi, Prime Minister Aziz said that investments and joint ventures could take off in a big way if Pakistan and India

were able to create an enabling peaceful political environment.

During a meeting with his Indian counterpart in New Delhi, Prime Minister Aziz asked India to seriously pursue fruitful bilateral talks over the Baglihar dam project in order to avoid the World Bank's intervention on the issue.

Nov 25

Speaking at a news conference in New Delhi, Natwar Singh welcomed Pakistan's readiness to discuss all issues, including Kashmir. He also advocated that Indian and Pakistan should follow the Sino-Indian model of 'patient negotiations' to resolve the Kashmir dispute, while suggesting that regional autonomy could be a solution to the Kashmir issue.

Nov 26

Addressing a cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Aziz said that Pakistan's offer to India for the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project was based on Pakistan's since commitment to promote regional cooperation in the field of energy, especially with India.

Talking to a group of journalists from India and the Indian-held Kashmir in Chakothi, Director-General ISPR Major General Shaukat Sultan termed the ceasefire between Pakistan and India as one of the best confidence-building measures that should produce concrete results.

Nov 27

The Government of Pakistan proposed 6 December for talks with India on the issue of Baglihar hydropower project in a final bid to settle the dispute bilaterally.

Nov 28

The Indus Waters Commissioners of Pakistan and India held the third and final session of their dialogue in Lahore on the controversial Kishan-Ganga project being built by India.

Nov 29

Talking to newsmen in Brasilia, President Musharraf reiterated that he was looking forward to peaceful coexistence with India as the two neighbours sought to push their peace process forward.

In an interview with *Outlook* magazine, regretting that the talks between the Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and India made no headway, President Musharraf expressed his willingness to meet the Indian leaders face to face to seek a settlement on the core issue of Kashmir.

Speaking at his weekly press briefing, Masood Khan announced that the Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India agreed to meet on 23-24 December in Islamabad for the second round of talks under the composite dialogue process to discuss a wide range of issues including Kashmir, peace, security and people-to-people contact.

The Talks scheduled between Pakistan and India to control drug trafficking, on 29 November, were postponed.

In their first meeting on the Kishan-Ganga water issue, in Lahore, the Indus Waters Commissioners of Pakistan and India set a time frame of three months to resolve the issue. They decided to hold the next meeting by mid-January 2005.

Briefing newsmen, Masood Khan dismissed the proposed greater autonomy plan of Natwar Singh for Kashmir as an old proposal and said that such plans had been tried and rejected before by the people of Kashmir.

Talking to newsmen, Masood Khan denied reports that Pakistan accepted the Indian advice to follow the Sino-Indian model with regard to the Kashmir dispute and reiterated that there was no change in Pakistan's stated position on Kashmir and that there was no question of freezing the issue.

Nov 30

In his address to the inaugural ceremony of the General Assembly of the Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace (AAPP) in Islamabad, Prime Minister Aziz focused on the composite dialogue with India towards the settlement of the Kashmir dispute, and expressed Pakistan's earnest desire to establish peaceful relations with all countries in the South Asian region.

December 1

In an interview with the Brazilian daily news *O Estado de Sao Paulo*, President Musharraf reaffirmed his commitment to the negotiations with India, based on flexibility and sincerity, for

the resolution of the Kashmir dispute, while clarifying that he had not put forth any concrete proposals for the independence of Kashmir.

Talking to newsmen in Buenos Aris, President Musharraf urged India to reciprocate Pakistan's efforts to resolve the Kashmir dispute.

Dec 2

The officials of Pakistan and the Indian Railways Board began talks in Islamabad on opening the Khokhrapar-Munabao rail route between Pakistan and India.

During a meeting between Pakistan Railways Board Secretary Zaeem Ahmad Chaudhry and the Indian Railways Board official L.R. Thapar in Islamabad, the two sides discussed various means of restoring the Khokhrapar-Munabao rail route before opening it and proposed to establish visa offices at the departure and the arrival points.

Dec 3

According to a joint statement issued after the two-day-talks between Pakistan and Indian Railways officials in Islamabad, both sides agreed on the resumption of the Khokhrapar-Munabao rail service.

Talking to newsmen in Larkana, Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan Shivshankar Menon expressed the Indian government's willingness to hold result-oriented talks at any level with Pakistan to resolve the Kashmir dispute.

Dec 4

The government of Pakistan conveyed a message to India that it would seek the World Banks involvement to resolve the Baglihar Dam issue, if India did not agree to settle the matter bilaterally by mid-December.

In an interview with the Spanish newspaper *La Nacion*, President Musharraf said that Pakistan was seeking peaceful coexistence with India and resolution of all the disputes through CBMs. However, he rejected one-sided efforts by Pakistan to achieve peace between the two states.

Talking to newsmen in Washington, President Musharraf expressed his optimism regarding the future peace talks

between Pakistan and India, saying that both the states were doing well on CBMs to resolve the Kashmir dispute.

Dec 5

Talking to newsmen in Karachi, Shiv Shankar Menon expressed the possibility of reopening the Indian consulate in Karachi if Pakistan reopened its consulate in Mumbai, as a reciprocal gesture to ease the problems of visa seekers.

Dec 6

Talking to newsmen in London, President Musharraf declared that he had given a last chance to bilateralism for the resolution of the Kashmir dispute.

Briefing newsmen, Masood Khan welcomed talks on the Kashmir bus service between Pakistan and India, and declared that Pakistan could not accept any arrangement that would legitimize the status of the Loc as an international border.

Dec 7

Addressing a gathering of the Pakistani community in London, President Musharraf stressed upon resolving the Kashmir dispute with India, without compromising Pakistan's sovereignty.

The officials of Pakistan and India started the proposed Muzaffarabad-Srinagar bus talks in New Delhi.

Dec 8

According to a joint statement issued at the conclusion of the talks on the proposed bus service between Muzaffarabad and Srinagar, in New Delhi, the Indian surface Transport Minister Alok Rawat and Pakistan's Foreign Ministry official Jalil Abbas Jilani reiterated their commitment towards an early establishment of the proposed link and also exchanged ideas related to the operationalization of the bus service.

Addressing the Indian Parliament, Natwar Singh stated that India would not be 'deflected by transient developments and often contradictory pronouncement's from Pakistan, while stressing that it would prefer results rather than creating a euphoria with Pakistan.

Speaking at the Indian Parliament, Natwar Singh expressed India's disappointment over the US arms sale to Pakistan and

said that the arms deal would have a negative impact upon India-US relations.

Dec 12

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Indian Defence Minister Pranab Mukherjee rejected the US argument that its arms sale to Pakistan was aimed at combating terrorism, saying that the US arms sale to Pakistan would effect the peace process between Pakistan and India as well as goodwill between India and the US.

Talking to Chinese mediemen in Islamabad, Prime Minister Aziz reiterated that the aim of the dialogue process between Pakistan and India was to ensure peace and prosperity in the region and resolve all outstanding issues including the Kashmir dispute.

Dec 13

Addressing newsmen, Masood Khan rejected Indian concerns over the US sale of F-16s to Pakistan, terming Pakistan's defence acquisition as 'modest' as it aimed at filling the conventional arms gap created due to US sanction in the 1990s.

Talking to newsmen, while expressing Pakistan's disappointment over lack of reciprocity from the Indian side to resolve the Baglihar dam issue, Masood Khan declared the World Bank would be approached with a request to appoint a 'neutral expert' for the resolution of the dispute between Pakistan and India.

Addressing the Indian Parliament, Kamal Nath said that trade between Pakistan and India increased despite political roadblocks and it could grow even more if Pakistan granted India the most favoured nation (MFN) status.

During a meeting in New Delhi, Director-General Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) Major-General Nadeem Ahmed and Shivraj Patil expressed the resolve to wage a collective war against the menace of narcotics and decided to explore avenues to control drug smuggling between Pakistan and India.

The second round of expert-level talks on nuclear confidence building between Pakistan and India began in Islamabad.

Briefing newsmen in Islamabad, while emphasizing the significance of nuclear confidence building between Pakistan and India, Masood Khan urged the two states to formulate an effective and reliable channel of communication to ensure that there was no accidental or unauthorized launch of nuclear weapons.

Dec 14

The officials of Pakistan ANF and the Indian Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) began talks in New Delhi and exchanged memorandums on plans to combat drug trafficking and the crack down on the smuggling of opium.

Dec 15

According to a joint statement issued at the conclusion of the two-day talks on nuclear CBMs between Pakistan and India in Islamabad, both the sides reiterated their wish to keep working towards the elaboration and implementation of nuclear CBMs as called for by the Lahore Declaration of 1999.

Officials of Pakistan and India held discussions on the Sir Creek issue in Rawalpindi, and agreed to conduct a joint survey of the boundary pillars in the horizontal segment in the Sir Creek area from 3 January 2005.

Pakistan-India talks on nuclear and conventional CBMs concluded in Islamabad without signing any agreement on the pre-notification of missile flight-testing.

During his meeting with Prime Minister Jiabao in Beijing, Prime Minister Aziz reiterated Pakistan's commitment to hold result-oriented talks with India for the resolution of the Kashmir dispute.

Dec 16

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, a Foreign Ministry spokesman rejected the Indian government's objections to US arms sale to Pakistan terming them as 'incomprehensible,' and stated that Pakistan modest defence requirement should not irk New Delhi.

Referring to the ongoing peace process between Pakistan and India, Pakistan's Ambassador to the US Jehangir Karamat, speaking at the Brookings Institution in Washington,

appreciated the US role in keeping the situation stable in South Asia and said that Pakistan favoured the UN presence in Kashmir, accepted the US as a facilitator of peace with India, and was ready to implement restraint and confidence-building measures needed to enhance the peace process.

Dec 21

Addressing the Lok Sabha, Prime Minister Singh said that the proposed overland natural gas pipeline from Iran via Pakistan to India would help to increase economic cooperation between India and Pakistan.

Welcoming a Pakistani parliamentary delegation led by Chaudhry Amir Hussain, in New Delhi, Indian Vice-President Bharion Singh Shekhawat called for taking the peace process between India and Pakistan forward through dialogue, to bring peace and prosperity to the people of both the countries. Talking to *Dawn*, Chaudhry Amir Hussain said that the peace process between Pakistan and India would be slow and long drawn; however, there was a need to ‘patiently work to resolve all disputes peacefully.’

Addressing the Lok Sabha, Prime Minister Singh stated that India intended to pursue the path of cooperation and dialogue with Pakistan in ‘an atmosphere free of mistrust and terror’.

Speaking at the Indian Parliament’s Consultative Committee of the External Affairs Ministry in New Delhi, Natwar Singh observed that the atmosphere with Pakistan had ‘considerably improved’ as the composite dialogue process moved on. He stated that India wanted a ‘practical and mutually acceptable’ solution to all disputes with its neighbours.

Dec 22

Addressing the Parliament in New Delhi, Pranab Mukherjee stated that there was no move to withdraw Indian troops from the Siachen Glacier area.

Addressing the Parliament in New Delhi, Natwar Singh rejected the Indian opposition charges of a drift in India’s policy towards Pakistan, saying the dialogue process was on track and making progress.

Dec 23

In a meeting with Chaudhry Amir Hussain in New Delhi, Prime Minister Singh expressed the hope that the exchange of parliamentary delegations would help to improve relations and consolidate the peace process between Pakistan and India.

Addressing the Lok Sabha, Pranab Mukherjee said that the security situation between India and Pakistan was dynamic and subject to change; however, the ceasefire along the LoC was successfully holding.

Dec 27

In his message to the President of India, President Musharraf extended his deepest sympathy to the tsunami-hit people of India.

Speaking at his weekly press briefing, Masood Khan extended condolences to the Indian government on the demise of former Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao.

In an official statement, the Government of Pakistan conveyed sympathy and condolences to the government and people of India over the massive destruction in southern India by the tsunami, and offered Pakistan's assistance for relief and rescue.

During the first day of the second round of the Pakistan-India Foreign Secretary level talks in Islamabad, Foreign Secretary Riaz H. Khokhar presented to India a list of 20 proposals on the strategic, conventional and Kashmir related CBMs.

During a meeting with Indian Foreign Secretary Shyam Saran in Islamabad, reiterating Pakistan's stand on Kashmir, Khurshid Kasuri said that it was essential to involve the Kashmiris in the dialogue process in order to find a lasting solution to the Kashmir dispute which was acceptable to Pakistan, India and the people of Kashmir.

In his meeting with Riaz Khokhar in Islamabad, Shyam Saran thanked the government and people of Pakistan for their expression of support and offer of assistance for the relief and rescue of the tsunami-hit people in India.

In their meeting in Islamabad, Khurshid Kasuri and Shyam Saran discussed the progress made in the dialogue process on the Baglihar dam issue, promotion of economic ties, facilitation of visas and the commencement of the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service.

Dec 28

During a meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister Kamal Kharrazi in Islamabad, Khurshid Kasuri said that Pakistan welcomed India joining the gas pipeline project along with Pakistan and Iran, and assured India of the security of supplies through Pakistani territory.

During the Foreign Secretary level talks in Islamabad, Riaz Khokhar and Shyam Saran discussed their differences on the draft agreement on pre-notification of the flight-testing of ballistic missiles.

During their talks, the Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India signed an agreement to provide immediate notification to the respective high commissioners on the humanitarian issue of the civilian prisoners.

The Second round of the Pakistan-India Foreign Secretary level talks in Islamabad concluded with the two sides pledging to carry the peace process forward by exploring the newly proposed CBMs by Pakistan on various bilateral issues.

Addressing a press conference in Islamabad, Shyam Saran proposed that the divided Kashmir families be allowed border meetings at five designated venue to help remove hurdles in the way of introducing cross-border bus service.

Speaking at a press conference in Islamabad, Riaz Khokhar asked India to arrange a final meeting of the Permanent Commission on India Waters (PCIW) to sort out the issue of the Baglihar dam, while warning the failure to address Pakistan's concern would compel it to refer the case to the World Bank.

Briefing newsmen in Islamabad, Shyam Saran said that India did not receive any options from Pakistan in terms of the final settlement of the Kashmir issue and emphasized the need to

view Pakistan-India efforts in this regard as a process rather than an event.

During his meeting with Prime Minister Aziz in Islamabad, Shyan Saran expressed India's readiness to seriously address Pakistan apprehensions regarding the trade imbalance with India and the absence of an economic level playing-field between the two countries.

Speaking at a press conference in Islamabad, Shyam Saran said that India's efforts to increase confidence building and greater interaction between the people of India and Pakistan should not be seen as a distraction from the issue of Jammu and Kashmir.

Speaking at a press conference in Islamabad, Shyam Saran termed Kashmir as 'a very complex' issue between Pakistan and India and said that efforts should be made to address the human aspect of the dispute.

Dec 29

In telephonic conversation, Prime Minister Aziz extended condolences and expressed grief to his Indian counterpart over the destruction and tragic loss of lives in southern India caused by earthquake and tsunami, saying that Pakistan would render any assistance in the ongoing relief efforts over there.

During a telephonic conversation, Prime Minister Singh thanked Prime Minister Aziz for his gracious gesture and said that it would go a long way in promoting ties between India and Pakistan.

Dec 30

In response to the Indian Army Chief's reported offer to China for an India-China joint military exercise, a senior Foreign Ministry official in Islamabad informed reporters that although Pakistan supported joint efforts to combat terrorism, it believed that in such an endeavour 'no red lines' would be crossed.

2005

April 1

In an interview with Le Maurician, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Sing expressing India's commitment to the composite dialogue with Pakistan stressed upon a practical and realistic approach on both sides to resolve all disputes between Pakistan and India. It was reported that Indian Caucus in the US legislature urged US President George Walker Bush not to sell F-16s to Pakistan as 'it would undermine the long-term interests of the US in South Asia.'

Apr 3

Talking to newsmen in Sikkim, Indian Union Home Minister Shivraj Patel declared that India could not be deflected from the path of peace with Pakistan by any threat to thwart the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service.

Apr 4

Briefing newsmen, Jalil Abbas while commenting on the Baghlihar dam issue between Pakistan and India, declared that Pakistan was ready to resolve the issue with India peacefully if India stopped construction on the dam. Addressing newsmen, Jalil Abbas rejected any threat to the ongoing composite dialogue process with India from the US arms sale to Pakistan, clarifying that arms sale aimed at legitimizing defense requirements of Pakistan.

Apr 6

Talking to newsmen in Srinagar, Prime Minister Sing denied the reports that the attack on a complex in Srinagar that was housing passengers of the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service would derail the peace process between Pakistan and India. He added, 'the peace process and the journey of peace will go on. Briefing newsmen, Jalil Abbas condemned the attack on the complex housing passengers of Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service and said that 'no religion allows this sort of violence'.

Apr 11

Addressing newsmen, while commenting on the reports that World Bank suggested Pakistan to settle the Baghlihar dam issue bilaterally with India, Jalil Abbas clarified that World Bank was in consultation with both Pakistan and India and would soon appoint a neutral expert. Talking to newsmen, while commenting on the statement by Indian External Affairs Minister Kunwar Natwar Singh that New Delhi was willing to discuss options on Kashmir, Jalil Abbas welcomed the flexibility shown by India to resolve the Kashmir dispute peacefully.

Apr 13

Addressing a gathering in Islamabad, Amanullah Khan Jadoon said that although Pakistan had not asked India formally to join TAP project; however, it would have no objection to India joining the project.

Apr 14

Addressing a gathering in Chandigarh, Indian Defence Minister Pranab Mukherjee accused Pakistan of encouraging 'religious terrorism' in the Indian-held Kashmir and giving training to terrorists across the border. The Government of India released 24 Pakistani prisoners as a goodwill gesture. In an interview with Outlook magazine, Natwar Singh stressed upon holding discussions with Pakistan to stop cross-border infiltration and dismantle the infrastructure of terrorists across the Line of Control (LOC). However, he ruled out any time frame to resolve the Kashmir dispute with Pakistan. In an interview with Reuters, President Musharraf termed the Pakistan-India Peace process as 'fairly irreversible' and observed that a series of confidence-building measures (CBMs) had done a great deal to improve relations between the two countries. However, he added that CBMs could not be the final solution, unless progress is made on the Kashmir issue.

Apr 15

During a meeting with Natwar Singh in Washington, President Bush urged Indian government to 'encourage' President Musharraf's efforts against terrorism as it was in the

best interest of both India and US. Addressing a joint press conference with president Bush, Natwar Singh praised President Musharraf for continuing the peace process with India and for help in opening the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service.

Apr 16

Addressing a conference on internal security in New Delhi, Prime Minister Singh underscored the need for a joint strategy by India and Pakistan to combat terrorism. In this regard, he urged the governments of Pakistan and India and the local authorities on both sides of the LoC to work together in providing full security to the bus service. President Musharraf arrived in New Delhi on a three-day visit to India. Talking to reporters in New Delhi, President Musharraf urged Pakistan and India to seize the unique opportunity provided by the peace process to address all bilateral issues including the Jammu and Kashmir dispute. Speaking at a banquet hosted in his honour by Prime Minister Singh in New Delhi, President Musharraf stressed upon resolving the Kashmir dispute for permanent peace and harmony between Pakistan and India. He denied that there could be any alternative to the peace process to resolve the Kashmir dispute between the two states. Speaking at the banquet, Prime Minister Singh stated that it was India's efforts to resolve all major issues with Pakistan that obstructed the cross-border infiltration and terrorism. Addressing a press briefing in New Delhi, Indian foreign Secretary Shyam Saran stated that bilateral relations between Pakistan and India would further strengthen after the reopening of Pakistani and Indian Consulates General in Mumbai and Karachi respectively. Addressing a press briefing Shyam Saran assured Pakistan that India would not violate the Indus Waters Treaty, with regard to the Baghlihar hydroelectric power project. Addressing the press briefing, Shyam Saran denied reports that India was pursuing a policy of 'going slow' on the resolution of the Kashmir dispute. Addressing newsmen, Shyam Saran declared that India had set out 72 CBMs with Pakistan and expressed his hope that agreement would be reached between Pakistan and India on all CBMs.

Apr 17

The Government of India released 150 Pakistani fishermen as a goodwill gesture. During their meeting in New Delhi, President Musharraf and prime Minister Singh expressed re-
----- to increase people-to-people contact across the LoC and pledged to work towards finalizing several CBMs to improve relations between Pakistan and India. Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Shyam Saran said that Pakistan and India agreed to revive a joint business council to boost economic ties. He added that Indian authorities promised to remove trade barriers that hampered bilateral trade. Talking to newsmen in New Delhi, Shyam Saran said that India was willing to have more bilateral technical discussions with Pakistan to resolve the Baglihar dam issue.

