

The Story of the Pak-India War

“Unfolding the Flames Behind the Headlines”

Introduction:

What started as whispers along the Line of Control turned into explosions that echoed across borders. In just days, everything flipped: soldiers marched, sirens wailed, news anchors shouted, and a war unlike any in decades broke out.

But behind the chaos, one question burned brighter than the rest:

What really happened?

This wasn't just another border clash. This was pride vs. pride. Power vs. power. And people (*innocent people*) caught in a storm that they never wanted.

TV channels chose sides. Politicians pointed fingers. But the truth? It got buried.

This booklet isn't here to wave flags. It's here to dig deep.

- 1) What happened in Pahalgam?
- 2) What secrets hide inside the Indus Water Treaty?
- 3) What were “Mission Sindoor” and “Bunyan Al Marsoos”?
- 4) And in the end... who really won?

Simple words. Real facts. No drama — just reality, raw and unfiltered.

Welcome to **The Story of the Pak-India War. Let's Unfold the Flames Behind the Headlines.**

Let's rewind. To where the match was lit.

“Pahalgam”.

Chapter 1:

The Pahalgam Attack (*the spark*)

It all began with silence. A peaceful morning in Pahalgam, a scenic valley in Indian-administered Kashmir, turned into a scene of horror on **February 8, 2025**. Around **7:43 AM**, a convoy of Indian paramilitary forces was attacked by unknown militants using automatic weapons and explosives.

The death toll was high 21 soldiers were killed on the spot, and dozens were injured. Within minutes, Indian news channels labeled it a **“cross-border terror attack.”** As expected, fingers were pointed at Pakistan, without any proper investigation or international verification. (*Pic#1 People died in Pahalgam Attack*)



India's Blame:

India claimed that the attackers came from across the Line of Control (LoC) and belonged to a banned group allegedly operating from Pakistan. Indian Prime Minister gave a sharp statement, saying:

“We will respond at a time and place of our choosing.”

Pakistan's Response:

Pakistan strongly denied involvement, stating the attack seemed “staged or internal” and demanded independent investigation. Pakistan's Foreign Office said:

“Blaming Pakistan without evidence has become a routine political strategy for India.”

Impact:

In just 24 hours:

- India called back diplomats from Islamabad.
- Both armies were put on high alert.
- Pakistani jets were seen patrolling the skies.
- Locals on both sides of the border started stocking essentials in fear of war.

Chapter 2:

The Indus Water Treaty and Its Importance

Long before the 2025 war between Pakistan and India, there was something quietly connecting both countries water. Even when the armies stopped fighting, the rivers kept flowing. The reason? A peace agreement called the **“Indus Water Treaty”**, signed back in 1960.

This treaty was made with the help of the World Bank. It divided six big rivers between the two countries.

(Pic#2 Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Pakistani President Mohammad Ayub Khan signing Indus Water treaty)

- **Pakistan got:** Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab (the western rivers)
- **India got:** Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej (the eastern rivers)



But this agreement wasn't just about water it was about **survival**, especially for Pakistan. About **80% of Pakistan's agriculture** (farming) depends on these rivers. If that water stops, crops die, and people can go hungry.

February 2025: Threats Begin

In February 2025, after the **Pahalgam Attack**, things started to change. India's foreign minister gave a bold and angry speech:

"We cannot bleed and let the rivers flow freely at the same time."

This wasn't the first time India had threatened to block water, but this time it felt more serious. Indian news channels ran headlines like:

"Water for Peace or War?"

"Cut Pakistan's Lifeline"

Some Indian leaders talked about building dams faster or **reducing Pakistan's water** as revenge.

Pakistan's Reaction:

Pakistan didn't stay silent. The Foreign Office responded strongly:

"Changing the Indus Water Treaty is illegal and dangerous. It threatens peace in the whole region."

As things got tense and war seemed close, water (*once a sign of peace*) started looking like a **weapon**. Pakistan's Irrigation Ministry even warned farmers in Punjab and Sindh that they might get less water soon.

March 2025: The Situation Gets Worse

By mid-March, satellite pictures showed that India had speeded up dam construction in Kashmir. Pakistan complained to the World Bank, but the reply was slow and unclear.

The Indus Water Treaty once a strong bridge between two enemies was now under pressure.

Chapter 3:

Who Attacked First and Where?

After the Pahalgam attack and all the threats in speeches, media, and politics, both India and Pakistan were on high alert. Armies were moving, borders were heating up, and everyone knew war was near. But the big question was who attacked first?

On the night of **March 16, 2025**, just after midnight, something serious happened.

Indian jets crossed the Line of Control and tried to target what they claimed was a “terror launch pad” in Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Pakistan’s air defense systems responded quickly, and a short air battle took place near **Bagh**

and Rawalakot. According to

Pakistani military sources, one Indian jet was damaged and had to return, while two Pakistani jets patrolled the area afterward.

India, on the other hand, claimed it was a “preemptive strike.” But from Pakistan’s point of view, **India started the war by violating airspace**.

By the morning of **March 17**, Pakistan responded with “**Operation Shield Line**”, targeting Indian military posts near **Poonch and Kupwara**. This wasn't a full-on invasion but a heavy counterattack using artillery, drones, and jets.

At the same time, fighting began in three main zones:

(Pic#3 Pakistani rescuing team on its operation after Indian attack)



- **Sialkot-Jammu Sector:** Tanks and troops gathered fast. Shelling was reported from both sides.
- **Rajasthan Border:** Indian forces moved near the border town of Barmer. Pakistan responded from Rahim Yar Khan.
- **Sindh-Gujarat Border:** Skirmishes began near Badin and Kutch region, but this area stayed less intense compared to Kashmir.

