

#### Indian Case

- Terrorist attack by the resistance front (LET Branch) -> Pak based militant group
  - Attack was planned in Pakistan by Pakistani proxy group -> Modi, Amit Shah, Rajnath
  - Therefore, India has right to carry out strikes in Pakistan under the rights of self-defense
  - Attacked at 9 sites-> Bahawalpur, Muridke, Sialkot, different parts of AJK
- Pakistan's stance
- Resistance Front denies attack and claims its page was hacked.
  - RF is a local armed group in IOK with no ties to Pakistan or Lashkar e Taiiba.
  - India must provide evidences to prove otherwise.
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- Lashkar e Taiiba was banned in 2004 with other Kashmir based armed groups.
  - Leaders like Hafiz Saeed, Molana Masood Azhar etc. are in prison in Pakistan.
  - Pakistan released list of all who died in the attacks (26 died) who were all civilians -> challenged India to provide militant record of these people, if any.
  - Question raised by IOK Ex-Governor: 5-7k security personals normally deployed at the tourist spot. Why Modi removed the security?
  - Pakistan also offered joint investigation and role of a 3<sup>rd</sup> party (UN, USA) but India rejected it and unilaterally decided on the acts of aggression which is violation of sovereignty (UN Report)

#### 6 – Nil

- India Used Rafael, SU-30 and Tejas.
- Pakistan dominated the battle with J-10C, JF-17 Thunder and PL-15 missiles.
- Chinese AESA radar system.

India couldn't provide any evidence of civilians died in India's attack.

India violated Pakistan's sovereignty.

Pakistan counterattacked by targeting only military installations.-> India attacked civilians.

Pakistan response was a calculated retaliation.

India claimed to have targeted missile batteries in Lahore but it could not provide evidences.-> Pakistan hit S-400 missile defense systems and provided evidences.

#### Drone Warfare in Indo-Pak conflict

- 100+ drones (mostly Israeli based) launched by India.
- 100+ drones (Chinese, Turkish, indigenously developed drones) launched by Pakistan.
- Indian drones reached Lahore, Karachi, Rawalpindi.
- Pakistani drones reached Mumbai, Delhi, Amritsar, Gujarat.
- Both India and Pakistan succeeded in disconnecting drones from the servers (anti-drone warfare) resultantly no major damages by drones but it is clear that drones will play a vital role in any upcoming war between the two countries in future. -> Urban areas, city centers and military installations will be major targets.

#### Post-Battle Diplomacy

- Both, India and Pakistan sent missions (consisting of government, opposition and technocrats) to world capitals which mattered.
- India's Objective: To convince world on it was a terrorist attack planned and carried out by Pakistan based militant group.
- India tried to put all the blame on Pakistan's government for support to militancy in Kashmir and other parts of India.

- Pakistan's POV: It was a terrorist attack by a militant group from within Kashmir with no links or support from Pakistan, India should provide any evidences to counter this claim.
- i. Kashmir based groups taking revenge for the continued state brutalities by Modi government.
- ii. A false-flag operation for the political gains -> whenever there are elections in India (2016, 2019 or 2025), India resort to such criminal actions.
- Pakistan tried convincing India on joint investigation and 3<sup>rd</sup> party role but mutual cooperation and efforts for peace were rejected by India.
- India tried to convey world that it got the surgical strike capabilities and would carry this out in future against Pakistan thus, tried to set new norm.

It tried convincing the world that all attacks were precise, targeted and successful with no collateral damage.

- Pak counter: These were missile strikes with precision but Pakistan response was befitting and equal in scale. If India will try any such misadventure in future, Pakistan will retaliate the same way it did in May 2025.
  - India will not take any misstep in future and would think 1000 times before acting rashly against Pakistan.
  - World didn't buy India's stance of terror of being sponsored by Pak across the border
- US, Europe used to support India's stance in the past but this time they showed cold shoulders to their Indian counterparts -> on the contrary US President played his role in diffusing the tensions between India and Pakistan -> Pakistan welcomed US role but India denied his role in negotiations.

#### Post-Pahalgam

- military dominance in the May 25 battle
- Indian narrative being punctured
- growing relations with US and UK
- Saudi-Pak defence deal signed after the conflict.