Apr 18

Addressing the Indian Editors' Guild in New Delhi, President Musharraf stated that unless Pakistan and India resolved the Kashmir dispute, 'it could erupt again in the future, under a different environment and under a different leadership'. Addressing newsmen in New Delhi, while rejecting the media reports that Pakistan was pressurized to hold bilateral discussions with India, President Musharraf said that Pakistan was not pressurized, rather it was committed to carry forward the dialogue process with India. Addressing Pakistani newsmen in New Delhi, Prime Minister Singh assured Pakistan that India would change the design of the Baglihar dam if it was found to be violating the Indus Waters Treaty. Talking to newsmen, while referring to bilateral economic ties with India, President Musharraf observed that giving most favoured nation (MFN) status to each other would be irrelevant if tariffs remained high. In a joint statement, issued at the conclusion of President Musharraf's visit to India, Pakistan and India pledged to work sincerely and purposefully for a final settlement of the Kashmir dispute. The two states also agreed to re-establish the Khokhrapar-Munabao railway link by 1 January, 2006 and to reopen consulates in Mumbai and Karachi.

Apr 20

Addressing newsmen in Islamabad, while commenting on the Indian proposal to resume bilateral talks on the Baglihar dam issue, Jalil Abbas declared that Pakistan could consider the Indian proposal if India stopped construction on the dam. He added that Pakistan had approached the World Bank as a last resort after having exhausted all options to resolve the issue peacefully with India. It was reported that the Government of Pakistan denied visas to Indian peace marchers to enter Wagah border due to security reasons. Addressing the Lok Sabha, Prime Minister Singh stated that extremist forces posed a threat to peace process between Pakistan and India and the process hinged on building an atmosphere of trust and confidence. He urged Islamabad to implement the assurance in letter and spirit to carry forward the dialogue process with India. Addressing the Lok Sabha, Pranab Mukherjee expressed Indian disappointment over the US arms sale to Pakistan as it would trigger an arms race in the region. He added that those arms could not only be used to fight against terrorism but they could be used for a full-fledged war.

Apr 21

The officials of the Pakistan Rangers Sindh and Indian Borders Security Force (BSF) began four-day talks in Karachi on illegal border crossings; narcotics control efforts, installation of searchlights and border demarcation.

Apr 23

Addressing a press conference in Islamabad, Federal Minister for Information and Media Development Sheikh Rashid Ahmed stated that 'India needs to be less rigid and Pakistan will also be flexible over the Kashmir dispute. A possible situation is not far away.' As the conclusion of the biannual meeting between the border officials of Pakistan and India, the two sides signed accord on joint verification, repair and maintenance of boundary pillars along the international border and to maintain status quo on the disputed land. The two sides also agreed to step up efforts to curb smuggling of narcotics, and exchanged lists of inadvertent border crossers. At the conclusion of the biannual meeting of the border

officials, the two sides decided to inform each other at least 24 hours in advance about the firing programme of small arms in vicinity of the border to avoid any misunderstanding. In an interview with Indonesian daily *The Jakarta Post*, President Musharraf expressed positivism over the CBMs between Pakistan and India as the two states had decided to solve their outstanding disputes in an amicable manner. Addressing the Asian-African Summit in Jakarta, Prime Minister Singh, while appreciating President Musharraf's statement that Pakistan and India should be proud of showing sincerity to achieve peace bilaterally, stated that Pakistan and India had a sincere commitment to resolve all issues in a mutually acceptable manner.

Apr 25

Talking to newsmen, Jalil Abbas stated that before holding talks on granting MFN status to India, Pakistan wanted unfair tariff and non-tariff hurdles to be removed in bilateral trade with India.

Apr 28

Addressing the Indian Parliament, while referring to the reports that Pakistan was willing to withdraw its forces from Siachen area, Natwar Singh commented that Pakistan must authenticate the ground position of troops before a pull-back began.

Apr 30

Briefing newsmen, Jalil Abbas stated that Pakistan wanted to resolve the Kishanganga dam issue with India bilaterally. However, he clarified that if India showed reluctance, then Pakistan would seek World Bank's arbitration in this issue also. During a meeting with India election Commissioner Taruvai Subbayya Krishna Murthy Islamabad, Prime Minister Aziz called India for showing magnanimity, flexibility and courage in order to resolve the Kashmir dispute.

May 2

Referring to a reported Indian statement that Siachen talks would be held after Pakistan had authenticated the present Indian troops location, Jalil Abbas said that Pakistan would adhere to the recently issued joint statement in New Delhi by the leaders of the two countries concerning troops withdrawal from Siachen.

May 6

In a telephonic conversation with his Indian counterpart, Khurshid Kasuri discussed the finalization of the dates for the next SAARC summit.

May 10

The third round of talks between the officials of Pakistan and India on Kishanganga project, in Lahore, collapsed as the Indian side refused to accept the issue as ‘disputed’ between Pakistan and India. According to a joint statement issued at the meeting between the maritime officials of Pakistan and India in Rawalpindi, the two sides underscored the need for establishing a communication link to exchange information on boats indulging in illegal fishing in each other’s areas. Addressing a gathering of scholars and analysts at the Thammasat University in Bangkok, Prime Minister Aziz said that the improved relations between Pakistan and India had offered a unique opportunity to the two states to resolve the lingering Kashmir dispute and build a better future for their people.

May 11

According to a joint statement issued at the conclusion of the first round of technical level talks between the officials of Pakistan and India held to discuss the modalities for operationalization of the Lahore-Amritsar bus service in Islamabad, the two sides agreed in principle to operate a new bus service between Lahore and Amritsar and another between Amritsar and the Sikh holy place of Nankana Sahib. Speaking at the Singapore Press Club, Prime Minister Aziz clarified that formal trade channels between Pakistan and India could not open until the ‘trust deficit’ and political disputes, including the Kashmir issue, were addressed.

May 12

During special discussion in Lok Sabha, Prime Minister Singh stated that India and Pakistan were committed to making the Peace process ‘truly irreversible,’ facilitating resolution of all outstanding issues between the two countries. Pakistan and Indian Commissioners on the Indus Waters signed minutes of a three-day officials meeting on Kishanganga dam, in Lahore.

May 15

The Government of Pakistan freed 29 Indian nationals from a prison in Balochistan after they completed their jail terms for border violations.

May 16

In an interview with *The Financial Times*, President Musharraf said that the 'soft borders' solution suggested by the Indian side could not be a solution to the Kashmir dispute but only a step towards confidence building between Pakistan and India. Briefing newsmen, Jalil Abbas accused New Delhi of violating the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty and said that the Baglihar dam issue had been referred to the World Bank for an impartial verdict.

May 19

Talking to reporters in Kuala Lumpur, Khurshid Kasuri stated that the time was ripe for a deal between Pakistan and India, urging two states to seize the opportunity to end the long-running Kashmir dispute.

May 20

In a speech to parliamentarians from South Asian countries at the end of six-day conference organized by the South Asian Free Media Association (SAFMA) in Islamabad, President Musharraf said that the peace process between Pakistan and India had become irreversible and emphasized the need to seize the 'fleeting moment' available to them to solve all outstanding bilateral issues between them peacefully.

May 24

Speaking at a press conference in Karachi, the President of India-Pakistan Chamber of Commerce (IPCCI), Onkar S. Kanwar urged Indian and Pakistan governments to provide investment guarantees to promote joint ventures in both countries.

May 25

During a meeting with the representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) in Islamabad, President Musharraf underscored the need for Pakistan and India to move forward on dispute resolution for a mutually beneficial economic and trade cooperation.

May 26

The officials of Pakistan and India began talks on the Siachen dispute in Rawalpindi. During a meeting in Rawalpindi, Defence Secretary Tariq Wasim Ghazi and his Indian counterpart Ajay Vikram Singh discussed 'ceasefire, disengagement, redeployment of troops and monitoring mechanisms' to reach a consensus on the Siachen issue. Addressing newsmen in New Delhi, India Foreign Ministry spokesman Navtej Sarna, while commenting on Pakistan's invitation to Kashmiri leaders to visit Islamabad by the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus scheduled for 2 June, declared that travel beyond the Azad Jammu and Kashmir would be against the understanding reached between Pakistan and India on travel permits for the Kashmir bus service.

May 27

The two-day talks between the officials of Pakistan and India on Siachen issue in Rawalpindi, ended in conclusively without yielding and positive result. Both the sides agreed to continue the peace process.

May 28

The two-day talks between the officials of Pakistan and India on Sir Creek issue began in Islamabad.

May 29

Speaking at a news conference in Simla, Prime Minister Singh welcomed President Musharraf's proposal to demilitarize parts of Jammu and Kashmir followed by partial autonomy and said that India was committed to making 'full and sincere' efforts to resolve all bilateral problems through talks.

May 30

Addressing a group of foreign correspondents in New Delhi, while warning that the ongoing peace talks between India and Pakistan were still vulnerable to any terrorist attack like the one at the Indian parliament which could upset the peace process, Prime Minister Singh offered proposals to further consolidate ongoing CBMs with Pakistan. including joint water resources management in Jammu and Kashmir.

May 31

President Musharraf held a meeting with the Indian opposition Bharatiya Janta party (BJP) President, Lal Krishna Advani in Islamabad and discussed the ongoing peace process between Pakistan and India. The two leaders also discussed the opening of people-to-people links between the northern areas in Pakistan and Kargil in held Kashmir. At the 95th meeting of the Pakistan-India Permanent Commission on Indus Waters (PCIW) in New Delhi, the officials exchanged the draft of the Commission's annual report.

June 2

The talks between the officials of Pakistan and India held in New Delhi to resolve differences over the construction of the Kishanganga dam project on River Neelum ended inconclusively. Speaking at a reception held by the SAFMA in Lahore, Lal Krishna Advani emphasized that the territorial integrity of India and Pakistan must be respected in order to achieve peace between the two countries.

Jun 4

The Government of Pakistan asked India to allow immediate site inspection of the Kishanganga hydropower project being built on the Neelum river in violation of the Indus Waters Treaty.

Jun 5

During a meeting in Islamabad, officials from Pakistan and India discussed a number of issues related to the construction of the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project, including well-head gas prices, transmission costs and transit fees. At a press conference in Islamabad Indian Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas Mani Shankar Aiyar expressed Indian government's desire to participate in the TAP and Pakistan-Qatar gas pipeline projects. Amanullah Khan Jadoon and Mani Shankar Aiyar held a meeting in Islamabad and formed a Joint Working Group (JWG) for initiating the construction of the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline by the beginning of the next year. The group would start functioning next month and would facilitate interaction between the officials and the technical, financial and legal experts of Pakistan and India.

Jun 9

Addressing members of the US Congress in Washington, Khurshid Kasuri emphasized the need for India to show greater flexibility in its stance towards the Kashmir dispute. Referring to the ongoing peace process he asserted that there was a definite 'change of environment' in the relations between Pakistan and India.

Jun 11

Pakistan and Indian representatives held their first meeting in New Delhi with World bank's neutral expert on the Baglihar dam issue. The officials focused on the procedures that the neutral expert would adopt to identify differences between the stakeholders.

Jun 12

Addressing the Indian troops stationed in the Siachen Glacier, Prime Minister Singh, while reiterating that there could be no redrawing of boundaries in the divided Kashmir and that India would accept no change in the country's existing borders, stated that the time had come to convert the world's highest battlefield into a peace mountain. Talking to newsmen in Lahore, Sheikh Rashid declared that while Pakistan was committed to the implementation of the UN resolutions on Kashmir, it was willing to show some flexibility in its position if India would reciprocate.

Jun 13

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Jalil Abbas welcomed the Indian Prime Minister's statement that 'the time had come to convert the Siachen glacier into a peace mountain', and expressed the hope that the unconditional withdrawal of Indian troops from the Siachen Glacier would follow Prime Minister's statement. According to an agreement reached during the talks between officials from Pakistan and India and the World Bank's neutral expert over the Baglihar dam issue, India would provide details of the project to Pakistan, and Pakistan would put forward its objections on the basis of the information obtained. According to an agreement reached during the talks between officials from Pakistan and India and the World Bank's neutral expert over the Baglihar dam issue, India would provide details of the project to

Pakistan, and Pakistan would put forward its objections on the basis of the information obtained.

Jun 14

Talking to newsmen in Canberra, President Musharraf asserted that the recent car bombing in Srinagar, which killed 14 people was meant to disrupt the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service. However, he added that such incident could not derail the ongoing peace process between Pakistan and India. Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Sheikh Rashid strongly rejected a newspaper report that he ran training camps for Kashmiris fighting against the Indian rule. However, he revealed that being a Kashmiri he had provided Kashmiri separatists 'bread and butter'. In response to Sheikh Rashid's reported statement about the support he provided to Kashmiri separatist, the Indian Foreign Ministry expressed its concern over the revelation and repeated the demand that Pakistan put an end to cross-border terrorism.

Jun 18

Addressing the Pakistani community in Auckland, President Musharraf said that he was confident that the leadership of Pakistan as well as India was committed to establish a lasting peace in the region.

Jun 19

Talking to journalists in Islamabad, Jalil Abbas ruled out the possibility of cooperation between Pakistan and India in the power sector as long as the Kashmir issue remained unresolved.

Jun 20

Talking to newsmen, Jalil Abbas emphasized that the focus of the ongoing peace process between Pakistan and India remained on the issue of Kashmir.

Jun 21

Talking to *Dawn*, Jalil Abbas, while referring to the Indian Prime Minister's allegations that Kashmiri leaders visited Pakistan without passports and hence violated the understanding reached between Pakistan and India on cross-border travel procedures, clarified that the legal requirements were met by the Pakistan government in this regard and there

was no violation of any understanding. In an official statement, the Indian Army Chief, General Joginder Jaswant Singh declared that the Indian army had prepared a roadmap for the withdrawal of troops from the Siachen Glacier.

Jun 27

During a meeting at the Catham House in London, Natwar Singh said that the ongoing dialogue process between India and Pakistan seemed promising and that India would take unilateral steps, if necessary, to promote peace in the region.

Jun 28

During the talks between the officials of Pakistan and India in New Delhi on the Wullar Barrage issue, the Pakistan side reiterated its concerns the on the project and asserted that the dam's storage capacity violated the restrictions laid down by the Indus Waters Treaty.

Addressing a gathering at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, Pranab Mukherjee emphasized that Pakistan and pace of the peace process between the two countries.

Addressing a gathering at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Pranab Mukherjee accused Pakistan of not doing enough to dismantle the 'infrastructure of terrorism' in Azad Kashmir, and asserted that peace between the two countries could not be 'entrenched' until Pakistan cooperated with India to end terrorism in the region.

July 1

In an official statement, the Government of Pakistan denied the reports that Prime Minister Aziz's helicopter had crossed the Line of Control (LoC) near Chakoti and termed the reports 'baseless and misleading.'

Briefing newsmen, Jalil Abbas said that Pakistan had proposed a strategic restraint regime to India based on conflict resolution, nuclear and missile restraint and conventional arms balance.

Jul 2

The Government of Pakistan decided to issue new criteria for Indian nationals seeking visas to visit Pakistan, keeping in view the troubles faced by the Indians during the procedures.

Jul 4

Briefing newsmen, Jalil Abbas urged India to stop constructing Wullar barrage on the Jhelum River as it would cause obstruction in the flow of water and violate the Indus Waters Treaty.

Jul 5

Addressing newsmen in Astana, Prime Minister Aziz stated that Pakistan and India were committed to the composite dialogue process for resolving all outstanding issues peacefully, including the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir.

During meeting with Prime Minister Aziz in Astana, on the sidelines of the SCO summit, Indian minister for External Affairs Kunwar Natwar Singh discussed opening of the Wagah-Atari road between Pakistan and India to boost bilateral trade. However, he rejected linkage of trade and economic cooperation with progress on the Kashmir issue.

During a meeting with Prime Minister Aziz in Astana, Natwar Singh expressed India's readiness to provide 'concrete evidence of alleged cross border terrorism.

Jul 6

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, while commenting on the militant attacks in Ayodhya, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said that Pakistan and India were committed to making their current peace process irreversible; however, he cautioned that such attacks could disrupt the ongoing peace process between the two states

Talking to reporters in Astana, Natwar Singh said that the Pakistan-India dialogue process was moving ahead positively and there was nothing to cause any disruption.

Jul 10

Talking to reporters in Srinagar, Indian Home Minister Shivraj Patel stated that the Pakistan-India peace process would not be derailed despite the attempted assault on a controversial Indian shrine in Ayodhya.

Jul 11

An eight-member delegation led by Federal Secretary for Petroleum and Natural Resources Ahmad Waqar arrived in New Delhi to attend the first meeting of the joint Working Group (JWG) on Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project.

Jul 12

During a meeting in New Delhi, Ahmad Waqar and the Indian Secretary, ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Subhash Chandra Tripathi discussed financial, technical, commercial and legal aspects of the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project.

Addressing a gathering in Karachi, Commerce Secretary Tasneem Noorani urged India to remove non-tariff barriers in order to enhance bilateral trade between Pakistan and India.

Jul 13

Addressing newsmen in New Delhi, India foreign Secretary Syam Saran said that continued infiltration across the LoC would hamper the peace process between Pakistan and India.

According to a joint statement issued at the conclusion of the first meeting of the Pakistan-India JWG on Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project, the Indian firmly supported the pipeline project and agreed to submit a draft text to the Pakistani authorities before the next meeting of the Pakistan-India JWG.

The Pakistani authorities formally invited India to attend the next meeting of the steering committee of the Trukmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan (TAP) gas pipeline project.

Jul 15

According to official sources, the Indian police alleged that five gunmen who attacked a religious site in Ayodhya were militants from Pakistan.

Jul 17

In a letter to his Pakistani counterpart, the Indian Commissioner for the Indus Waters requested to extend the deadline for the final meeting on the Kishanganga hydropower project.

Jul 18

Addressing newsmen, while commenting on the Indian allegations of exporting cross-border terrorism on Pakistan, Jalil Abbas denied the accusations, and termed them as 'baseless'.

Addressing newsmen, while commenting on Prime Minister Singh's statement that the peace process between Pakistan

and India was irreversible, Jalil abbas expressed positivism over the statement and reiterated Pakistan's commitment to continue the peace process with India.

Jul 19

Addressing newsmen in Srinagar, Indian Army General Sarabjt Singh Dhillon stated that cross-border infiltration and guerrilla violence would not derail the 20 month-old peace process between Pakistan and India.

Jul 20

Addressing newsmen in Washington, Prime Minister Singh declared suspension of the peace process with Pakistan if it did not curb cross-border infiltration into the Indian-held Kashmir

Jul 21

Talking to newsmen in Washington, Prime Minister Singh reiterated India's commitment to work with President Musharraf to bring greater balance to India-Pakistan bilateral relations. However, he expressed concern over terrorist elements in Pakistan and added that if religious extremists seized Pakistan's nuclear assets it could pose serious security problems.

In an official statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Government of Pakistan criticized Prime Minister Singh's statement on Pakistan's nuclear programme and strategic assets, clarifying that Pakistan's strategic assets were secure under an elaborate command and control mechanism institutionalized in the shape of the national Command Authority.

Jul 22

In response to the statement made by Prime Minister Singh during his visit to the US that the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project was fraught with risks, the Government of Pakistan spelled out its apprehensions over the remarks, saying that the Indian move was aimed at dictating terms for the implementation of the project and seek subsidized prices of gas.

Jul 23

According to an office memorandum issued by the Indian Ministry of commerce and Industry, the Government of India decided to issue an export license for the export of live animals through land route to Pakistan.

Pakistan commissioner for Indus Waters Syed Jamaat Ali Shah arrived in New Delhi with a delegation to inspect the Baglihar hydroelectric power project.

Jul 24

In an interview with *Dawn*, commenting on Prime Minister Singh's remarks that extremists could seize Pakistan's nuclear weapons, Federal Minister for Information and Media Development Sheikh Rashid Ahmed expressed disappointment over statement and said that Pakistan had a very effective command and control system that could not be taken over by extremist elements in the country. He added that there was a strong possibility of India's nuclear weapon's going to extremists.

Addressing newsmen in Islamabad, Khurshid Kasuri reiterated Pakistan's commitment to continuing the peace process with India despite disappointing statements by Prime Minister Singh during his visit to the US.