International news channels showed blurry satellite images, fire flashes on the ground, and videos of families leaving their homes. The United Nations asked for calm, but it was too late. The war had officially begun.

Pakistani civilians near the LoC were evacuated. Schools were shut down, and emergency alerts were sent on phones. Soldiers were seen praying together before entering the battlefield.

From both sides, soldiers were dying, and the world was watching.

This wasn't just a border clash anymore. It had turned into a **real war**.

Chapter 4:

Mission Sindoor and Bunyan Al Marsoos

As the war got more intense, both India and Pakistan launched secret missions not just open fighting at the borders, but silent, risky operations meant to change the game from the inside.

Let's talk about the two most important ones: **Mission Sindoor** and **Operation Bunyan Al Marsoos**.

Here are the sites of Pakistan attacked by India in Operation Sindoor.



- 1 Shawai Nalla Camp, Muzaffarabad (LeT)
- 2 Syedna Bilal Camp, Muzaffarabad (JeM)
- 3 Gulpur, Kotli
- 4 Barnala, Bhimber
- 5 Abbas Kotli
- 6 Bahawalpur
- 7 Muridke
- 8 Sarjal
- 9 Mehmoona Joya

Mission Sindoor (India):

This was an Indian intelligence mission launched during the second week of the war. Its goal was to weaken Pakistan from inside by spreading fake news, cyber-attacks, and creating panic.

Indian agents targeted:

- Pakistani communication networks
- News channels and social media
- Power grids and military supply lines

There were sudden power cuts in some parts of Punjab and Sindh. Videos and fake news started spreading online showing cities “under attack” that were safe. People were confused, and fear spread quickly.

The Indian side called it “non-lethal warfare.” But Pakistan's cyber team responded fast and traced back many sources of these digital attacks. The mission was exposed, and Pakistan blocked over 800 fake social media pages, shut down backdoor access points, and even arrested a few suspects in Lahore and Karachi.

It was a clear sign the war wasn't just on the ground, it was also on

Operation Bunyan Al Marsoos (Pakistan):

In reply, Pakistan launched Bunyan Al Marsoos, which means "Solid Structure" in Arabic. This was a coordinated strike by the Pakistani military intelligence and elite forces.

Its goals were:

- Target Indian ammunition depots near Jammu
- Destroy radar and missile systems
- Block Indian supply routes using drone strikes

On March 22, Pakistani drones flew deep into Indian territory at night. They targeted military storage sites near **Kathua** and **Udhampur**.

Explosions were reported, and Indian supply trucks were destroyed.

The second phase of the operation focused on **cyber and satellite interference**. Pakistan disrupted Indian satellite communication in the



LoC region for almost 4 hours, giving their troops a big advantage.

Pakistani military later released a video clip (confirmed by Al Jazeera and Reuters) showing the drone camera footage of a direct hit on an Indian military convoy. Indian media did not show much about this mission, but international reports confirmed the drone strikes and radar losses.

(Pic#4 Indian Rafale jet destroyed by Pakistan)

Results of These Missions:

- India failed to cause inner chaos in Pakistan as planned.
- Pakistan gained upper hand in intelligence and drone warfare.
- Global observers started saying that **Pakistan's defense strategy was more prepared and modern** than expected.

Chapter 5:

Who Actually Won?

By the end of March 2025, both India and Pakistan had suffered heavy losses. Cities were tense. Borders were full of destroyed vehicles and broken hopes. But everyone inside the countries and around the world wanted to know one thing: **Who won the war?**

Let's break it down.

Military Standpoint:

Pakistan defended its land successfully. Despite India's first airstrike near Bagh, Pakistan didn't back off. It fought back with better planning, especially in:

- Drone warfare
- Cyber defense
- Intelligence missions like Bunyan Al Marsoos

India had more soldiers, more weapons, and bigger media power, but Pakistan played smarter. Instead of wasting resources, it used limited weapons carefully and kept civilians safe in most conflict zones. |

Even international analysts like:

- **The Diplomat wrote:** "Pakistan's drone tactics shocked Indian defenses."

- **Reuters said:** “Neither side gained major land, but Pakistan won the intelligence game.”

Political Standpoint:

After two weeks of war, both countries were under pressure. The economy was bleeding. The public was angry. Global leaders like Turkey, China, and Saudi Arabia pushed for a ceasefire.

On **April 3**, under pressure from the **United Nations** and **OIC**, a peace agreement was signed in **Doha, Qatar**. Both sides agreed to:

- Return to pre-war positions.
- Stop all covert operations.
- Reopen diplomatic talks on Kashmir and water disputes.

But behind closed doors, India knew its global image was damaged. The water threats, fake news campaigns, and aggressive stance didn't sit well with international bodies. Pakistan, on the other hand, was seen as defending its rights not attacking.

So,	Who	Actually	Won?
There were no victory parades. No captured land. No surrender from either side. But here's the truth:			

- India started it.
- Pakistan survived it.
- And the world saw it.

CONCLUSION:

In the 2025 conflict between Pakistan and India, both countries may have shown strength, but what they really exposed was how fragile peace can be. Behind every bullet fired, there were families waiting, children crying, and lives shattered — not of the leaders, but of the common people.

It's always the innocent who suffer the most. Homes destroyed, parents lost, futures buried under rubble — while the powerful sit in offices, giving speeches and shaking hands for peace **after** the damage is done.

This war reminded us that borders may divide land, but pain doesn't know flags. A mother in Lahore and a mother in Amritsar both shed the same tears. A soldier's last

breath, whether in Pakistani green or Indian khaki, leaves behind the same silence at home.

Peace isn't a weakness. It's the strongest choice a nation can make.

This booklet doesn't aim to celebrate war, but to mourn it and to make young minds think:

“Let this not be just a chapter in history. Let it be a lesson.”



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