Jul 25

Addressing newsmen in Lahore, President Musharraf reiterated Pakistan's commitment to carry forward the peace process with India. However, he expressed disappointment over the remarks made Prime Minister Singh during his visit to the US on the possibility of religious extremists seizing Pakistan's nuclear assets. He added that Pakistan could reciprocate those remarks but it would affect the dialogue process between the two countries.

Talking to newsmen in Lahore, President Musharraf stated that Pakistan would go ahead with its plan for importing from Iran, whether or not India joined the project.

Talking to newsmen in New Delhi Indian Minister for petroleum and Natural Gas Mani Shankar Aiyar stated that political impediments in the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline

project would be overcome and there was no ‘double speak’ from the Indian government on the project.

Talking to newsmen, while commenting on the Indian apprehension over the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project, Naeem Khan declared that Pakistan would go ahead with the project even if it was not feasible for India.

Jul 26

The officials of Pakistan and India began two-day secretary level talks in Islamabad on Promotion of Friendly Exchanges in Various Fields between the two states.

Jul 27

Bilateral trade between Pakistan and India was resumed after five decades by opening the Wagah joint check-post to facilitate trade through the road route.

According to a joint statement issued at the conclusion of Pakistan-India talks on Promotion of Friendly Exchanges in Various Fields, both sides agreed in principle to expand the 1974 Bilateral protocol on Visits to Religious Shrines to increase the number of shrines to be visited and the number of pilgrims from both countries and to revive the 1988 Bilateral Cultural Agreement aimed at enhancing social and cultural interaction between the two countries.

Jul 28

In their separate messages to Indian President Avul Pakir Jainulabdin Abdul Kalam and Prime Ministers Singh, President Musharraf and Prime Minister Aziz extended condolences over the loss of lives and property in Maharashtra due to torrential rains.

Jul 30

The delegation led by Syed Jammal Ali Shah completed comprehensive inspection of the Baglihar hydroelectric power project being constructed by India over River Chenab in the Indian-held Kashmir.

August 2

During a meeting with Indian High Commissioner Shiv Shankar Menon in Islamabad, National Assembly Speaker Chaudhry Amir Hussain called for better understanding and reducing the trust-deficit between the two countries and urged

parliamentarians of both the countries to play their role in resolving long-standing issues.

The Government of Pakistan lifted the ban on the duty and tax-free import of raw and refined sugar from India in order to contain the rising prices of the commodity.

Aug 4

A nine-member Pakistani delegation led by Additional Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Tariq Osman Haider arrived in New Delhi to discuss nuclear and conventional confidence-building measures with the Indian officials.

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Naeem Khan rejected as 'baseless' the allegations made by Indian Defence Minister Pranab Mukherjee that a large number of militant training camps were operating on the Pakistanis side across the LoC.

Aug 5

Officials from Pakistan and India held third round of talks in New Delhi on nuclear confidence-building measures, with an emphasis on an agreement on the pre-notification of missile tests.

Aug 6

In a joint statement issued after talks between officials from Pakistan and India New Delhi, both sides agreed to pre-notify each other of the testing of ballistic missiles and establish a hotline link between the foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India as part of the ongoing confidence-building measures between the two countries.

In an interview with *Khaleej Times*, Prime Minister Aziz stated that Pakistan and India needed to accelerate efforts for developing better relations in all fields by resolving old disputes, including the Kashmir issue.

Aug 8

Officials from Pakistan and India held an expert level meeting in New Delhi on conventional confidence-building measures between the two countries.

In a joint statement issued after the meeting between the officials of Pakistan and India on conventional confidence-building measures, the two sides reaffirmed their commitment to uphold the ceasefire along the LoC and in Siachen and

agreed to implement the 1991 Agreement on Air Space Violations in letter and spirit.

Aug 9

In a joint statement issued after a meeting between officials from Pakistan and India in New Delhi, the two sides agreed to enhance bilateral trade by opening up trade routes and increasing cooperation in a number of industries, including shipping, aviation, banking and petroleum.

During a meeting with Acting Commerce Secretary Asif Shah in New Delhi Indian Commerce Secretary S.N. Menon urged Pakistan to liberalize visa rules, simplify shipping procedures and to increase the number of commodities to trade with India.

Aug 12

Delivering a lecture at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Prime Minister Aziz urged India to accept 'a nuclear restraint regime' offered by Islamabad in order to reduce the risk of nuclear conflict and to promote durable peace in the region.

Aug 13

In an interview with the *Daily Telegraph*, President Musharraf acknowledging Indian sincerity in resolving the Kashmir problem said that the peace process should be further expedited to enable him to firmly deal with extremism.

In their separate messages to President Abdul Kalam and Prime Minister Singh, President Musharraf and Prime Minister Aziz respectively, felicitated them on the occasion of India's Independence Day.

Aug 15

Giving his weekly news briefing, Naeem Khan rejected as 'fabricated and false' a renewed Indian allegation on Pakistan for allowing a terrorism infrastructure to help guerillas to fight the Indian rule in disputed Kashmir.

Aug 18

A two-member bench of Supreme Court of Pakistan dismissed appeals filed by an Indian convict Sarabjit Singh alias Manjit Singh and upheld death sentences awarded to

him in five cases in connection with bomb blasts in various cities of Pakistan.

Aug 20

The Indian government called for immediate release of 450 Indian prisoners languishing in different jails in Pakistan.

Talking to reporters in Kasur, Khurshid Kasuri said that Pakistan wanted durable peace in the region and would be willing to reduce its defence budget if India cut its defence spending.

Aug 23

Talking to *Dawn*, Naeem Khan informed that Pakistan had received and was assessing a request from India for consular access to Sarabjit Singh, sentenced to death for carrying out terrorist acts in Pakistan.

Aug 26

In response to the Indian High Commission's request, Pakistan allowed Indian diplomats to meet the convicted Indian spy, Sarabjit Singh, lodged in Kot Lakhpat jail.

According to the *Press Trust of India* (PTI) Shyam Saran in New Delhi appreciated the 'noticeable progress' in the composite dialogue process between Pakistan and India but warned that to address specific issues, the process would have to be sincerely carried forward.

Aug 30

According to a joint statement issued at the conclusion of talks between the home secretaries of Pakistan and India in New Delhi, both sides agreed to release hundreds of fishermen and other prisoners held in each other's jails to strengthen the peace process.

A two-member delegation of the Indian High Commission visited Sarabjit Singh in Lahore, who was sentenced to death for having carried out terrorist activities in Pakistan.

September 1

During the Foreign Secretaries' level meeting between Pakistan and India, in Islamabad, Foreign Secretary Riaz Mohammad Khan and Shyam Saran agreed to take bilateral ties forward and implement more confidence-building

measures such as opening more bus routes between the two countries.

During a meeting with Shyam Saran in Islamabad, Prime Minister Aziz stressed the need to resolve the core issue of Kashmir and said that progress on other issues would move in tandem with progress on the Kashmir issue.

Sep 2

During a meeting with Shyam Saran in Islamabad, President Musharraf called for progress towards an 'acceptable solution of the Kashmir problem' and said that progress on this issue would facilitate progress on other issues.

Pakistan and India agreed to adopt international standards for calculating transit fee for the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline. Pakistan and India agreed to hold the third round of the composite dialogue on all the other issues between January-July 2006, but technical-level meetings would be concluded by April 2006.

Sep 6

The Foreign Office denied an Indian media report that Pakistan had assured New Delhi that it would not execute Sarabjit Singh, an Indian convicted 14 years ago of spying and of carrying out a series of bomb attacks in Pakistan, saying that 'no such assurances were given to India.'

Sep 7

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Khurshid Kasuri welcomed the landmark meeting between Prime Minister Singh and the APHC leaders in New Delhi, hoping that the event would help the ongoing peace process between Pakistan and India to move forward.

Sep 8

During their talks on the financial, technical security and legal issues of the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project, in Islamabad, Ahmad Waqar and Subhash Chandra Tripathi agreed to finalize a framework accord in two months. The two sides also agreed to adopt international standards for transit fee, security and environmental issues under the Trilateral Framework Agreement and asked Iran to provide

independent certification of its gas reserves allocation for the project.

Sep 9

At the conclusion of the two-day secretary level talks between Pakistan and India on the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project, in Islamabad, the two sides agreed to lay a 56-inch diameter pipeline as the two countries would need a total of about 5.6 BCFD (billion cubic feet per day) of gas by 2015. The two sides also decided to finalize the trilateral framework agreement by the end of December so that Iranian gas could start reaching Pakistan and northern parts of India by early 2010.

Sep 10

The Government of Pakistan released 371 Indian fishermen from Landhi jail following an agreement reached between Pakistan and Indian foreign secretaries in New Delhi last week.

Sep 12

Pakistan and India swapped a total of 583 prisoners under an agreement reached between the two states to bolster the ongoing peace process between the two countries. Pakistan handed over 435 prisoners to India, including 371 fishermen and 64 civilian prisoners, while India released 152 prisoners, including 101 civilian and 52 fishermen.

Talking to newsmen in New Delhi, Prime Minister Singh stated that he continued to trust President Musharraf and believed that he could do ‘business’ with him.

Talking to *Dawn*, Kamal Nath said that his government was willing to lift immediately ‘every single no-tariff barrier’ to ease Pakistani exports to India.

Sep 13

In an interview with the Hindi news channel *Aaj Tak*, Khurshid Kasuri said that Sarabjit Singh, who was sentenced to death, could get mercy from the families of the people killed in the bomb blasts caused by him.

Sep 14

Addressing the 60th session of the UN General Assembly, President Musharraf stated that Pakistan wanted the ongoing

dialogue process with India to be result-oriented and to initiate a new era of peace and cooperation in South Asia. He called on India to reciprocate Pakistan's gesture of peace.

During a meeting with President Bush in New York, Prime Minister Singh stated that he was satisfied with the peace process with Pakistan but believed that Pakistan still controlled 'the flow of terrorists' into Indian-held Kashmir and for 'any realistic progress, the flow of terror from Pakistan should stop.'

Sep 15

The third summit meeting between President Musharraf and Prime Minister Singh concluded in New York with the two sides agreeing to carry forward the peace process.

Federal Minister for Ports and Shipping, Senator Babar Khan Ghauri in Karachi announced the issuance of a license for a ferry service linking Mumbai and Karachi saying that the service would give a boost a trade between the two states.

Sep 16

In an interview with an Indian TV channel, Khurshid Kasuri stated that present atmosphere was congenial for resolution of the Kashmir dispute as a peace process was underway between Pakistan and India.

Sep 19

Khurshid Kasuri and Natwar Singh held a one-on-one meeting in New York on the sidelines of the 60th session of the UN General Assembly.

Sep 24

Officials of the Pakistan Rangers and the Indian Border Security Force held a meeting at Khokhrapar where border security matters, including drug trafficking, illegal border crossing and joint patrolling were discussed.

Sep 27

Pakistani and Indian officials held technical level talks on the operationalization of Lahore-Amritsar and Amritsar-Nankana Sahib bus services in New Delhi and agreed on the details of the services.

Pakistani and Indian aviation officials began talks in Rawalpindi to increase the number of flights between the two states.

Sep 28

At the conclusion of the two-day talks between the officials of Pakistan and India in New Delhi, on the bus services, a joint statement was issued with agreement to commence the Lahore-Amritsar bus service from November 2005.

The two-day aviation talks between Pakistan and India concluded in Rawalpindi with the two sides agreeing to continue the discussions.

In an interview with *Reuters*, Pranab Mukherjee disclosed that India and Pakistan had agreed on troop withdrawal from the Siachen Glacier but the disagreement on the verification of each other's position was delaying the finalization of the deal.

Sep 29

Referring to Pranab Mukherjee's statement about troop withdrawal from the Siachen Glacier, a Foreign Office spokesman stated that there existed some major differences on the modalities of withdrawal and both the countries were engaged in intense negotiations to sort them out.

October 3

During a meeting in Islamabad, Khurshid Kasuri and Indian Minister for External Affairs Kunwar Natwar Singh discussed progress in the second round of the composite dialogue between Pakistan and India and reiterated their desire to take the dialogue process forward.

Addressing a press conference in Islamabad, Indian Foreign Secretary Shyam Saran stressed upon establishing meeting points along the Line of Control (LoC), Promoting cross-border trade and starting additional bus services across the border. However, he ruled out the possibility of any territorial changes to resolve the Kashmir dispute.

Addressing a press conference in Islamabad, Foreign Secretary Riaz Mohammad Khan stated that Pakistan and India were determined to carry the peace process forward and to continue the momentum of the composite dialogue.

Addressing newsmen, Riaz Khan declared that on LoC-based solution to the Kashmir dispute would neither be acceptable to Pakistan nor to the Kashmiris.

An agreement was signed between the officials of Pakistan and India on pre-notification of flight-testing of ballistic missiles and an MoU was signed on establishing communication links between the Pakistan Maritime Security Agency (PMSA) and the Indian Coast Guards (ICG). The documents were signed in Islamabad.

Oct 4

According to a joint statement issued at the conclusion of a meeting between Khurshid Kasuri and Natwar Singh in Islamabad, the two sides reiterated their desire to explore all the possible options for a negotiated settlement of the Kashmir issue in a sincere, purposeful and forward looking manner. They also agreed to consider options for the delimitation of their maritime boundary and to undertake another joint survey of the horizontal section of the boundary in the Sir Creek area.

During a meeting with Natwar Singh in Islamabad, Prime Minister Aziz expressed satisfaction over the ongoing Pakistan-India peace process and underscored the need for an early resolution of the Kashmir dispute 'so that both the countries could go ahead in tandem with bilateral free trade and investment.'

Oct 5

Addressing the members of the FPCCI in Karachi, Natwar Singh called upon the private sectors of Pakistan and India to boost economic cooperation in the fields of agriculture, chemicals, textiles, engineering, hydropower and pharmaceuticals.

Oct 6

Talking to newsmen, Tasnim Aslam clarified that Pakistan had not given up its claim on the Jinnah House in Mumbai and it should be handed over to Pakistan for opening the country's consulate general.

Addressing the UN General Assembly's First Committee on Disarmament, Pakistan's Ambassador to the UN Masood

Khan sought a ‘strategic restraint regime’ so as not to accelerate an arms race with India. He added that there must be restraints both on the demand and supply of conventional weapons in South Asia.

Oct 8

During a telephonic conversation with President Musharraf, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh extended condolences over the loss of lives in Pakistan due to the earthquake and extended his country’s support in rescue and relief work in the earthquake-affected areas.

In an interview with *British Broadcasting Corporation* (BBC), while referring to the cooperation with India for relief work in the earthquake-hit areas of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Prime Minister Aziz expressed the hope that Pakistan and India could coordinate relief work in the affected areas ‘if there was dire need’ to do so.

Oct 11

During a telephonic conversation with Natwar Singh, Khurshid Kasuri lauded Indian efforts for providing relief to the earthquake victims in Pakistan.

Oct 12

It was reported that Indian soldiers crossed the LoC to rebuild Army bunkers destroyed by the earthquake in Azad Kashmir.

Oct 13

The Government of Pakistan decided to import around 50,000 tents from India in order to provide temporary shelter to the earthquake victims in the Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir. Talking to newsmen, Director-General Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR), Major General Shaukat Sultan, while commenting on media reports that Indian soldiers had crossed the LoC to help Pakistani troops in rebuilding Army bunkers, termed the reports as ‘baseless’ and clarified that Pakistan’s Army was fully capable of handling the rescue efforts in the earthquake-hit areas.

An official statement issued by the Indian Army clarified that Indian soldiers had crossed the LoC to help Pakistani soldiers to clear the debris and not to rebuild the bunkers.

Oct 17

In an interview with *Cable News Network* (CNN), Prime Minister Aziz lauded the cooperation of the Indian government for relief efforts in the earthquake-hit areas, and stated that it would help in building ‘confidence’ between the two states.

Addressing newsmen, while commenting on Pakistan’s rejection over Indian’s offer of helicopters for relief operations in Azad Kashmir, Tasnim Aslam clarified that Pakistan could not accept involvement of the Indian military in these relief operations.

Talking to newsmen in New Delhi, Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman Navtej Sarna ruled out the possibility of providing helicopters to Pakistan without the Indian pilots.

Oct 18

Talking to newsmen in Muzaffarabad, President Musharraf offered to open the LoC and called for allowing movement of the Kashmiri people to join aid efforts in Pakistan in the earthquake-hit areas. He also reiterated his gratitude for Prime Minister Singh’s offer of help of Pakistan.

The Government of India welcomed the offer by President Musharraf to open the LoC to facilitate the movement of Kashmiris across the LoC.

Oct 19

The Government of India offered to help Pakistan in repairing telecommunications network in the earthquake-hit areas. In response to the Indian offer, Pakistan expressed its gratitude for the offer, saying that if any specific assistance was required, Pakistan would seek Indian help.

Oct 21

In an interview with the BBC, while referring to Pakistan’s rejection of allowing Indian planes into Azad Kashmir, President Musharraf clarified that there was a big sensitivity about the entry of Indian planes into the strategic limits of Pakistan.

In an interview with the BBC, President Musharraf urged the Indian government to open the LoC and let the Kashmiri people come together to help in reconstruction work.

Oct 22

The Foreign Office formally proposed to India to open give routes along the LoC to facilitate the movement of Kashmiris across the LoC.

Oct 24

Addressing a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in New Delhi, Shyam Saran urged the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to take action against illegal proliferators of nuclear weapons technology such as Pakistan's scientist, Abdul Qadeer Khan.

Oct 25

Addressing newsmen, while commenting on Shyam Saran's call the IAEA to further investigate Abdul Qadeer Khan's role in nuclear proliferation, Tasnim Aslam clarified that Pakistan had fully cooperated with IAEA over the issue of nuclear proliferation and dismantled the nuclear network.

Oct 26

Addressing the SCO meeting, while referring to the Pakistan-India peace process, Prime Minister Aziz stated that confidence-building measures between the two states would facilitate the settlement of the Kashmir issue.

Oct 27

The Government of India announced 25 million dollars aid for Pakistan during the UN donors' conference in Geneva

Oct 28

A six-member Indian team led by the Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Dilip Sinha arrived in Islamabad to hold talks with Pakistan officials on opening of the LoC.

Oct 29

A Foreign Office statement strongly condemned a series of bomb blasts New Delhi and termed it as a 'terrorist attack.' According to a joint statement, issued at the conclusion of talks between the officials of Pakistan and India in Islamabad on opening of the LoC, the two sides agreed to open foot crossings at five points across the LoC.

Oct 30

Talking to newsmen in Muzaffarabad, Prime Minister Aziz declared that Pakistan had decided to set five relief camps

along the LoC to provide assistance to the earthquake victims in the Indian-held Kashmir.

In an interview with *Arab News*, President Musharraf favoured the demilitarization of Kashmir to settle the dispute with India.

In an interview with *Arab News*, while commenting on India on Indian media reports that Pakistan had haggled with India over the issue of opening the LoC, President Musharraf denied the reports and said that Pakistan had haggled only over the issue of Indian military personnel crossing the LoC.

Oct 31

During a telephonic conversation with Prime Minister Singh, President Musharraf extended condolences over the loss of lives in bomb blasts in New Delhi and condemned the act. He offered India the full cooperation of Pakistan in investigating terrorist attacks and also expressed willingness to conduct joint investigations to probe into the Delhi blasts.

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, Tasnim Aslam rejected Indian allegations of cross-border terrorism, saying that there was no evidence to support such allegations.

November 1

Responding to President Musharraf's suggestion for demilitarizing the LoC in order to speed up relief efforts for the earthquake victims, Natwar Singh told reporters in New Delhi that India had to study President Musharraf's comments and the contexts in which they were made, because 'it (demilitarization) cannot be done unilaterally.'

In a telephonic conversation with his Indian counterpart, Khurshid Kasuri expressed 'heartfelt sympathies' and offered condolences over the loss of lives in the Delhi bomb blasts.

Nov 3

The Indian foreign Office denied the claim that the son of the Pakistan high Commission's staff member in New Delhi was abducted and harassed by Indian intelligence agents.

Nov 7

One of the five designated points of the LoC, Rawalakot-Poonch, was opened for the exchange of earthquake relief.

Briefing newsmen, Tasnim Aslam reiterated Pakistan's call to India for free movement of Kashmiris on both sides of the LoC without making the process cumbersome for them in the aftermath of the 8 October earthquake.

Nov 9

The Foreign Office lodged a strong protest over the abduction and abuse of the son of Pakistan High Commission's staff member in New Delhi that and demanded investigation into the incident.

The Government of India denied the claim by the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi that the son of one of its staff members was abducted under bizarre circumstances, and described the entire case as a 'fabrication.'

Nov 12

On the sidelines of the 13th SAARC Summit in Dhaka, Prime Minister Aziz and Prime Minister Singh met and discussed the progress achieved in the ongoing peace process and the opening of crossing points along the LoC to help the divided families to meet each other.

The third point along the LoC was opened for the exchange of relief materials and goods for the earthquake victims.

Nov 13

Talking to reporters in Dhaka, Prime Minister Aziz stated that the ties between Pakistan and India faced a trust deficit and, as far as Pakistan was concerned, the core issue with India was Kashmir.

Talking to reporters in Dhaka, in response to Prime Minister Aziz's statement, Prime Minister Singh agreed that India and Pakistan lacked trust, but claimed that Pakistan had failed to live up to its obligations to end violence in India by militants.

Nov 14

Speaking at her weekly briefing, Tasnim Aslam announced that Pakistan would accept the Indian proposal to open the LoC once a week.

Pakistan and India opened the fourth crossing point at Tattapani-Mendhar, in the territorial limits of Azad Kashmir's southern district of Poonch, to facilitate the relief operations there.

Nov 16

Addressing a press conference in Rawalpindi, President Musharraf described the 8 October earthquake as an opportunity for Pakistan and India to reach out for a solution of the Kashmir dispute.

Talking to *Reuters*, Tasnim Aslam announced the opening of the fifth point along the LoC between Chakothi and the town of Uri for the cross border movement to check on families living in the earthquake-ravaged region.

Nov 18

The Government of India released 25 Pakistani prisoners as a goodwill gesture.

Nov 19

Addressing the international donor's conference in Islamabad, Indian Minister for External Affairs Edappakkath Ahamed announced lifting of a ban on the no-fly zone area near the LoC so that Indian assistance could reach the earthquake-hit people and stressed upon the need for continuing the peace process between India and Pakistan to find a durable solution of the Kashmir issue.

Expressing gratitude to the Indian government for sending a high-level delegation to the donors' conference with relief assistance of 25 million dollars, President Musharraf urged India to step forward and pave the way for resolving the Kashmir dispute, while observing that the 8 October earthquake provided a once in a life-time opportunity to end hostilities between Pakistan and India.

Nov 20

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, while appreciating New Delhi's help to Pakistan in the wake of the earthquake, Prime Minister Aziz called for demilitarization of the LoC and reiterated that the settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute was essential for durable peace in the region. He also suggested that the five points opened along the LoC recently should remain open seven days a week instead of once a week. During a meeting with Edappakkath Ahamed in Islamabad, Khurshid Kasuri clarified that President Musharraf's 'peace

offering' to India at the donors' conference was a sincere call and not a point-scoring gimmick.

Nov 24

According to the *Press Trust India* (PTI), Edapakkath Ahamed alleged that there had been no let-up in the number of militants sneaking into the Indian-held Kashmir from the Pakistan side.

Nov 27

According to the PTI, Indian National Security Adviser Mayankote Kelath Narayanan alleged that Pakistan was involved in the killing of an Indian worker in Afghanistan, after he was taken hostage by the Taliban.

Nov 28

In response to the reports of the Indian media implicating Pakistan in the killing of an Indian national in Afghanistan, Tasnim Aslam firmly stated that there was absolutely no such connection and these allegations 'have no base.'

According to PTI, Indian Defence Minister Pranab Mukherjee denied Mayankote Naryanan's claim that Pakistan was somehow responsible for the killing on an Indian national in Afghanistan and said that New Delhi had, in fact, asked Islamabad for help in the investigation of the incident.

Nov 29

During a ceremony in Kasur, Prime Minister Aziz stated that Pakistan supported demilitarization and self-governance in Kashmir in an effort to end its long-standing dispute with India.

Nov 30

The Government of Pakistan decided to seek setting up of a court of arbitration or appointment of a neutral expert under the aegis of the World bank to stop India from diverting Neelum waters in violation of the Indus Waters Treaty.

December 8

Indian and Pakistani officials held the first round of talks on shipping in Karachi and reached an understanding to amend the existing Shipping protocol of 1975 in order to facilitate sea transportation between the two countries.

Dec 11

The trial bus service between Amristar and Lahore was launched/Pakistan and Indian officials finalized the draft agreement of a revised shipping protocol between the two states, during the concluding session of their three-day talks in Karachi.

Dec 15

Briefing newsmen in Lahore, Minister for Railways Mian Shamim Haider stated that the resumption of the Khokhrapar-Munabao rail service had been delayed until 31 January 2006.

Dec 16

The Pakistan-India Working Group on the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline began its third meeting in New Delhi to evolve a project structure for the implementation and operation of the project. The Pakistan side was led by Federal Secretary for Petroleum and Natural Resources Ahmad Waqar while the Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Subhash Chandra Tripathi represented India at the meeting.

The Indian cabinet approved the launch of the Amritsar-Nankana Sahib bus service which will be fourth bus link between the two countries.

Dec 17

Pakistan and India agreed to begin construction of the proposed Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline by mid-2007 and complete it by 2010. The consensus was reached during the meeting of petroleum secretaries in New Delhi.

Dec 20

Pakistan and Indian experts began their meeting in New Delhi for the joint survey of Sir Creek. The Pakistan side was led by the Surveyor-General of Pakistan, Major General Jamilur Rehman Afridi while the Indian side was led by the Deputy Surveyor-General of Indian, Brigadier Girish Kumar.

Dec 22

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Khurshid Kasuri expressed the hope that the third round of the Pakistan-India dialogue process, starting from January 2006, in New Delhi, would take the process of normalization forward and bring about a breakthrough on the core issue of Kashmir.

Dec 24

In an interview with *New Delhi TV* (NDTV), while referring to the proposed demilitarization of Kashmir by President Musharraf, Mayankote Narayanan ruled out the proposal and claimed that infiltration across the LoC remained a major concern of the Indian government in the Indian-held Kashmir.

Dec 26

The Foreign Office announced that the Foreign Secretary level talks between Pakistan and India would be held in January 2006, marking the beginning of the third round of composite dialogue between the two countries.

Dec 27

Briefing newsmen in New Delhi, Navtej Sarna expressed concern over ‘the spiraling violence’ in Balochistan and the ‘heavy military action,’ and expressed the hope that the issue would be resolved peacefully through discussion. Responding to the Indian statement on the situation in Balochistan, Tasnim Aslam categorically rejected the remarks as ‘unwarranted’ and ‘baseless’ and termed it as interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan.

2006

January 1

Pakistan and India exchanged revised lists of their nuclear facilities and installations under 1998 bilateral agreement on Prohibition of Attack against Each Other’s Nuclear Installations and Facilities.

Jan 2

Addressing newsmen, in response to a statement made by Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman Navtej Sarna over the insurgency in Balochistan, Tasnim Aslam warned India not to issue statements about Pakistan’s internal matters as these would vitiate the ongoing peace process between the two countries.

Jan 3

In an interview with a private TV channel, Prime Minister Aziz expressed disappointment over India's remarks on the Balochistan situation and called upon the country to settle its own conflicts instead of interfering in internal affairs of other countries.

In an interview with a private TV channel, while commenting on Pakistan-India bilateral relations in the context of the Kashmir dispute, Prime Minister Aziz stressed upon adopting a flexible approach for the resolution of the issue.

Jan 5

During a meeting with the visiting All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC) leaders in Islamabad, President expressed the hope that India would respond positively to Pakistan's proposal for demilitarization and self-governance in Kashmir to facilitate the resolution of the Kashmir dispute. Talking to reporters in Islamabad, Aftab Ahmed Sherpao accused India of involvement in the continuing unrest in Balochistan and backing terrorist activities in the province.

Jan 6

At the conclusion of the official talks between Pakistan and India on the Khokhrapar-Munabao rail link, the two sides agreed to revive the train service from 1 February.

Jan 7

In an interview with the *CNN-IBN*, President Musharraf invited Indian Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh to Pakistan to watch a cricket series between Pakistan and India.

Addressing newsmen in New Delhi, while commenting on President Musharraf's reported claim that India was supporting the insurgency in Balochistan, Nevtej Sarna dismissed the allegations and clarified that there was no infiltration along the Line of Control (LoC).

In an interview with *CNN-IBN*, President Musharraf proposed a joint Pakistan-India management of Jammu and Kashmir as a move 'that would reduce the two states' sovereignty over Kashmir and guarantee for self-governance in the disputed territory.'

Jan 13

Addressing newsmen in New Delhi, while referring to President Musharraf's proposal, Indian Army Chief, General Joginder Jaswant Singh ruled out troops' reduction in Kashmir and accused Pakistan of allowing militants to cross the LoC.

Jan 17

The officials of Pakistan and India began two-day Foreign Secretary level talks, initiating the third round of composite dialogue in New Delhi.

Jan 18

According to a joint statement issued at the conclusion of Pakistan-India Foreign Secretary level talks in New Delhi, the two sides reaffirmed their commitment to move the peace process forward in a meaningful way during the third round of the composite dialogue. They also agreed to continue consultations on security concepts and nuclear doctrines to develop confidence-building measures (CBMs) in the nuclear and conventional weapons fields.

Talking to newsmen in Lahore, Federal Minister for Railways, Mian Shamim Haider alleged that India was creating hurdles in the resumption of the Khokhrapar-Munabao rail link.

Jan 19

The First Lahore-Amritsar bus service started between Pakistan and India.

Jan 21

Addressing a press conference at the UN, Prime Minister Aziz urged Pakistan and India to show courage, magnanimity and flexibility to find a lasting solution to the Kashmir dispute. He stressed upon moving forward from confidence-building measures to substantive conflict resolution.

Jan 23

Addressing a press briefing, while commenting on Saudi King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz's statement that Pakistan should support India's bid for observer status in the OIC, Tasnim Aslam declared that granting observer status to non-Muslim states was under consideration.

Jan 24

Addressing a seminar at the Norwegian Nobel Institute in Oslo, President Musharraf urged Pakistan and India to show flexibility to resolve the Kashmir dispute and said that rigidity on stated positions on both sides would never lead to peace in South Asia.

Addressing a seminar in Oslo, President Musharraf rejected the idea of Kashmir's autonomy within the Indian Constitution as it was not acceptable to either Pakistan or the Kashmiris. He rather described his proposal for self-governance and demilitarization of Kashmir as the solution that require a 'minor step back.'

The first bus from Amritsar arrived in Lahore.

Jan 26

Talking to reporters on the sidelines of the World Economic Forum in Davos, President Musharraf stressed upon adopting a step-by-step approach to resolve the Kashmir dispute, that would start with defining Kashmir's borders and end with Pakistan-India joint cross-border administration in the disputed areas. He called on India to join Pakistan in working out a solution that could lead to self-governance and make the LoC irrelevant.

February 1

Addressing a press conference in New Delhi, Prime Minister Singh stated that he wanted to resolve all problems with Pakistan, including the Kashmir issue but in a pragmatic and practical manner.

Feb 2

Addressing newsmen, while welcoming Prime Minister Singh's statement about the resolution of Kashmir dispute, Tasnim Aslam stated that 'it is positive statement and indicates flexibility' on the part of India.

Feb 5

Addressing a public meeting to mark Kashmir Solidarity Day, in Muzaffarabad, President Musharraf called upon the Indian leadership to take advantage of the atmosphere in the wake of the 8 October earthquake and resolve the Kashmir issue in accordance with the wishes of the Kashmiris.

Feb 16

The Government of Pakistan lodged a protest with New Delhi against the violation of Pakistan's airspace by an Indian aircraft and its territorial waters by the Indian Coast Guards patrol craft.

Addressing a joint session of the parliament in New Delhi, President Abdul Kalam stated that India was committed to composite dialogue with Pakistan and urged Islamabad to show the same spirit and check alleged cross-border infiltration.

Feb 17

Addressing a joint press conference in New Delhi Amanullah Khan Jadoon and the Indian Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas, Murli Deora announced their support to the proposed Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project and agreed that 'the project was of vital importance to both countries as it would not only serve the economic interests of the peoples of the three countries but it would also serve to bring them closer together.'

The first Khokhrapar-Munabao train carrying 200 passengers left Karachi for India.

Feb 18

During his meeting with Auditor-General of India Vijayendra Nath Kaul in Islamabad, Prime Minister Aziz said that Pakistan and India needed to demonstrate a stronger will to solve the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir as the resolution of the issue was crucial for sustainable peace in the region.

March 6

Pakistan and India announced the schedule of the third round of composite dialogue between the two states, which included a set of eight meetings from 27 March to 22 July 2006.

Mar 7

Addressing the Indian parliament, Junior Home Minister S. Regupathy informed that India had lodged 'strong protests' with Pakistan over the construction of new fortifications in proximity to their volatile border.

Mar 8

Speaking at a press Conference in New Delhi, Chief Minister Uttar Pradesh, Malayam Singh Yadav blamed Pakistan for the recent bomb blasts in the Hindu holy city of Varansai, saying that terrorists belonging to banned Lashkar-i-Taiba, who carried out the attacks, had been trained across the border. India lodged a protest with Pakistan over the proposed construction of Bhasha Dam in Azad Kashmir which, it said, was part of Indian territory.

Mar 9

In an interview with *CNN*, President Musharraf termed the Kashmir dispute as bilateral issue between Pakistan and India and rejected a trilateral or multilateral way to resolve it.

Mar 14

Addressing to the Indian parliament, Prime Minister Singh maintained that his country would not allow attacks by militants known to have bases in Pakistan to damage the peace process between the two states, while linking the success of talks with Islamabad's commitment to curb cross-border militancy.

Mar 15

Turkmenistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan formally invited India to join the proposed TAP gas pipeline project during a meeting of the steering committee held in Ashkabad.

Tasnin Aslam rejected a statement by the Indian Ministry of External Affairs which claimed that Gilgit-Baltistan 'is an integral part of India' while referring to several UN Security Council resolutions that regard Jammu and Kashmir as disputed territory.

Mar 19

In an interview with *CNN-IBN* (Indian Broadcast News), Indian National Security Adviser Mayankote Kelath Narayanan accused Pakistan of breeding 'a new form of terror' aimed at abetting communal tension within India, while pointing towards Varanasi bomb attacks.

In his interview with *CNN-IBN*, Mayankote Narayanan criticized Islamabad for not being serious about finding a solution to the Kashmir problem and suggested that the LoC could be the basis for a lasting solution of the dispute.

Mar 20

Responding to the statement by Mayankote Narayanan about the LoC as a basis for a permanent solution to the Kashmir dispute, Tasnim Aslam ruled out any solution of the dispute based on the status quo. She rejected his criticism that Pakistan was not serious regarding resolution of the dispute, saying that Islamabad had been making earnest efforts with an out-of-box approach for a final settlement.

Mar 21

Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) and Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) officials held talks in New Delhi covering the issues of human trafficking, drugs and arms smuggling, immigration and criminal syndicates. The Pakistan side was led by Director-General, FIA Tariq Pervez while the Indian side was headed by Director, CBI Vijay Shankar.

Mar 22

According to a joint statement issued at the conclusion of the talks between investigation officials in New Delhi, the two sides decided to set up a Joint Study Group to speed up Intelligence cooperation to jointly fight human trafficking and illegal immigration.

Mar 24

Speaking at the launching ceremony of the Amritsar-Nankana Sahib bus service in Amritsar, Prime Minister Singh offered a treaty of peace, security and friendship to Pakistan but said that linking the Kashmir dispute with the conflict resolution process 'is a mistake.'

Responding to the Indian Prime Minister's offer of a friendship treaty, Tasnim Aslam welcomed the statement but called for bold steps by the leadership of both states to resolve the Kashmir dispute which she termed as 'the heart of conflict, mistrust and hostility.'

The first Amritsar-Nankana Sahib bus link was formally launched.

During a meeting of the Pakistan-India Joint Study Group on Commerce in Islamabad, the commerce secretaries of the two states agreed to identify and remove non-tariff barriers to trade between the two states.

Mar 28

During the commerce secretaries' talks in Islamabad, Pakistan agreed to include 286 Indian products in the positive list for increasing trade between the two states.

Mar 29

A joint statement, issued at the conclusion of Pakistan-India commerce secretaries' talks in Islamabad, declared that satisfactory progress had been made on initiatives taken to promote bilateral trade.

April 17

Pakistan-India talks on Wullar Barrage scheduled for 18-19 April in Islamabad were postponed.

Apr 19

The Government of Pakistan welcomed India's offer to modify the design of Kishanganga hydropower plant project. Talking to reporters in Kolkata, Indian Minister for Defence Pranab Mukherjee said that the peace initiative launched to improve ties with Pakistan and resolve the dispute over Kashmir 'has not failed or lost momentum, 'while observing that 'it is a continuing process which is taking time but we need not be disheartened.

Apr 20

Responding to a reported statement by the Saudi government that Saudi King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud was trying to resolve differences between Pakistan and India, Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman Navtej Sarna, said that 'India and Pakistan are discussing all bilateral issues under the composite dialogue process and there is no scope for mediation by any third party.'

Speaking at a press conference in New Delhi, Indian Army Chief General Joginder Singh rule out any immediate troop withdrawal from the Siachen Glacier as part of ongoing talks between Pakistan and India.

Apr 26

The fourth round of Pakistan-India expert level talks on nuclear CBMs concluded in Islamabad with an optimism that the agreement to reduce risk of nuclear accidents would be

finalized during the next meeting of foreign secretaries scheduled to be held in July in New Delhi.

Pakistan formally allowed duty as tax free import of cement and clinker and India at a substantial subsidy on freight rates through rail, road and sea routes with immediate effect.

Apr 27

The third round of Pakistan-India expert level talks on conventional CBMs in Islamabad concluded with the agreement to finalize 'ground rules' for implementation along the international border. The two sides also decided that no new posts would be developed and no fresh defence work would be carried out along the Line of Control (LoC).

Apr 30

Speaking at the concluding session of the two-day South Asia Free Media Association-South Asia Policy Analysis (SAFMA-SAPANA) South Asian Journalists' Conference in Islamabad, Khurshid Kasuri observed that although there had been a spate of confidence-building measures between Pakistan and India, the process of conflict resolution remained stagnant.

Speaking at a news conference at New Delhi, Indian Foreign Secretary Shyam Saran described the killing of Indian engineer K. Suryanarayan in Afghanistan as 'an act of terror,' and declared that India wanted to work with Pakistan to neutralize the Taliban militants.

May 1

In his meeting with SAFMA delegates in Islamabad, Prime Minister Aziz stated that Pakistan was eager to involve India in the Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) gas pipeline project. He expressed his government's readiness to open up trade links with India, provided efforts were made to resolve the Kashmir dispute.

May 2

The two-day talks on intra-Kashmir trade began in New Delhi between Pakistan and Indian officials.

May 3

Pakistan and India reached an agreement to initiate trade links between the divided parts of Kashmir at the conclusion of the two-day talks on intra-Kashmir trade in New Delhi.

A joint statement, issued at the conclusion of intra-Kashmir trade talks, outlined to moves to facilitate trade and commerce relations across the LoC as part of conference-building measures between Pakistan and India.

Pakistan and India agreed to initiate truck service between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad in July, and to revive Poonch-Rawlakot, bus service from 19 June.

Briefing newsmen in New Delhi, Indian army spokesman colonel Sudhir Kumar Sakhuja informed that Indian military strike force backed by aircraft was practicing lightning attacks to gauge the effectiveness of its battle doctrine of ‘slicing Pakistan in half’ in the event of an actual war.

May 4

An official of the Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR) criticized the statement by Indian army spokesman about the military exercise aimed at dismembering Pakistan as ‘irresponsible’, saying that such statements were ‘a psychological effort to boost the sagging morale of Indian army.’

May 9

Talking to reporters in Jammu, Pranab Mukherjee rejected a call by Pakistan for troops cut in Indian-held Kashmir, while relating such move with the end of militancy in the region.

May 11

Addressing the Indian parliament, Pranab Mukherjee ruled out an immediate withdrawal of troops from Siachen, saying that ‘the November 2003 ceasefire has been largely upheld by both sides.’

May 18

The Indian Prime Minister’s cabinet gave approval to India’s joining the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan (TAP) pipeline project and added that the project’s name would be changed to “Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) natural gas pipeline.’

May 19

During his meeting with opposition leader Maulana Fazlur Rehman in New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh expressed support for Pakistan to have peaceful borders

with all its neighbours and not just India. He stated that India supported ‘a strong, stable and secure Pakistan.’

May 23

The 10th round of talks of Siachen Glacier issue began in New Delhi between Pakistani and Indian officials. Pakistan’s Defence Secretary and Lieutenant General Tariq Wasim Ghori and his Indian Counterpart led their sides respectively.

May 24

The Pakistan-India talks on Siachen Glacier issue concluded without reaching an agreement.

Addressing a press conference after the conclusion of Siachen talks in New Delhi, Pranab Mukherjee admitted that no breakthrough had been achieved during the talks and pointed out that the mapping of bases and the frontline in the region was the main obstacle in reaching an agreement on Siachen.

May 25

Briefing reporters in New Delhi, Prime Minister Singh stated that he was waiting for a response from Pakistan to some peace proposals, while commenting that a treaty of peace, security and friendship was key to peaceful relations between the two states.

Talking to a private TV channel, Tasnim Aslam welcomed a statement by the Indian Prime Minister asking the Indian troops not to violate human rights in Indian-held Kashmir, as ‘positive and forward looking.’

May 26

At the conclusion of the two-day talks on Sir Creek, in New Delhi, Pakistan and India agreed to conduct a joint survey of the Sir Creek region.

The Foreign Office confirmed receiving some peace proposals from India and welcomed the Indian Prime Minister’s statement about his commitment to settle all bilateral disputes with Pakistan, including Kashmir.

Pakistan released 71 Indian fishermen as a goodwill gesture.

May 27

Talking to reporters in Mumbai, Indian Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas, Murli Deora expressed India’s

keenness to join the TAP gas pipeline project in the wake of uncertainty over the IPI gas pipeline project.

May 29

Speaking at a press conference in Islamabad, Indian Home Secretary, Vinod Kumar Duggal called for increased people-to-people contact and cooperation in socio-economic fields between Pakistan and India.

May 30

Interior Secretary, Syed Kamal Shah and Vinod Kumar Duggal, began the two-day talks on terrorism and drug trafficking in Islamabad.

During secretary level talks in Islamabad, Pakistan and India exchanged the lists of people wanted for their involvement in different crimes. The issue of signing an extradition treaty was also discussed during the talks.

May 31

On the conclusion of the two-day secretary level talks on terrorism and drug trafficking, a joint statement was issued expressing resolve to joint fight terrorism, curb human smuggling and illegal immigration and control counterfeit currency. The two sides agreed to release more civilian prisoners in future.

June 2

According to a joint statement issued at the conclusion of two-day talks on promotion of friendly exchanges under the third round of composite dialogue in New Delhi, Pakistan and India agreed to enhance the number of religious pilgrims on both sides and to promote exchanges in the field of educations, media, youth and sports.

Jun 6

Addressing her weekly news briefings, Tasnim Aslam expressed disappointment at the slow pace of Pakistan-India composite dialogue process and underlined the need for the two countries to ‘move beyond the confidence building to dispute resolution.’

Jun 12

Responding to the former Indian Minister for External Affairs, Yashwant Sinha’s assertion that there was no

documentary evidence to prove that India had recognized Jammu and Kashmir dispute as the core issue between Pakistan and India, Tasnim Aslam emphatically declared that Pakistan considered Kashmir dispute as ‘the core issue’ between Pakistan and India and it had been acknowledged in the Simla and Tashkent agreements.

Jun 15

The Government of India raised the issue of reported demolition of Karishna Mandir, a temple in Lahore, with Pakistan government.

Rejecting the media reports about the demolition of the Krishna Mandir in Lahore as “incorrect and baseless,” the Foreign Office clarified that the Mandir was fully intact and was under the protection of the Evacuee Trust Property Board (ETPB) of Pakistan.

Jun 18

In an interview with *China Daily*, President Musharraf reiterated Islamabad’s commitment to take forward the Pakistan-India peace process in a meaningful way, and added that the ongoing ‘composite dialogue needed to be focused on resolving the core issue of Kashmir.’

Jun 19

The two-day meeting of the Pakistan-India Joint Commission on health, IT and communications, commenced in New Delhi. During the meeting of Pakistan-India Joint commission on health, IT and communications, the two sides discussed joint steps to control bird flu and polio as they sought to cooperate in tackling regional health problems.

Jun 22

The two-day secretary level talks between Pakistan and India on Wullar Barrage commenced in Islamabad.

Jun 23

The secretary level talks on Wullar Barrage, failed to reach an understanding over interpretation of certain provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty on Indian plans to construct Wullar Barrage in Indian-held Kashmir but the officials agreed to continue discussion in the next round of the composite dialogue.

Jun 24

On New Delhi's rejection of all references made to Jammu and Kashmir at the recent OIC Foreign Ministers' Meeting, in Baku, Tasnim Aslam at her weekly news briefing, reiterated that 'Jammu and Kashmir is a recognized dispute and its is on the UN Security Council's agenda,' while adding that 'no other country except India regards Kashmir as an integral part of India.'

Jun 25

In an interview with *Cable News Network-Indian Broadcast News (CNN-IBN)*, Pranab Mukherjee rejected a call by Pakistan for troop cuts in Kashmir to push forward the peace process, citing a recent 'spiral of violence in the region' as a reason.

Jun 26

At the 98th annual meeting of the Pakistan-India Permanent Commission on Indus Waters (PCIW) in Lahore, Pakistan's Commissioner on Indus Wasters, Syed Jamaat Ali Shah and his Indian counterpart Stish Chandra Gupta discussed and finalized all the five agenda items of the meeting.

Jun 29

Talking to a delegation of British Parliamentarians in Islamabad, Prime Minister Aziz stated that Pakistan was committed to normalizing relations with India through the ongoing composite dialogue process, while adding that 'proposals for demilitarization and self-governance could form the basis for a settlement of the Kashmir issue.'

Jun 30

Pakistan and India swapped 57 civilian prisoners at the Wagah border.

Pakistan relaxed visa policy for Indian citizens offering them a maximum two-year staying facility.

July 3

Addressing the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, and the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Prime Minister Aziz said that the stage had now come for Pakistan and India to move towards dispute resolution, and called for a

just settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute to ensure durable peace and security in South Asia.

Jul 7

The Government of Pakistan dismissed the allegations leveled by India of not granting it most favoured nation (MFN) status under the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) agreement, saying that the issue had nothing to do with the regional agreement.

Jul 10

Briefing newsmen, Tasnim Aslam rejected media reports that Pakistan was seeking a change in the format or subjects of the Pakistan-India composite dialogue.

Jul 11

Pakistan strongly condemned the series of bomb blasts on commuter trains in Mumbai as a ‘despicable act of terrorism.’ In an interview with *Reuters*, Khurshid Kasuri condemned the Mumbai blasts as ‘absolutely horrendous’ but added that the incident showed that Pakistan and India needed to resolve disputes that could be exploited by extremists.

Pakistan’s High Commissioner to India, Aziz Ahmad Khan and Indian foreign Secretary, Shyam Saran signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) on setting out modalities for the release of 25 million dollars pledged by India as grant in assistance to Pakistan for the earthquake victims.

Jul 12

The Indian government said that the Mumbai bombings were meant to derail the peace process with Pakistan but the process would continue.

The Indian government asked Pakistan to reject Khurshid Kasuri’s alleged statement that terrorist attacks like the ones in Mumbai were happening because of the slow pace of talks on the Kashmir dispute.

In response to Indian allegations, the Foreign Office clarified the reported remarks made by Khurshid Kasuri during the interview with *Reuters*, saying that no link was drawn between the bomb blasts in Mumbai and the Kashmir dispute anywhere in his interview.

Addressing a gathering at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, Khurshid Kasuri expressed agreement on a conditional nuclear freeze by Pakistan, saying that 'if India agrees, we are also prepared to go for a mutual reduction' in nuclear weapons.

Jul 13

In an interview with the *New Delhi Television* (NDTV), Tasnim Aslam said that if New Delhi had any 'so-called evidence' about Pakistan's culpability in the Mumbai bomb blasts, it should share that 'to see if Islamabad acts on that or not.'

Talking to *Reuters*, Tasnim Aslam rejected Indian accusations that an infrastructure of terrorism' existed on Pakistan's soil; however, she declared that Pakistan was ready to help India in its investigations into the Mumbai bomb blasts.

Talking to Pakistani journalists in Washington, Khurshid Kasuri rejected the impression that Pakistan was somehow responsible for the bomb blasts in Mumbai, saying that the perpetrators of the blasts wanted to derail the peace process between Pakistan and India.

Jul 14

During his visit to the blasts' sites in Mumbai, Indian Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh accused unnamed elements in Pakistan for playing a role in the train blasts in Mumbai. He declared that the peace process would remain frozen 'till Islamabad starts acting on its assurances to crack down on the terrorist elements on its soil.'

Tasnim Aslam rejected the Indian charges of a 'Pakistani hand' in the Mumbai bombings as 'unsubstantiated.' However, she understood the need for Pakistan and India to carry forward the peace process.

Jul 15

Addressing a press conference in New Delhi, Shyam Saran stated that 'it is becoming difficult' for India to take forward the peace process in view of the terror attacks in Mumbai.

The Foreign Office clarified that the reported arrest of two Pakistani nationals in Nepal was in connection with an old

case and had no links with the Mumbai blasts as alleged in media reports.

Talking to reporters in Srinagar, Indian army chief S.S. Dhillon claimed that cross-border infiltration from the Pakistan side had risen slightly but showed no drastic increase.

Jul 16

Talking to reporters on board on his way to St. Petersburg, Prime Minister Singh urged Pakistan to prevent militants from launching attacks across the border, emphasizing that there had to be a firm commitment that Pakistan's territory was not used to support terrorist acts directed against India.

New Delhi formally conveyed to Islamabad its decision to call off the talks between the foreign secretaries of the two countries scheduled to be held on 21 July.

Talking to reporters in Kolkata, Indian Minister for Defence, Pranab Mukherjee said that the continued cross-border infiltration from Pakistan was a good reason not to consider withdrawing troops from Kashmir, even for the time being.

Jul 17

Addressing a press conference in Islamabad, Foreign Secretary, Riaz Muhammad Khan termed India's decision to indefinitely postpone peace talks as a 'negative development' and called for early resumption of the peace process.

Jul 18

Talking to reporters on his way back to India from ST. Petersburg, Prime Minister Singh stated that 'India would have to review its relations with Pakistan after last week's bomb blasts in Mumbai, however; he emphasized that Pakistan and India needed to live in peace.

Addressing the National Security Council meeting in Islamabad, President Musharraf cautioned that the stalling of the peace process between Pakistan and India would be unfortunate and doing so because of terrorist attacks would be tantamount to playing into the hands of the terrorists.

Jul 19

Border security officials of Pakistan and India held a meeting at Wagah and discussed ways to increase border security and combat smuggling.

Jul 20

In his televised address to the nation, President Musharraf urged India to avoid 'blame game' over the Mumbai blasts. He held out an assurance that Pakistan would extend the fullest cooperation if any information about the elements involved in the terrorist acts was shared with Islamabad.

Jul 21

Briefing newsmen in New Delhi, a spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs stated that India did not view President Musharraf's offer to help in investigations into the Mumbai blasts as 'helpful'. He urged Pakistan to show 'sincerity' in dealing with terrorism by arresting and deporting some of the men wanted by India in terrorism-related activities in the country.

The Foreign Office rejected the remarks made by a spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs in President Musharraf's offer to help in investigation into the Mumbai blasts, calling them a 'rehash of baseless allegation.'

Jul 22

In an interview with *CNN-IBN* (India Broadcasting Network) Khurshid Kasurii revealed that New Delhi had given Pakistan written proposals on Kashmir just before the Mumbai blasts. The proposals were in advance' and 'a step forward' in the agreed process of exploring options for a settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

Jul 23

Talking to *Dawn*, Khurshid Kasuri expressed the hope that the Pakistan-India composite dialogue would soon be back on track, emphasizing that it was in the interest of both the countries as well as the region to continue with the peace process.

Jul 24

Briefing newsmen in Islamabad, Tasnim Aslam cautioned New Delhi against any hot pursuit inside Pakistan or in Azad Kashmir and stated that the only option India and Pakistan had was to pursue the peace process.

Jul 28

In a written request to the Indian state of West Bengal, the Pakistan embassy in New Delhi sought help to revamp the system of madrasahs in Pakistan as the madrasahs in West Bengal were known for teaching religious tolerance and had implemented successful reform programmes.

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, Director-General Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR) Major General Shaukat Sultan dismissed the Indian claim of killing a serving major of the Pakistan Army in Indian-held Kashmir and termed it a 'fabricated and false' story. He said that the officer in question was alive and in Pakistan.

Jul 29

The Indian government retracted its army's claim that Indian soldiers had killed a Pakistani military officer in its zone in Kashmir.

Jul 30

In an interview with *Reuters*, Pranab Mukherjee stated that India remained committed to making peace with Pakistan but the effort would be fruitless if it could not put a curb on cross-border infiltrations.

Jul 31

On the sidelines of the SAARC Standing Committee meeting in Dhaka, the foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India held a meeting and stressed upon the need for continuing peace process that began in 2004.

August 1

At the informal session of the SAARC Council of Ministers (CoM) meeting in Dhaka, Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, Edappakath Ahmad accused Pakistan of jeopardizing SAFTA and solicited the view of all SAARC member countries on the matter.

Talking to reporters on the sidelines of the SAARC CoM meeting in Dhaka, Pakistan's Foreign Secretary, Riaz Mohammad Khan urged India to resolve the long-standing dispute over Kashmir, saying that the 'resolution of problems is one of the best confidence-building measures too.'

Aug 2

At the conclusion of the CoM meeting in Dhaka, Khurshid Kasuri, urging the resumption of Pakistan-India peace process, said that Pakistan had a very positive attitude towards the peace talks with India.'

Aug 5

Talking to *Dawn*, Tasnim Aslam confirmed that the Indian visa counselor at the Islamabad mission, Deepak Kaul, has been declared persona non grata and he was 'caught red-handed indulging in activities that are not comfortable with the status as a diplomat,' and that the Indian High Commission had been asked to 'withdraw him by next week.' The Government of India declared the political counselor in the High Commission of Pakistan in New Delhi, Syed Muhammad Rafique Ahmed, as persona non grata and asked him to leave India by 7 August.

Aug 7

In her response the expulsion of the Pakistani diplomat from New Delhi, Tasnim Aslam said that 'in our view, the expulsion should make no difference to the peace process' and 'various processes that were underway between the two countries would continue and nothing would be frozen.'

Aug 8

The Indian government lodged a protest with Pakistan over the construction of new bunkers, pill boxes, posts, and observations towers in close proximity to the Line of Control (LoC).

Aug 10

Addressing the Rajya Sabha, Edappakkath Ahmed said that Pakistan had rejected India's proposals for bus links between Jammu and Sialkot, and Kargil and Skardu.

Dismissing media reports that the ceasefire on the LoC and other Kashmir-related confidence-building measures were under threat. Khurshid Kasuri told newsmen, after his meeting with Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan, Shiv Shankar Menon in Islamabad, that "the Government of Pakistan would like to carry this peace process forward' and

observed that there was ‘a large peace constituency in both the countries enjoying bipartisan political support’.

Dispelling the impression that there was a breakdown in Pakistan-India talks, Shankar Menon told newsmen in Islamabad that ‘we both have leadership that sincerely wants the peace process to succeed.’

Aug 12

Talking to reporters in Panaji, President of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) Rajnath Singh urged the Indian government to ‘attack Pakistan and Bangladesh’ to dismantle alleged terrorist camps.

The Indian government suspended the operation of Thar Express, stranding around 364 Indian and 2,000 Pakistani passengers in Karachi and Jodhpur respectively, after the second rail link connecting the two countries was severed by floods.

Aug 28

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Prime Minister Singh said that he was prepared to meet President Musharraf on the sidelines of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit to be held in Havana in September.

Responding to a question at a news briefing in New Delhi, an Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman described the killing of the former provincial governor, chief minister of Balochistan, and president of the Jamhoori Watan Party (JWP) Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti as ‘unfortunate’ and said that ‘military force can never solve political problems.’

In reaction to the Indian government’s statement regarding the situation in Balochistan, Tasnin Aslam said that ‘the statement is not only against the well-established norms of interstate relations but also a blatant interference in the internal affairs of a neighbouring country.’ She added that ‘India should focus on putting its own house in order rather than commenting on the internal affairs of other countries.’

Pakistan lodged a formal protest with India over the Indian violation of the ceasefire on the LoC in which innocent civilians were fired upon.

September 2

Speaking at a press conference in Colombo, a spokesperson for the Indian High Commissioner in Sri Lanka rejected the allegation by the outgoing Pakistan's High Commissioner to Sri Lanka, Bashir Wali Mohmand, that Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) was responsible for the last month's attempt on his life, terming it as 'absurd' and 'preposterous.'

Sep 4

Speaking at a press briefing, Tasnim Aslam rejected Indian allegation against Pakistan about cross-border activities as false.'

Speaking at a press briefing, Tasnim Aslam accused India of trying to destabilize Pakistan through sabotage activities, and of using Afghanistan's territory for such a purpose.

Sep 8

Briefing reporters in New Delhi, Shyam Saran hinted at the possibility of resumption of India-Pakistan peace talks in the wake of the meeting between President Musharraf and Prime Minister Singh in Havana on sidelines of NAM summit. He, however, added that it would be difficult to ensure the success of dialogue process, unless the issue of terrorism was dealt in a 'substantive way.'

Sep 9

Pakistan and Indian officials held a flag meeting on the Indian side of the LoC to discuss resumption of people's movement through Tatta Pani-Mendhar, one of the five crossing points opened last November, but failed to fix a date in this regard. The crossing point was closed one and a half month ago by Indian officials due to damage of two bridges there.

Sep 12

Addressing a conference on Kashmir at the European Parliament in Brussels, President Musharraf urged India to make early concessions in order to resolve the Kashmir dispute, saying that Pakistan would not move away from its stance until India did the same.

Talking to newsmen on board, Prime Minister Singh stated that 'trust deficit with Pakistan was hampering bilateral peace talks'. He called on President Musharraf to work together

with him to defeat terrorism which constituted a threat to both the countries.

Sep 16

On the sidelines of the NAM summit in Havana, President Musharraf and Prime Minister Singh held a meeting and agreed to revive the stalled peace dialogue between Pakistan and India.

Sep 17

Talking to journalists in Havana, Shiv Shankar Menon welcomed the agreement to establish an anti-terror mechanism between Pakistan and India, while clarifying that India had never accused Pakistan of involvement in the Mumbai blasts.

Sep 24

According to sources in Indian Prime Minister's office, Prime Minister Singh had not handed over any 'paper or non-paper' to President Musharraf on the resolution of the Kashmir dispute, as claimed by some media reports.

Sep 29

Pakistan announced the appointment of Shahid Malik as the new High Commissioner of Pakistan to India.

Sep 30

Addressing a news conference in Mumbai, A.N. Roy accused Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) of masterminding the 11 July bomb blasts in Mumbai, saying that the blasts had been carried out by a group of Pakistani nationalists using RDX in a well-planned operation.

In a strong reaction to Indian allegations about Pakistan's involvement in the Mumbai blasts, Tasnim Aslam rejected the accusation as 'highly irresponsible' as 'repetition of baseless allegations', adding that despite Pakistan's offer of help, no evidence or information of leads were shared by the Indian side.

October 1

Talking to *Dawn*, Tasnim Aslam stated that Pakistan had not received any formal verbal or written communication with evidence from the Indian side, through any channel, regarding Pakistan's involvement in the 11 July Mumbai blasts.

Oct 2

Talking to newsmen, Tasnim Aslam stated that the latest Indian charges leveled against Pakistan regarding its alleged involvement in the Mumbai blasts, like the earlier accusations, were propaganda and not based on facts. She also observed that such allegations were yet another effort 'to externalize the internal malaise'.

According to *The Times of India*, Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) President Rajnath Singh called upon the Indian government to snap ties with Pakistan and impose economic sanctions on the country 'as long as it does not stop aiding terrorist outfits in India.'

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Prime Minister Aziz rejected Indian allegations of ISI's involvement in the Mumbai blasts and said that so far Pakistan had not received any evidence to support this allegation.

Oct 3

In an interview with a local Indian television channel, Indian National Security Advisor Mayankote Kelath Narayanan said that, under the joint anti-terrorism mechanism agreed between President Musharraf and Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in Havana, India expected the kind of help from Pakistan which it provided to the British government to foil the London hijack plan.

The BJP accused Pakistan of wiping out the essence of all the agreements with India, from Simla to Havana, by negating the Indian demand of handing over the Mumbai train blast suspects.

Oct 9

The Indian government appointed Satyabrata Pal as its new High Commissioner to Pakistan.

Oct 10

Addressing a joint press conference with British Prime Minister Tony Blair in London, Prime Minister Singh reiterated that New Delhi would provide Islamabad with evidence of Pakistan's alleged involvement in the Mumbai train bomb blasts.

According to the *United News of India* (UNI), activists of the right-wing party Shive Sena burnt the Hindi version of President Musharraf's memoirs titled *Agneepath*, in New Delhi and blocked the highway, forcing the Lahore-Delhi bus to be diverted.

Talking to reporters in Wah Cantt, NWFP, Aftab Ahmad Sherpao, while terming the Indian government's allegation as 'baseless', stated that New Delhi had been unable to prove its allegations about Pakistan's involvement in the Mumbai train bomb blasts. He suspected that some of India's internal elements were involved in those acts.

Oct 13

The Times of India quoted Prime Minister Singh as stating that India was ready to discuss all issues, including Jammu and Kashmir with Pakistan, but 'not publicly.' He further said that there would be no talks on 'altering the disputed state's borders.'

Oct 14

In an interview with a private television channel, Tasnim Aslam observed that Pakistan and India had reversed the course of their relationship since they started the dialogue process and that their bilateral relations were improving gradually.

According to the Press Trust of India (PTI), Prime Minister Singh stated that New Delhi would test Pakistan's help against terrorism only after giving Islamabad 'credible evidence' of elements from across the border, allegedly involved in the Mumbai train blasts in July.

Oct 17

The foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India announced the holding of a two-day review meeting of the third round of the composite dialogue on 14-15 November.

Oct 18

Addressing a gathering of senior military commanders in New Delhi, Prime Minister Singh said that unless the Government of Pakistan clearly deals with the issue of terrorism, it would be difficult for any democratic

government in India to continue with addressing all outstanding issues with Pakistan.

Addressing the gathering of senior military commanders, Indian Minister for Defence Pranab Mukherjee observed that Pakistan's deteriorating internal situation was threatening regional peace.

Oct 19

In response to Indian leaders' remarks, made during the meeting of senior Indian military commanders, Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting Mohammad Ali Durrani termed the remarks as 'interference in Pakistan's internal affairs' and 'violation of diplomatic norms.' He also advised Indian leaders to avoid making statements that could spoil the atmosphere between Pakistan and India.

Oct 20

According to PTI, Prime Minister Singh accepted the invitation extended by President Musharraf to visit Pakistan.

Oct 21

The Foreign Office lodged a strong protest with the Indian government over illegal detention and manhandling of its High Commission's driver, Mohammad Farooq, in New Delhi by the Indian security personnel.

Oct 22

In response to the Indian government's charges against the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) over its involvement in the Mumbai train blasts a top security official, in an interview with *Cable News Network-Indian Broadcast Network* (CNN-IBN), stated that India had good but 'not clinching evidence' against ISI for its role in the Mumbai train blasts.

Oct 23

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Pranab Mukherjee accused ISI of trying to infiltrate and subvert the Indian armed forces. He also said that Islamabad had launched a massive operation to weed out those who had become spies.

Oct 24

The Indian government declared Mohammad Farooq as *persona non grata*.

According to sources, senior government officials ‘rejected Pranab Mukherjee’s charges of ISI infiltrating and vulnerability of the Indian armed forces that seem so fearful of the ISI.’

Oct 27

Talking to *Dawn*, Khurshid Kasuri welcomed the appointment of Pranab Mukherjee as Indian Minister for External Affairs and said that he looked forward to interacting with his new counterpart.

Oct 29

In a felicitation message sent to Pranab Mukherjee on his appointment, Khurshid Kasuri expressed the hope that, under his sagacious stewardship, the ongoing peace process would move forward.

In an interview with PTI, Khurshid Kasuri stated that Pakistan and India were close to reaching an agreement to resolve the Siachen issue.

November 3

Pakistan notified 302 more items for trading with India, making the total number of items in the positive list to 1,075.

Nov 11

In an interview with CNN-IBN, Pranab Mukherjee stated that ‘India was in no hurry to share any information with Pakistan on the ISI links to the bomb blasts in Mumbai,’ adding that Islamabad should stick to its commitment not to allow any anti-India operation from its soil.

Nov 13

A nine-member delegation, headed by Riaz Khokhar, reached New Delhi to review the outcome of the third round of composite dialogue.

Nov 14

The Pakistan-India foreign secretary-level talks revived in New Delhi with Riaz Khokhar and Indian Foreign Secretary Shiv Shankar Menon discussing key issues between the two states, including the Kashmir dispute.

Nov 16

Talking to Reuters in Brussels, the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, General Ehsanul Haq called on India to

move towards the resolution of the Siachen issue, saying that the ‘Indians were in adverse occupation of the area.’

Nov 17

Talking to *Hindustan Times*, Pranab Mukherjee commented that if Pakistan and India showed willingness, the Siachen issue could be resolved in a few hours. He added that India had ‘reasonably strong evidence’ of Pakistan agencies’ involvement in terrorism in the country, saying that no country supporting terrorism would ever confess to this.

Nov 21

Talking to reporters in Karachi, President Musharraf expressed keen interest in holding a substantive meeting with the Indian Prime Minister and said that the relationship between the two states should grow on the principle of simultaneous confidence building and conflict resolution.

Nov 25

Talking to newsmen on his arrival at Indira Gandhi International Airport, Khurshid Kasuri who began a four-day private visit to India, clarified that Pakistan’s position on the resolution of the Siachen issue was cognizant of the fact that political will was needed in order to reach a final settlement.

Nov 26

Talking to reporters following his meeting with BJP leader Yashwant Sinha in New Delhi, Khurshid Kasuri stated that Pakistan was eagerly awaiting a visit by the Indian Prime Minister which could provide an opportunity to move towards the resolution of key issues between the two neighbours.

Talking to *New Delhi Television* (NDTV), Pranab Mukherjee dismissed any reservations on the part of the Indian government in case China offered civilian nuclear technology to Pakistan.

Nov 27

Addressing her weekly press briefing, Tasnim Aslam stated that Pakistan was awaiting a response from India for suggestions made by Pakistan for an agreement on the Siachen issue.

During an informal meeting in New Delhi, Khurshid Kasuri and Pranab Mukherjee decided to hold the foreign minister

level review meeting of the third round of composite dialogue in Islamabad in January 2007.

Nov 30

Tasnim Aslam rejected the claim by Mayankote Narayanan about Pakistan based terrorists' involvement in the Mumbai blasts, terming it as 'unfortunate' despite an earlier assurance held out by the Indian side that it would not accuse Pakistan without any evidence.

December 4

In an interview with NDTV, President Musharraf, while rejecting the independence option for the Kashmiris, stated that both Pakistan and India would have to make compromises and be prepared to give up the position they had held on Kashmir for almost six decades.

Dec 5

According to PTI, Indian Junior Foreign Minister Anand Sharma, in response to President Musharraf's Kashmir proposals, reiterated the Indian position on Kashmir that Pakistan and India 'cannot redraw the map but can make borders irrelevant.'

In an interview with NDTV, President Musharraf reiterated his willingness to withdraw the Kashmir dispute from the UN Security Council if talks with India over the dispute show tangible progress.

Dec 6

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, Tasnim Aslam stated that Pakistan's stand on Kashmir remained unchanged and clarified that in his interview with NDTV, President Musharraf had only reiterated that 'in step with India, Pakistan is willing to be flexible in pursuit of an acceptable and negotiated settlement' of the Kashmir dispute.

Dec 13

Addressing the Rajya Sabha, Pranab Mukherjee stated that Pakistan had illegally ceded 5,180 square kilometers of Indian territory to China under the Sino-Pakistan Boundary Agreement of 1963.

Dec 14

Addressing the Lok Sabha, Pranab Mukharjee stated that India had to be prepared for a give and take in border talks with Pakistan and China and should be prepared to shun rigid claims of national sovereignty if the talks were to be meaningful.

Dec 16

Addressing newsmen in New Delhi, Prime Minister Singh stated that India welcomed all new ideas that could help resolve the Kashmir dispute.

2007

January 3

Officials of Pakistan and India exchanged lists of nuclear installations and facilities. The lists were exchanged in New Delhi under the 1988 Agreement on the Prohibition of Attack against Nuclear Installations and Facilities.

Jan 8

Addressing a gathering at the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh expressed his wish to leave a legacy of friendly ties among South Asian countries so that there would be a free flow of people across borders and reiterated his quest to conclude a treaty of friendship with Pakistan.

In response to the Indian Prime Minister's statement regarding a friendship treaty with Islamabad, Tasnim Aslam said that it was important that the two countries first resolve the long-standing disputes between them.

Jan 13

Indian Minister for External Affairs Pranab Mukherjee arrived in Islamabad on a two-day official visit to Pakistan.

Jan 24

Talking to Russian journalists in New Delhi, Prime Minister Singh observed that despite threats of terror attacks from across the border, talks between Pakistan and India were progressing 'in the right direction.'

Jan 25

In an official message to Indian President Avul Pakir Jainulabdin Abdul Kalam, President Musharraf extended felicitations on the Republic Day of India falling on 26 January.

An Indian Army spokesman in Indian-held Kashmir, G.D. Goswami, claimed that Indian and Pakistani troops traded fire along the LoC after Indian troops had foiled an infiltration attempt by militants from the Pakistan side of the border.

Jan 26

In a statement issued by the Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR), a Pakistan Army spokesman rejected the Indian Army's claim of an exchange of fire between the two armies along the LoC and described it as a 'fabricated story.'

February 2

Addressing a press conference in Islamabad, President Musharraf stated that confidence-building measures (CBMs) between Pakistan and India were moving in the right direction to secure a 'diplomatic solution' of the Kashmir problem.

Feb 5

Addressing a joint session of the AJK Legislative Assembly and the AJK Council held in Muzaffarabad, Prime Minister Aziz asked India to show flexibility and to respond to 'positive proposals' placed by President Musharraf on Kashmir in order to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the dispute acceptable to all Kashmiris.

Feb 6

Pakistan and India announced to holding of the first meeting of the Joint Anti-terrorism Mechanism on 6-7 March in Islamabad.

At her weekly press briefing, Tasnim Aslam expressed concern over custodial killings and disappearances in Kashmir and urged the Indian government to implement the pledge of 'zero tolerance' towards human rights violations in Kashmir, made by Prime Minister Singh.

Feb 9

The Indian authorities set free 13 Pakistanis who crossed the border by mistake from the Kasur area, while hunting.

Feb 12

The World Bank appointed neutral expert on the Baglihar hydropower project, Raymond Lafitte, in his verdict on the issue upheld three of the four objections raised by Pakistan and asked New Delhi to accept them as a moral obligation.

Speaking at a press conference in Islamabad, Federal Minister for Water and Power Liaquat Ali Jatoi termed the World Bank's verdict on the Baglihar hydropower project as a 'great victory' for Pakistan and said that now it was the normal, legal and political obligation of India to accept the decision.

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Indian Minister for Water Resources Saifuddin Soz welcomed the verdict of the World Bank appointed neutral expert on the Baglihar hydropower project. He said that the changes prescribed were marginal and the dam structure would remain the same.

Briefing newsmen, Tasnim Aslam said that free trade or complete normalization of relations between Pakistan and India would depend on the progress made towards the resolution of the core dispute between them.

Feb 19

Two bombs exploded in Samjhota Express heading towards Attari from New Delhi. Sixty-eight passengers were killed and 13 were injured in the incident.

President Musharraf described the bomb blasts in Samjhota Express as a 'heinous crime' and stated that no elements opposed to the Pakistan-Indian peace process would be allowed to sabotage the dialogue process.

During a telephone conversation with Prime Minister Singh, Prime Minister Aziz condemned the Samjhota Express incident and vowed not to allow the terrorists to derail the peace process.

The Foreign Office strongly condemned the bomb blasts in Samjhota Express and declared that Islamabad would remain committed to the ongoing peace process with New Delhi.

According to a statement, Prime Minister Singh expressed India's abhorrence for the terrorist act and reaffirmed its

commitment to do everything possible to ensure that its perpetrators were punished.

Speaking at a press conference in Islamabad, Sheik Rashid strongly condemned the bomb blasts in Samjhota Express and declared that the Samjhota and Thar Express trains would run according to their schedules despite the incident.

Feb 20

Khurshid Kasuri arrived in New Delhi for the Pakistan-India foreign minister level talks.

Feb 21

India rejected the Pakistan National Assembly's demand for a joint investigation into the bomb explosions in Samjhota Express.

Pakistan and India signed an agreement on 'reducing the risk from accidents relating to nuclear weapons'. Khurshid Kasuri and Pranab Mukherjee witnessed the signing of the agreement in New Delhi.

Speaking at a joint press conference with Khurshid Kasuri, Pranab Mukherjee said that the Samjhota Express incident would be probed according to the 'law of the land' and the findings would be shared with Islamabad when the officials of the Joint Anti-Terrorism Mechanism would meet in Islamabad on 6 March.

Feb 23

At the fourth meeting of the Pakistan-India Joint Working Group on the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project, it was decided that Pakistan and India would get an equal share from the 2.1 billion cubic feet (BCF) of gas which Iran would provide on a daily basis in the first phase of the project beginning in 2010-11.

Feb 27

Talking to *Dawn*, while responding to a reported statement by the Commerce Secretary of Pakistan that India has decided to withdraw tariff concessions for Pakistan under the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA), Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan, Satyabrata Pal denied any unilateral decision by India to withdraw tariff concessions for Pakistan under SAFTA.

March 1

According to the *Press Trust of India* (PTI), Pranab Mukherjee alleged that the Indian prisoners released by Pakistan had been mistreated in Pakistani jail.

Mar 4

Speaking at a ceremony at the Governor's House in Karachi, Prime Minister Aziz asked the Indian government to share with Pakistan the information gained from the investigation into the bomb blasts.

Mar 5

Briefing newsmen in Islamabad, Tasnim Aslam described the Indian Defence Minister's statement about hot pursuit against Pakistan as 'irresponsible' and categorically stated that 'any attempt to indulge in hot pursuit would receive a befitting response.'

Mar 6

At the conclusion of the first round of the Pakistan-India Joint Anti-Terrorism Mechanism meeting in Islamabad, Pakistan gave a comprehensive dossier to the Indian delegation, with specific information about the systematic involvement of Indian security agencies in terrorist acts in Balochistan.

In an interview with a private Indian television channel, Satyabrata Pal rejected any joint investigation into the Samjhota Express blasts but indicated that more information would be shared with Pakistan.

According to a joint statement at the conclusion of the Joint Anti-Terrorism Mechanism meeting, the two sides agreed to exchange specific information in order to facilitate terrorist acts-related investigations on either side and help prevent such acts of violence in the two countries.

Mar 7

Addressing newsmen in New Delhi, Navtej Sarna denied allegations by Pakistan officials that New Delhi was involved in a tribal insurgency in Balochistan.

Mar 8

Addressing the Lok Sabha, Prime Minister Singh acknowledged that peace talks with Pakistan had brought 'positive results' and

said that India had been working purposefully for all-round improvement of relations with Pakistan.

Mar 13

The fourth round of the Composite Dialogue between Pakistan and India formally commenced with the meeting of the two foreign secretaries, Riaz Ahmad Khan and Shiv Shankar Menon, in Islamabad.

Mar 14

On the conclusion of the two-day foreign secretary level talks between Pakistan and India, in Islamabad a decision was taken to hold expert level discussions on the respective security doctrines of the two states.

Addressing a joint press conference with Riaz Khan in Islamabad, Shankar Menon proposed a bus service on the Kargil-Skardu route.

In a joint statement issued at the conclusion of foreign secretary level talks, various measures to improve bilateral relations between Pakistan and India were outlined, including establishment of new border control guidelines, prevention of incidents at sea, operationalization of a truck service across the LoC and full observance of the ceasefire.

Mar 19

According to reports, the Indian Navy arrested 13 Pakistani fishermen in Sir Greek near Jati Taluka.

Mar 21

In its annual report, the Indian Defence Ministry ruled out the possibility of redrawing boundaries in seeking a final settlement to the Kashmir dispute, but stated that India remained open to a 'cooperative and consultative mechanism' with Pakistan on the dispute.

Mar 24

Briefing newsmen in New Delhi, after inspecting dam projects being undertaken by India on River Jhelum Pakistan's Commissioner for Indus Waters Syed Jamat Ali Shah reported that India had unilaterally started work on the 240 MW Uri-II project without informing Pakistan, in violation of the Indus Waters Treaty.

Mar 25

Talking to newsmen in New Delhi, Indian Defence Minister Arackaparambil Kurian Antony linked troop reduction in Indian-held Kashmir to a decrease in threat levels and alleged that terrorist camps were still being run across the LoC.

April 2

Prime Minister Aziz arrived in New Delhi on a two-day official visit to attend the SAARC Summit.

Talking to *Dawn*, Prime Minister Aziz stated that the quest for peace between India and Pakistan was not a business transaction but a commitment between two sides that could lead to long wait before bearing fruit. He quoted Ireland's example, where decades of relentless bloodshed had ended in a handshake between the two warring sides.

During a meeting on the sidelines of the SAARC Summit in New Delhi, Foreign Minister Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri and his Indian counterpart Pranab Mukherjee agree on a common map of Sir Greek border estuary flowing into the Arabian Sea, bringing the dispute closer to settlement.

Apr 4

Prime Minister Aziz and Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh held a meeting on the sidelines of the SAARC Summit and agreed to carry forward the peace process, pursue the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project, grant permission to their respective banks to open Branches in each other's countries and increase air links.

Apr 7

The two-day secretary level talks on Siachen concluded without making any headway, as the Indian side remained inflexible on its demand for authentication of the current position of Pakistani troops.

Apr 9

Briefing newsmen in Islamabad, while refusing to categorize the latest round of talks on Siachen as failure or success, Tasnim Aslam underscored that political will was required from both sides to make headway on the issue.

Pakistan Railways Additional General Manager S. Gul Riaz Hashem and Indian Railways Traffic Adviser S.R. Thakur

signed an MoU in Islamabad to extend to duration of the Samjhota Express service between Lahore and New Delhi for three more years.

Apr 11

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Prime Minister Singh said that due to the intricate nature of the Siachen issue, negotiations on troops withdrawal were taking time to produce results.

Apr 15

Responding to remarks of Congress Party leader Rahul Gandhi that the dismemberment of Pakistan in 1971 was one of the achievements of his family's dynasty, Tasnim Aslam said this was open admission of the Indian attempt to destabilize Pakistan and meddle in its internal affairs.

Apr 16

Addressing a conference of top army officials in New Delhi, Indian Defence Minister Arackaprambil Kurian Antony accused Pakistan of supporting cross-border terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir which remained a cause of concern to India.

Tasnim Aslam noted in a new briefing that Congress Party leader Rahul Gandhi's remarks about the break-up of Pakistan in 1971 did not deserve much attention as it was nothing new. She said that India took advantage of circumstances in 1971 to dismember Pakistan and Rahul Gandhi had accepted the real Indian motive for intervention.

Apr 24

Speaking at a roundtable meeting of officials and politicians from Kashmir in New Delhi, Prime Minister Singh said that President Musharraf's proposals to resolve the Kashmir dispute were being discussed at several official levels. He observed that lasting peace would not come through 'instant deals' but would come 'only when the stakeholders—the people themselves—become the torchbearers of peace.'

Apr 25

Commenting on Prime Minister Singh's statement on the Kashmir issue, Tasnim Aslam said that a solution, which was acceptable to Pakistan, India and most importantly to the people of Kashmir, would be welcomed by Pakistan.

May 4

It was reported that the State Bank of Pakistan and the Reserve Bank of India had agreed to open two branches in India and Pakistan respectively.

May 7

At her weekly news briefing in Islamabad, Tasnim Aslam stated that Pakistan and India were exploring ways to establish a 'zone of peace' in the Siachen Glacier area.

May 9

In response to the continued breach by India of 'guidelines and procedures' under the SAARC Visa Exemption Scheme introduced in March 1992, the Pakistan Government imposed restrictions on Indian nationals travelling to Pakistan on SAARC Visa Exemption Stickers.

May 17

During the first round of secretary level talks on Sir Creek, under the fourth round of composite dialogue between Pakistan and India, in Islamabad, Surveyor General of India Major General M. Gopal Rao and Additional Defence Secretary Rear Admiral Tanveer Faiz exchanged maps of Sir Creek, marked with their respective claims over the 96-kilometre estuary in the Rann of Kutch, separating Gujrat from Sindh.

May 21

Addressing newsmen in Islamabad, Tasnim condemned the bomb blast in a mosque in Hyderabad, India, and the loss of lives in the incident. She rejected Indian media reports that the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) was involved in the incident as 'baseless insinuations'.

May 29

In a meeting in Islamabad with the head of the Indian chapter of the Pakistan-India friendship group Nirmala Deshpande, President Musharraf underscored the need for dispute resolution between Pakistan and India to further the peace process.

June 4

During a meeting between Indus Water Commissioners of India and Pakistan in Lahore, both sides agreed to hold a

conclusive session on their differences over Kishanganga and Uri-II hydropower projects in August this year.

Rejecting the Indian advice to Sri Lanka against acquiring weapons from Pakistan, Tasnim Aslam said that Pakistan would not tolerate the hegemonic designs of any country and emphasized that respect for sovereignty of states was vital for peace in South Asia

Jun 11

Speaking at her weekly press briefing, Tasnim Aslam ruled out unilateral withdrawal from the Line of Control (LoC), while referring to a statement by President Musharraf that Pakistan was ready to withdraw its forces from the LoC.

Jun 18

According to *Press Trust of India* (PTI), Arackaparambil Antony declared that before any progress could be made on the Siachen issue, Pakistan would have to authenticate the Actual Ground Position Line (AGPL).

Jun 19

Referring to Arackaparambil Antony's remarks about Siachen, Tasnim Aslam warned India against sticking to its old position on the issue, saying that the rigid stand which Pakistan had already rejected would lead nowhere.

Jun 27

Petroleum Secretary Ahmad and his Indian counterpart M.S. Srinivassan began the final round of talks in New Delhi on the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project to resolve differences on the price of gas.

Jun 28

Pakistan and India began the fourth round of talks on promotion of friendly exchanges with officials from both sides meeting in Islamabad.

Jun 29

Speaking to reporters after the tripartite talks on the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project in New Delhi, Indian Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas Murli Deora said that most issues relating to the project had been resolved and hinted that the gas pipeline would be operational by 2011.

At the conclusion of secretary level talks on promotion of friendly exchange between Pakistan and India, both sides agreed to implement and institutionalize a two and half years programme of interaction in various fields.

July 3

The Pakistan-India Home Secretary level talks on terrorism and drug trafficking concluded in New Delhi, a day short of the two-day schedule because of the Lal Masjid stand-off in Islamabad.

Jul 4

According to the joint statement issued at the conclusion of the Pakistan-India Home Secretary level talks, the officials discussed issues of visa liberalization and consular access to prisoners and agreed to release prisoners and fishermen along with their boats on 14 and 15 August.

Jul 5

According to New Delhi Television (NDTV), Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh wished 'Godspeed in tackling the dangerous situation' arising from the fighting at Lal Masjid.

August 26

According to United News of India (UNI), the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh accused Pakistan's ISI of involvement in a series of bomb blasts in Hyderabad (India) that killed 43 people. He also claimed that Pakistan was behind the bomb in Mecca Masjid on 28 May, killing 11 people.

Aug 27

Speaking at the weekly press briefing, Tasnim Aslam condemned the bomb blasts in Hyderabad, but warned India against implicating Pakistan without investigating the attacks.

Aug 29

Addressing the Indian parliament, Indian Minister for External Affairs Pranab Mukherjee accused Pakistan's diplomatic missions in several countries of indulging in anti-India propaganda and facilitating terrorist activities against India.

Aug 30

The two-day secretary level talks on Wullar Barrage commenced in New Delhi, under the composite dialogue.

During the talks between Pakistani and Indian officials, Pakistan urged India to abandon the Wullar Barrage project as it was not consistent with the terms of the Indus Waters Treaty.

Aug 31

According to a joint statement issued at the conclusion of the Wullar Barrage negotiations in New Delhi, Pakistan and India agreed to continue their talks on the issue. The talks concluded without making much progress on the dispute.

September 2

In an address at the Indian National Defence College in New Delhi, Pakistan High Commissioner to India, Shahid Malik reiterated that Pakistan wanted a peaceful resolution of all disputes with India, including Jammu and Kashmir, and added that the resumption of dialogue between the two countries had provided an opportunity to address contentious issues.

Sep 5

An Indian Foreign Ministry official in New Delhi said that India had proposed talks with Pakistan as part of an initiative to share information and intelligence on terrorist attacks and activities in the region.

Sep 10

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Tasnim Aslam rejected the Indian Defence Minister's claim that US arms sales to Pakistan would create a military imbalance in South Asia and underscored that Pakistan's defence policy and procurements were of 'defensive nature and it has no aggressive designs.'

Sep 17

The Government of Pakistan summoned the Indian Deputy High Commissioner in Islamabad to protest against an Indian plan to open the disputed Siachen Glacier to tourists.

Sep 24

Talking to PTI, an Indian Petroleum Ministry official stated that 'India will not be attending the tri-lateral meeting unless bilateral issues are resolved with Pakistan.'

Expressing concern over the reported Joint India-UK military exercise in Ladakh and the Indian plan to conduct similar exercises with the UK in the Siachen area, Tasnim Aslam in Islamabad asserted that the exercise was an illegitimate

activity as ‘Ladakh is part of Jammu and Kashmir which is an internationally recognized disputed territory’. Indian military presence in Siachen and any activity that India ‘sponsors in this area is illegal because Indian presence in Siachen is in clear violation of the Simla Agreement.’

October 1

According to official sources, two Indian trucks carrying tomatoes crossed the Wagah border marking the beginning of a new era of trade between Pakistan and India since the independence. The two states had been trading via sea and train routes.

Speaking at her weekly press briefing, Foreign Office spokesperson Tasnim Aslam Khan stated that Islamabad had some evidences of India’s involvement in anti-state activities inside Pakistan.

According to Indian media reports, Indian Petroleum Secretary M.S. Srinivasan expressed hope that the issue of the transit fee of Iranian gas would be settled with Pakistan after the presidential elections. He said that once the issue was resolved with Islamabad, New Delhi would go to Tehran for concluding a tri-nation pact.

Oct 6

The Indian chief of the Army Staff General Deepak Kapoor ruled out troop reduction in Jammu and Kashmir in near future, claiming that there was a rise in militancy in the disputed region.

Oct 8

Pakistan and India announced to hold expert level talks on nuclear confidence-building measures (CBMs) on 18-19 October in New Delhi.

Oct 17

Talking to newsmen in New Delhi, Indian National Security Adviser Mayankote Kelath Narayanan blamed Islamabad for bomb blasts in a cinema in Ludhiana on 14 October in which six people were killed and 32 injured. He also accused the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) of involvement in bomb blasts in Ajmer and Hyderabad.

Oct 18

Addressing newsmen on board on his way back from Nigeria and South Africa, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh stressed upon the need for collective efforts by both New Delhi and Islamabad to normalize their bilateral relations and to deal with all outstanding problems.

The Foreign Office rejected as 'baseless' the allegations leveled by Mayankote Narayanan about involvement of the ISI in Ludhiana, Ajmer and Hyderabad bomb blasts.

Oct 19

Pakistan and India held expert level talks on nuclear and missiles-related CBMs in New Delhi. The officials reviewed existing agreements on nuclear CBMs as well as discussed the issues related to disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation.

In separate letters to Benazir Bhutto and President Musharraf Prime Minister Singh strongly condemned the assassination attempt on Benazir Bhutto in Karachi and extended condolences on the loss of life in the attack.

Oct 22

According to a joint statement issued at the conclusion of the Pakistan-India Joint Anti-Terrorism Mechanism meeting in New Delhi, officials from both sides exchanged information on new incidents and resolved to continue exchanging information and assisting each other in investigations in future.

Oct 29

Islamabad asked New Delhi to identify four Hindu-Sikh holy shrines in Pakistan so that the government could consider issuing group visas to Indian citizens.

November 2

Briefing newsmen in Cochin, Arackaparambil Kurian Antony stated that India was seeking amicable solution to its conflicts with Pakistan and China, and opposed confrontation as a means of resolving these problems.

According to Press Trust of India (PTI), Arackaparambil Antony claimed that although violence in Indian-held Kashmir

had come down by 50 per cent, cross-border militancy and support was continuing even after three years of ceasefire.

Nov 3

Reacting to the proclamation of state of emergency in Pakistan, a spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs expressed regret over the 'difficult times' Pakistan was going through and hoped that normalcy would soon return to the country.

Nov 4

According to *PTI*, India beefed up vigil along the border with Pakistan to check possible infiltration of militants who might escape due to fears of crackdown by Pakistan.

Nov 7

Reacting to an Indian Defence Ministry statement which claimed that Pakistan had withdrawn a number of troops along its border with India and the Line of Control (LoC) and sent them to the NWFP, Director General Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR) Waheed Arshad denied the report and clarified that 'not a single soldier has been pulled back' from the LoC and the Siachen glacier.

Nov 14

India lodged a strong protest with the Government of Pakistan over a break-in at the residence of the High Commissioner of India in Islamabad.

In a statement, the Indian Ministry of External Affairs regretted the declaration of emergency in Pakistan amid spiraling political turmoil and 'militant violence'.

Nov 21

Speaking at his weekly news briefing, Mohammad Sadiq urged India not to send trekking groups to Siachen which is a disputed territory, saying that such steps would vitiate the atmosphere for the composite dialogue.

December 1

In an official message to President Musharraf, Prime Minister Singh greeted him on his re-election as President and stated that 'my government is committed to the establishment of good neighbourly relations in all spheres between India and Pakistan.'

Dec 19

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, Mohammad Sadiq reiterated that Pakistan was not involved in any kind of terrorism or extremist activity in India and ‘it will not allow its territory to be used for that purpose.’

Dec 28

It was reported that India had put its border forces in a ‘state of high vigil’ and suspended train and bus links with Pakistan in view of the volatile security situation following the assassination of Benazir Bhutto.

2008

January 1

Pakistan and India exchanged the list of their nuclear sites under the 1988 Agreement on the Prohibition of Attack against Nuclear Installation and Facilities.

Jan 12

Speaking to *CNN-IBN*, Indian Minister for External Affairs Pranab Mukherjee, while commenting on the present situation in Pakistan, remarked that Pakistan was going through a mercurial phase but expressed the hope that the crisis would soon be resolved.

February 4

An accord was signed between India’s military-funded Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA) and Pakistan’s state-run Institute for Strategic Studies (ISS) for exchange of security information between India and Pakistan.

Feb 6

Speaking at a weekly press briefing, while referring to Pakistan’s stance on India’s massive spending, Mohammad Sadiq stated that Pakistan was against the development of any new weapon system in South Asia as it would inevitably lead to an arms race in the region.

Feb 7

Addressing the Delhi Sustainable Development Summit in New Delhi, Pakistan’s Federal Minister for Environment

Syed Wajid Hussain Bokhari urged India and the global community to address transboundary environmental issues and climate change.

Feb 15

An MoU was signed in Islamabad between aviation officials of Pakistan and India for increasing the number of flights, destinations and airlines operating between the two countries. Addressing the Indian parliament, Pranab Mukherjee reiterated his country's commitment to peace and good neighbourly relations with Pakistan and termed the fourth round of the composite dialogue as 'New Delhi's approach of friendship towards Pakistan.'

Feb 17

Pakistan issued visas to more than 100 Indian journalists for covering the 18 February elections in Pakistan.

Feb 18

The special envoy of the Indian Prime Minister, Shyam Saran, expressed deep concern over the possibility of Pakistan's nuclear weapons falling into the hands of jihadi elements, saying that India was apprehensive about any possible danger posed by Pakistan's nuclear arsenal.

Feb 20

The Indian Ministry of External Affairs welcomed the general elections in Pakistan, saying that India was ready to resume the composite dialogue process with the new government.

Feb 23

In an interview to *CNN-IBN*, Deepak Kapoor expressed the hope that after the elections in Pakistan, India would resume talks with a democratically elected government in Islamabad to resolve their differences.

Feb 25

During a budgetary session of the Indian parliament, Indian President Pratibha Devisingh Patil reiterated New Delhi's commitment to friendship with Pakistan, adding that her government was ready to resume the dialogue process with Pakistan aimed at CBMs and resolution of other outstanding issues.

Feb 27

Referring to India's successful test firing of a nuclear capable submarine-launched missile, Chief of the Naval Staff Admiral Muhammad Afzal Tahir cautioned that any such development would intensify a new arms race in the region.

March 3

President Musharraf granted amnesty to Kashmir Singh, an Indian national, who had been incarcerated at Kot Lakhpat Central Jail Lahore, for more than three decades.

Addressing the Lok Sabha, Pranab Mukherjee stated that his 'government stands ready to resume the composite dialogue process as soon as a duly constituted government is in place in Pakistan.' He expressed the hope that 'we would be able to resolve outstanding issues and build a mutually beneficial relationship with Pakistan in an atmosphere free of violence and terrorism.'

Mar 5

Addressing the Indian parliament, Prime Minister Singh expressed hope that Pakistan's new leadership would work with India for enduring peace and collective prosperity of the two countries.

Mar 12

Briefing newsmen in Islamabad, Mohammad Sadiq expressed shock and anger at the death of a Pakistani national Khalid Mehmood in an Indian jail and asked the Indian Ministry of External Affairs to thoroughly investigate the matter and share the outcome with Pakistan.

Mar 13

In a statement issued in Islamabad, the Indian High Commission declared Khalid Mehmood as a spy.

In response to the Indian High Commission's statement regarding Khalid Mehmood, Mohammad Sadiq reiterated Pakistan's demand that the Government of India 'provide full report of circumstances in which he died and share details of the investigation with Pakistan.'

Mar 18

Addressing his weekly news briefing, Interior Ministry spokesman Javed Iqbal Cheema stated that the government

had rejected a fresh clemency appeal from the Indian government for an Indian convict Sarabjit Singh, who was to be hanged on 1 April.

Mar 19

In a presidential order issued in Islamabad, President Musharraf deferred the execution of Sarabjit Singh for 30 days. Addressing the Indian parliament, Pranab Mukherjee demanded that the hijackers involved in the seizure of passenger plane that was flown to Afghanistan in 1999 be handed over to India who, he alleged, were still hiding in Pakistan.

The Indian Border Security Force (BSF) handed over a Pakistani prisoner Jamal Qureshi to the Pakistan Rangers at Wagah border.

Mar 25

In a telephone conversation with his Pakistani counterpart Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani, Prime Minister Singh congratulated him on assuming the office of Prime Minister and expressed the hope that Pakistan-India relations would further strengthen under his leadership.

April 7

In an interview with *Dawn News*, Shah Mahmood Qureshi emphasized upon the need for increasing Pakistan-India cooperation, and declared that the new government in Pakistan would not put on hold the progress in various areas of cooperation with India because of the impasse on Kashmir.

Apr 13

Talking to journalists in New Delhi, Indian Commerce Minister Kamal Nath hinted that India might be compelled to withdraw concessions given to Pakistan under the South Asia Free Trade Area (SAFTA) Agreement, if Islamabad failed to cooperate mutually. He, however, expressed the hope that the new government in Pakistan would soon resolve the issue.

Apr 25

Inaugurating a bridge in the Akhnoor region of Indian-held Kashmir, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh announced measures to ease travel across the Line of Control (LoC), including issuance of triple entry permits and completion of verification process within six weeks.

During a joint press conference in Islamabad, Pakistan's Petroleum Minister Khwaja Mohammad Asif and his counterpart Murli Deora informed that certain bilateral economic issues, including the IPI gas pipeline, had been resolved between Pakistan and India.

May 1

In a condolence on the death of the member of the Indian parliament Nirmala Deshpande, Pakistan's High Commissioner to India Shahid Malik stated that the deceased leader was a dedicated peace activist who worked selflessly for the improvement of relations between India and Pakistan.

May 2

While condoling to the death of Nirmala Deshpande, Sherry Rehman stated that peace activism between India and Pakistan had suffered a major loss by her death.

May 14

In a statement, Shah Mahmood Qureshi condemned the fatal bomb blasts in Jaipur, India, saying that Pakistan reaffirmed its commitment to fight terrorist acts perpetrated in any part of the world.

May 15

During his weekly press briefing, Mohammad Sadiq expressed the hope that the recent blasts in Jaipur would not affect the dialogue process between Pakistan and India, and said that Pakistan was committed to the peace process and sought a peaceful resolution of all issues, including the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

May 17

Talking to reporters in West Bengal, Prime Minister Singh warned that the recent blasts in Jaipur were aimed to derail improving ties with Pakistan, and emphasized that an effective strategy should be adopted to counter these nefarious designs. India released 14 Pakistani fishermen and handed them over to the Pakistani authorities at the Wagah border.

May 19

Briefing newsmen in New Delhi, an Indian army spokesman alleged that unprovoked firing on an Indian post from across the LoC killed an Indian soldier, and informed that a flag

meeting was proposed with Pakistani commanders in this regard

May 20

During the review meeting of the fourth round of the composite dialogue in Islamabad, Indian Minister for External Affairs Pranab Mukherjee and his Pakistani counterpart Shah Mahmood Qureshi expressed their determination to carry forward the process and consolidate the confidence-building measures between the two countries.

In a statement issued in Islamabad, Indian Foreign Secretary Shivshankar Menon stated that the dialogue process helped the two countries to find common grounds and would solve major issues.

Pranab Mukherjee called on Pakistan People's Party (PPP) Co-chairman Asif Ali Zardari and Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) leader Nawaz Sharif in Islamabad and exchanged views on matters of mutual interest.

May 21

Addressing a joint press conference in Islamabad, Shah Mahmood Qureshi stated that the government was ready for a grand reconciliation for the resolution of longstanding issues with India. Pranab Mukherjee stated that India was equally determined to resolve all core issues and overcome hurdles in improving its ties with Pakistan.

Pakistan and India signed an accord to provide consular access to prisoners in each other's jails.

May 22

In an interview with Indian TV channel NDTV, Nawaz Sharif supported the India-Pakistan dialogue process, saying that the Pakistani government was sincere in resolving all outstanding issues with India.

May 23

Pakistan released 97 Indian fishermen as a goodwill gesture following the holding of peace talks between Pakistan and India.

May 30

According to news reports, India deported former federal minister for human rights Ansar Burney from New Delhi airport because of a lookout notice against him.

May 31

India's Home Ministry expressed regret over the unceremonious deportation of Ansar Burney from India, saying that he was always welcome to visit the country.

Representatives of Pakistan and India in the Permanent Indus Commission held a meeting in Lahore and expressed satisfaction with the progress made by the two countries over the exchange of information about floods and other water-related issues.

Jun 6

Talking to renowned Indian journalist Kuldip Nayar in Islamabad, Prime Minister Gilani stated that 'an early, just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute', in keeping with the aspirations of the Kashmir people, would help Pakistan and India achieve their full potential as friendly and prospering neighbours.

Jun 7

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, Indian Minister of State for Power Jairam Ramesh stated that India would expedite work on the Kishanganga water project because Pakistan was also constructing a power project on the same river.

Jun 13

The Foreign Office lodged a protest with the Indian High Commissioner in Islamabad over the deaths of two Pakistani prisoners, including an old woman, in Indian jails and demanded a thorough investigation into the matter.

Jun 24

According to a statement issued by the Foreign Office at the conclusion of the third meeting of the Pakistan-India Joint Anti-terrorism, Mechanism in Islamabad, Pakistan and India agreed to improve exchange of vital counter-terrorism information to assist each other in investigating incidents of terrorism and in preempting attacks.

Jun 26

Addressing his weekly news briefing in Islamabad, Mohammad Sadiq stated that, although India had provided an additional list of 91 Pakistani prisoners in Indian jails, the list was still incomplete and release of Indian prisoners from

Pakistan would not begin unless India provided full information about all Pakistanis in Indian jails.

Jun 27

Addressing a joint press conference with Shah Mahmood Qureshi in New Delhi, Pranab Mukherjee stated that ‘terrorism is a threat to the stability of our respective democratic frameworks’ and eliminate it from the region.

During a meeting with Murli Deora in New Delhi, Shah Mahmood Qureshi reassured the Indian side that Pakistan would ‘provide fool-proof security’ for the planned 2,600 kilometers gas pipeline from Iran to India through Pakistan and added that the two sides had agreed on the principles of charging transit fee.

July 10

Briefing newsmen in Islamabad, ISPR Director-General Major-General Athar Abbas alleged that the Indian army fired mortars and small arms in the Battal sector of Rawalpindidistrict with any provocation from the Pakistan side. He added that, in response, Pakistani forces also returned fire.

Jul 11

At a meeting between the army commanders of India and Pakistan in Srinagar, an Indian army spokesman accused Pakistan forces of ‘assisting infiltration by restoring the unprovoked firing’ on Indian positions.

Referring to the Indian accusations about unprovoked firing, Major General Athar Abbas said that it was the Indian army that violated the 2003 ceasefire in Kashmir by firing mortars and small arms without any provocation and not Pakistan which only retaliated.

Jul 21

Briefing newsmen after his meeting with Pakistani officials in Delhi, Indian Foreign Secretary Shivshanker Menon observed that the talks were happening at a ‘difficult time of our relationship with Pakistan’. He added that the composite dialogue process was under stress due to the recent attack on the Indian embassy in Kabul.

Jul 24

In a telephone conversation, Prime Minister Gilani congratulated his Indian counterpart on winning a vote of confidence in the Indian parliament. Prime Minister Singh assured the Pakistani leader of his cooperation in reaching a friendly settlement of all outstanding issues between Pakistan and India.

Jul 26

According to Major-General Athar Abbas, Indian army fired machinegun burst and mortar bombs at the Pakistan side of the LoC in the Battle sector of Rawlakot. He added that Pakistani soldiers immediately responded and fired into the area from where the fire was coming.

Talking to reporters, an Indian army spokesman denied Pakistan's claim about cross-LoC firing by Indians and said that the firing had come from the Pakistani side.

Jul 28

An army spokesman in New Delhi claimed that a group of Pakistani troops had crossed the LoC and entered the Kupwara sector in Indian-held Kashmir and shot dead an Indian soldier.

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, Major-General Athar Abbas denied any information about the clash between the border forces of India and Pakistan.

Jul 29

A Pakistani military spokesman refuted the Indian army's claim that Pakistani troops had crossed 200 metres on the Indian side of LoC. He also denied Indian media reports that any of the Indian troops was killed in the fierce overnight gun battle in the disputed region.

August 1

Talking to reporters in Colombo, Shivshankar Menon stated that peace talks between Pakistan and Indian were at the lowest point in their four-year history after a spate of bombings in Indian cities and at the country's embassy in Kabul.

Aug 5

In a statement issued in Indore, Rajasthan, Indian Border Security Force (BSF) Chief A.K. Mitra alleged that nearly

800 militants were waiting to cross over to India from the Pakistan side, and stated that the ISI was planning to launch to cross-border intrusion.

Aug 12

Talking to journalists in New Delhi, an Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman attributed Pakistan's public criticism of the ongoing violence in Jammu and Kashmir as tantamount to interference in India's internal affairs. He stated that such statement could harm the atmosphere necessary for the dialogue process between Pakistan and India.

Aug 13

In a weekly press briefing in Islamabad, Foreign Office spokesman Mohammad Sadiq expressed deep concern over the deteriorating situation in India-held Kashmir and said that under the circumstances it would be difficult to sustain the peace process between the two countries.

Aug 14

An official statement issued by the Indian High Commission in Islamabad called on Pakistan to stop issuing 'objectionable' statements on recent events in Indian-held Kashmir.

In an official press release issued in Islamabad, President Musharraf called for a negotiated settlement of the Kashmir dispute acceptable to Pakistan, India and the people of Kashmir for creating lasting peace in south Asia.

Aug 15

In his address at Red Fort, New Delhi, Prime Minister Singh stated that the recent blasts in the Indian embassy in Kabul were intended to harm friendship between Pakistan and India, and urged Pakistan to do more to thwart terrorism.

Aug 18

In a statement issued in New Delhi, a spokesman of Indian Ministry of External Affairs described President Musharraf's resignation as an internal affair of Pakistan.

Aug 23

Speaking at a news conference in Kerala, Indian Defence Minister A.K. Antony warned Pakistan against encouraging

infiltration and urged it to stop cross-border firing at Indian soldiers guarding the LoC, adding that the Indian armed forces were prepared for any eventuality.

September 4

During a meeting with Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan Satyabrta Pal in Islamabad, Foreign Secretary Salman Bashir invited India to start trading across the Line of Control (LoC) in Kashmir.

Sep 7

A letter released by the Prime Minister's office in New Delhi described President Zardari's election as 'a chance to transform relations' between Pakistan and India and underlined the need for the two states to 'work together to bring the fruits of peace, prosperity and development to the region'.

Sep 15

Talking to *Dawn*, Indus Waters Commissioner Syed Jamaat Ali Shah said that the Government of Pakistan had formally protested to India over the reduction in Chenab River flow and sought an emergency meeting of the Permanent Indus Commission for explanation of the violation of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960 on water sharing between the two countries.

Addressing a press conference in New Delhi, A.K. Antony said that he was 'seriously concerned' about support for militants from Pakistan, involved in a string of bomb attacks in New Delhi.

Sep 21

In a letter to Prime Minister Gilani, Prime Minister Singh condemned suicide blast in Islamabad and denounced the attack as 'an assault on democracy and pluralism' in Pakistan.

Sep 25

On the sidelines of the UN General Assembly's session, President Zardari and Prime Minister Singh held a one-on-one meeting and pledged to resolve the water dispute 'in the spirit of the Indus Waters Treaty.' Prime Minister Singh invited Pakistan's Indus Water Commissioner to visit India in

October to inspect the Baglihar dam project over the Chenab River.

During their meeting in New York, President Zardar and Prime Minister Singh agreed to open the Wagah-Attari road link and the Khokrapar-Munabao rail route to enhance bilateral trade between the two neighbours.

October 10

At a weekly press briefing in Islamabad, Mohammad Sadiq urged India to desist from acts that could cast a shadow on the peace process between the two countries and added that Pakistan had warned India against the Siachen trekking expedition because it could undermine the peace process.

Oct 11

Speaking at a news conference in Washington, Indian Foreign Minister Pranab Mukherjee indicated that India would not object to the US for offering a civilian nuclear deal to Pakistan and added that India would like to encourage civilian nuclear cooperation for peaceful use of nuclear energy in the region.

Oct 13

Talking to newsmen at the International Congress on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) in Lahore, Indus Commissioner Syed Jamat Ali Shah said that India would have to compensate Pakistan during the coming Rabi season, otherwise Islamabad would resort to other treaty mechanisms to get its due share.

Oct 24

At the sideline of Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Summit in Beijing, Prime Minister Gilani and Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh pledged to work together for combating the menace of terrorism in the region.

Oct 29

In a letter to Prime Minister Gilani, Prime Minister Singh condoled and expressed grief over the loss of life and property due to the earthquake in Balochistan and offered all possible assistance from India in providing relief to the affected people.

November 15

During the inauguration ceremony of the third expansion phase of KICT in Karachi, Prime Minister Gilani urged India to utilize Karachi Port for this imports and exports, saying that Pakistani ports can cater to the needs of India's northern and north-western states due to proximity.

Nov 19

According to the *Press Trust of India* (PTI), the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) spokesman Ravi Shankar Parsad threatened that an Indian police probe into an army officer's alleged role in the Samjhauta Express blast could jeopardize the peace process with Pakistan.

Nov 20

During his weekly press briefing in Islamabad, Mohammad Sadiq termed the ongoing elections in Indian-held Kashmir as 'unauthentic', and added that the elections were not construed as genuine expression of the real aspirations of the Kashmiri people.

Nov 21

In a statement issued in New Delhi, an Indian External Ministry spokesman criticized Pakistan on comments made by Pakistan's Foreign Ministry on ongoing elections in Indian-held Kashmir. He termed these elections as 'an internal matter of India' and urged Pakistan to play a responsible role in the region.

Nov 22

Addressing a video conference organized by the *Hindustan Times*, President Zardari called for a no-first-use nuclear weapons policy to avoid nuclear conflict in South Asia and suggested a South Asian pact to prevent the use of nuclear weapons in a region rife with political turmoil and militancy.

Nov 23

Talking to newsmen in Multan, Foreign Minister Qureshi reiterated the Government's resolve to improve ties with India, saying that his visit to India would help remove misunderstandings between the two countries.

Nov 25

During the fifth round of Interior/Home Secretary-level talks between Pakistan and India in Islamabad, the two sides agreed to boost cooperation between their civilian investigation agencies to control cross-border terrorism under a joint anti-terrorism mechanism. At the meeting, Pakistan was represented by Interior Secretary Syed Kamal Shah and the Indian side was represented by union Home Secretary Madhukar Gupta.

Nov 26

Addressing a news conference with Foreign Minister Qureshi in New Delhi, Pranab Mukherjee reiterated that Kashmir was 'a bilateral issue between Pakistan and India' and only be resolved bilaterally.

Talking to *Reuters*, Foreign Minister Qureshi stated that Pakistan sought a mechanism to settle disputes with India over water from the Chenab River, saying that the Indian leadership with conscious of respecting the Indus Water Treaty in letter and spirit.

During the concluding session of the fifth round of Interior/Home Secretary-level talks between Pakistan and India in Islamabad, Pakistan turned down India's request to release Indian spy Sarabjeet Singh who was on death row for his involvement in a series of bomb blasts in Lahore in 1990.

During the concluding session of the fifth round of Interior/Home Secretary-level talks between Pakistan and India in Islamabad, the two sides agreed to implement the joint ant-terrorism mechanism to curb terrorist attacks in their respective countries.

Nov 27

In a message to the Indian government, President Zardar condemned the terrorist attacks in Mumbai and stressed the need for curbing terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

In a message to the Indian government, Prime Minister Gilani condemned the terrorist attacks in Mumbai and assured his Indian counterpart of full cooperation from Pakistan in apprehending the culprits of those attacks.

In a telephone conversation with Indian Congress leader Sonia Gandhi, President Zardari termed the killing of innocent people in Mumbai a ‘detestable act’ and offered to provide all possible assistance to catch the involved terrorists. In a statement issued in New Delhi, Foreign Minister Qureshi condemned the terrorist attacks in Mumbai, saying that Islamabad wanted to establish a hotline between the intelligence chiefs of the two countries to coordinate their strategies to tackle the threat of terror.

Nov 28

In a statement issued in New Delhi, Indian National Security Adviser Mayankote Kelath Narayanan claimed that elements of Lashkar-e-Tayyaba from Pakistan were involved in the Mumbai bomb blasts.

According to sources in Islamabad, in response to the request of Prime Minister Singh to send the head of the Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI) to New Delhi, Islamabad agreed to send the ISI Chief to India to eliminate any doubt that there was any direct or indirect involvement of Pakistan in the Mumbai bomb blasts.

In an official statement issued in Islamabad, Prime Minister Gilani announced the decision to send the Director-General of the ISI Lieutenant-General Ahmed Shuja Pasha to New Delhi. A spokesman for the Prime Minister stated that a representative of ISI would visit India, instead of the Director-General of the agency to help in the Mumbai terrorist attack investigation.

In a statement issued in New Delhi, Pranab Mukherjee stated that suspects of the Mumbai bomb blasts ‘might have links with Pakistan’.

Nov 29

Addressing a press briefing in Islamabad, Foreign Minister Qureshi rejected Indian charges of Pakistan’s involvement in the Mumbai attacks, and urged India to adopt a cautious approach and provide evidence to substantiate its allegations that groups based in Pakistan had carried out the attacks.

In a statement issued in Washington, Pakistan Ambassador to the US Hussain Haqqani rejected Indian claims that Pakistan

was involved in the Mumbai terror attacks, saying that Pakistan itself was a victim of terrorism and was doing all to eliminate it from the region.

December 2

Briefing foreign diplomats in Islamabad, Foreign Minister Qureshi proposed a joint mechanism with India to investigate the Mumbai attacks as part of Pakistan's offer of 'complete cooperation' in efforts to bring the perpetrators of the attack to justice.

Talking to NDTV, Pranab Mukherjee stated that India was not considering military action against Pakistan but added that failure on the part of Pakistan to act decisively against terrorists would put the peace process between the two countries to risk.

In an interview with Cable News Network (CNN), Prime Minister Gilani sought definite proof from India about the involvement of Pakistani nationals in the Mumbai attacks and reiterated Pakistan's resolve to extend full cooperation to India.

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, a senior Interior Ministry official stated that the list of wanted persons provided by India contained nothing new and urged India to provide credible information about those allegedly involved in the Mumbai attacks.

Dec 4

At a press conference in Islamabad, Adviser to Prime Minister on Interior, Rehman Malik, stated that India had handed over a list of three names allegedly involved in the Mumbai attacks and demanded action against them.

In a statement issued by the Indian High Commission in Islamabad, India tightened visa procedures for Pakistan nationals on account of additional security measures following the Mumbai attacks and increased the visa processing time to 30 days.

Dec 5

Talking to reporters after a trilateral meeting with the leaders of Afghanistan and Turkey in Islamabad, President Zardari stated that Pakistan was waiting for definite proof from India

that Pakistan-based militants carried out the Mumbai attacks and pledged that Pakistan would, in cooperation with its neighbours, continue to fight the threat of terrorism in the region.

In a speech to European ambassadors in Islamabad, Prime Minister Gilani stated that the militants who attacked Mumbai must not be allowed to derail the peace process between Pakistan and India and reiterated Pakistan's offer to work with India to expose the 'hidden hands' behind such 'ghastly acts of terrorism.'

In a joint press conference with Russian President Dmitry Medvedev in New Delhi, Prime Minister Singh, while condemning the Mumbai attacks, stated that India would decide its countermeasures after Islamabad's response to its demarche for action against alleged Pakistani suspects.

Dec 6

In an interview with *British Broadcasting Corporation* (BBC), Pakistan's High Commissioner to London, Wajid Shamsul Hasan stated that there was evidence that India wanted 'to teach Pakistan a lesson', by initiating military action against it in response to the Mumbai attacks.

Dec 7

In a statement issued in New Delhi, Pranab Mukherjee stated that the Pakistan Foreign Ministry's claims that he had made a threatening telephone call to President Zardari over the Mumbai attacks were false and termed them as an attempt to divert world attention from New Delhi's case that a Pakistan-base group was involved in the attacks.

Dec 8

After a meeting of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet (DCC) in Islamabad, Pakistan renewed its offer of full cooperation to India in investigating the Mumbai attacks as well as setting up a joint investigation commission.

In a demarche to Indian High Commissioner Satybrata Pal, Foreign Secretary Salman Bashir rejected India's demand for extradition of three suspects and urged it to provide definite proof about the involvement of Pakistan nationals in the Mumbai attacks.

Dec 12

In a statement issued in Islamabad, Foreign Minister Qureshi reaffirmed Pakistan's resolve not to 'allow its territory to be used for subversive activities' against Indian and reiterated Pakistan's demand that India should provide evidence so that it could conduct its own investigation into the Mumbai attacks.

In a meeting in Islamabad, President Zardari and Prime Minister Gilani decided that the government would take action against any Pakistani 'individual or organization found to have any involvement' in the Mumbai attacks but rejected the Indian government's demand to hand over terror suspects to the Indian authorities.

Dec 13

Talking to reporters in Paris, Foreign Minister Qureshi rejected the Indian government's accusation that Pakistan was the 'epicenter of terrorism' and added that these accusations were being used by some Indian leaders to advance their own political agendas.

In an interview with *Reuters*, Prime Minister Gilani reiterated Pakistan's resolve to take action against terrorist groups and added that international diplomacy defused tension between Pakistan and India after the Mumbai attacks.

Dec 14

Addressing an election rally in Khundru, Indian-held Kashmir, Prime Minister Singh stated that relations between Pakistan and India could not be normalized unless Pakistan 'stops allowing its territory to be used for acts of terrorism against India.'

Addressing a joint press conference with Prime Minister Brown in Islamabad, President Zardari stated there was no danger of a war breaking out between Pakistan and India and explained that recent intrusion of Indian air planes into Pakistani airspace was a 'technical mistake' and 'the directors-general of military operations of both countries are in contact with each other to handle such situation in future.'

Dec 16

Talking to reporters in Srinagar, Pranab Mukherjee stated that the Mumbai attacks were ‘not just an issue between Pakistan and India but about global war against terrorism.’

Talking to Swedish Foreign Minister Carl Bildt in Islamabad, Prime Minister Gilani stated that India had not provided Pakistan with any evidence about the involvement of Pakistani nationals in the Mumbai attacks.

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, India’s Foreign Ministry spokesman Vishnu Prakash stated that Pakistan’s appeal to India-based Darul-Uloom Deoband to help curb extremist ideas was ‘indeed regrettable.’

Dec 17

In a meeting in Islamabad with Awami National Party President Asfandyar Wali Khan, Indian High Commissioner Sataybrata Pal assured the Government of Pakistan that India had no intention of taking any military action against Pakistan in the aftermath of the Mumbai attacks.

Addressing a news conference with Carl Bildt in Islamabad, Foreign Minister Qureshi urged Indian to get into a ‘cooperative mood’ and cautioned that the blame game would undermine the peace process between the two countries.

Addressing a news conference with Foreign Minister Qureshi in Islamabad, Carl Bildt stated that there was ‘conclusive evidence’ that the Mumbai attacks had been carried out by elements from Pakistan but it was wrong to incriminate a nation for the crime of some individuals.

Talking to BBC, President Zardari stated that there was no conclusive evidence to substantiate the US, Indian and British officials’ claims that the Mumbai attacks originated from Pakistan.

Dec 20

Talking to United News of India (UNI), India’ junior foreign minister A. Sharma stated that India had irrefutable evidence about the perpetrators of the Mumbai attacks and added that Pakistan could not continue to live in denial.

Dec 21

Speaking at an election rally in Indian-held Kashmir, Congress party chief Sonia Gandhi warned Pakistan against ‘taking India’s wish for peace as a sign of weakness’ and expressed disappointment over what she called ‘Pakistan’s failure to reciprocate India’s efforts for better ties.’

Dec 22

In a briefing to Indian ambassadors from different world capitals in New Delhi, Pranab Mukherjee urged the international community to press Pakistan to the effective measures against terrorists who, India alleged, were behind the Mumbai attacks and added that otherwise ‘India would act on its own.’

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, Mohammad Sadiq stated that Pakistan had not received any information or evidence relating to the Mumbai incident from India.

Talking to journalists on the sidelines of a seminar in Islamabad, Acting Indian High Commissioner Manpreet Vohra stated that Pakistan should take action against terrorist groups and implement UN resolutions and rejected the perception that a war between Pakistan and India was ‘imminent.’

In a statement issued in New Delhi, Pakistan High Commission in India acknowledged receiving a letter of Mohammad Ajmal Mohammad Ameer Kasab, the only surviving alleged terrorist involved in the Mumbai attacks, forwarded by the Indian government.

Dec 23

Talking to newsmen in New Delhi, Prim Minister Singh stated that there was no question of war between Pakistan and India.

Dec 24

Talking to reporters in Lahore, Prime Minister Gilani said that India was looking for a ‘scapegoat’ to claim down the anger of its people, as their law enforcement agencies had failed to protect Mumbai from terrorist attacks and added that the Pakistani nation was united and ready to face any ‘misadventure.’

Talking to reporters in Lahore, Prime Minister Gilani stated that Pakistan would share intelligence with India because it was against terrorism anywhere in the world.

Dec 27

Addressing party members in Larkana, President Zardari reiterated that Pakistan would act to rein in extremist groups within its borders but warned India not to dictate the terms of such action following the Mumbai attacks.

Talking to reporters in Islamabad, Prime Minister Gilani reiterated that Pakistan did not want a war with Indian and added that ‘Pakistan wanted to have friendly relations with its neighbours.’

Addressing newsmen in eastern Indian town of Behrampur, Pranab Mukherjee called on Pakistan to do more to crack down on Lashkar-e-Tayyaba, the militant group he alleged masterminded the Mumbai attacks.

In a report issued by the Indian defence ministry in New Delhi, the Indian government denied that it had threatened Pakistan with any ultimatum and said it would hand over all the evidence that Pakistan needed about the Mumbai attacks to pursue the culprits, but the investigation were not over yet.

Dec 30

In a brief statement on Pakistan Television (PTV), Foreign Minister Qureshi presented two proposals to Indian and asked India to ‘de-activate the forward air bases’ and ‘relocate the troops back to peace time positions.’

In response to Foreign Minister Qureshi’s statement in a televised address, Pranab Mukherjee said that Pakistan’s demand for de-escalation of military tension by Indian had ‘no meaning’ since there was no escalation by this armed forces to begin with.

Dec 31

Talking to reporters in New Delhi, India’s Home Minister P. Chidambaram stated that Pakistan was in ‘denial’ over the Mumbai attacks and alleged that it was refusing to acknowledge the evidence linking the perpetrators of the Mumbai attacks to elements in Pakistan.

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