

## Question NO \* 01

Complexities of Pakistan's relationship with India, highlighting the historical political and economic factors and potential for future cooperation and challenges.

### 1. Introduction

"  
Pak-India relations are the flashpoint in this region; in terms of cooperative development or nuclear war in the South Asia that may cause the <sup>deteriorous</sup> ~~deterious~~ repercussions on this region" - Malhotra-Lodhi.

Undoubtedly, historically, Pak-India relationship has been at stake by waging four wars that pushed both countries beyond any cooperation, prosperity and progress for their respective



peoples. Political and Economic factors that have shaped their bilateral ties. Through the leadership talks and regional organizations. However, there is a tiny hope of the potential for future cooperation and minimize the challenges that hinder progress in resolving their long-standing dispute.

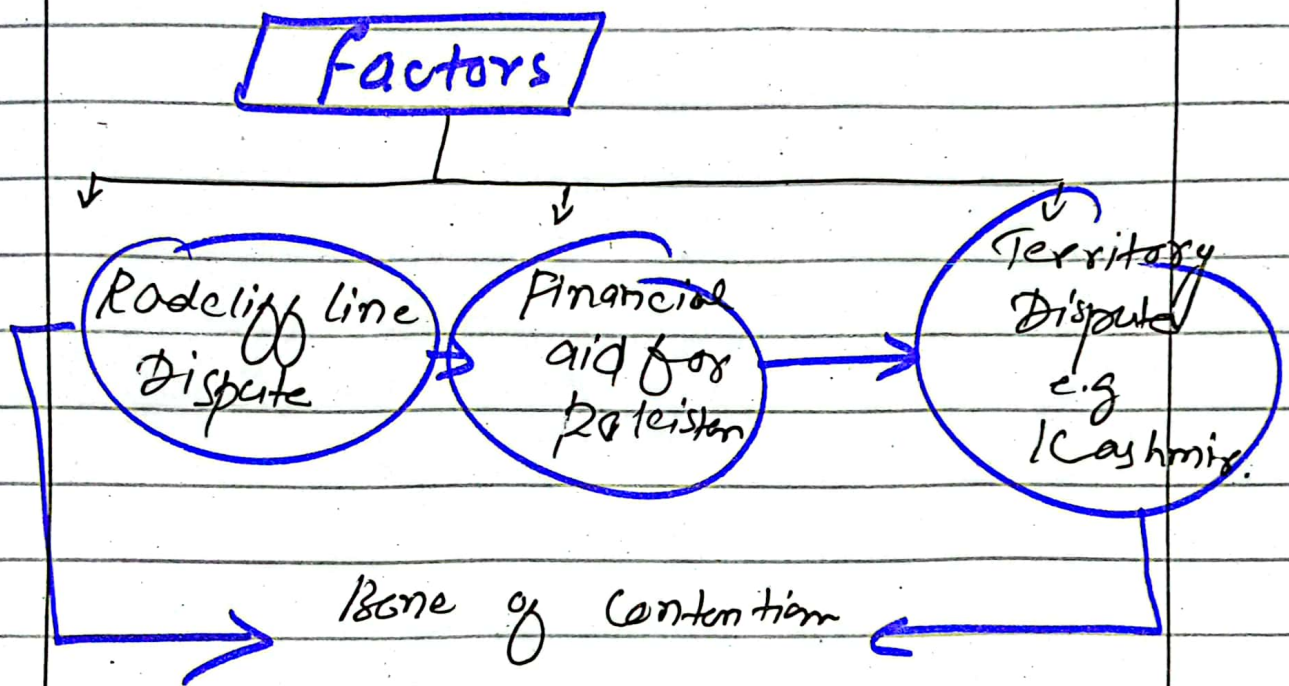
## (2) Complexities of Pakistan's relationship with India

Historically, the background of relations with India in respect to Pakistan has remained so critical.

A Background sketch of the relations of Pakistan and India.

Since 1947, both countries took the way of progress separately. When partition came into

consideration, at that time, people started moving the migration. many of them were willing to join either Pakistan or India along with princely states, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Bawalpur, Kashmir and so on.



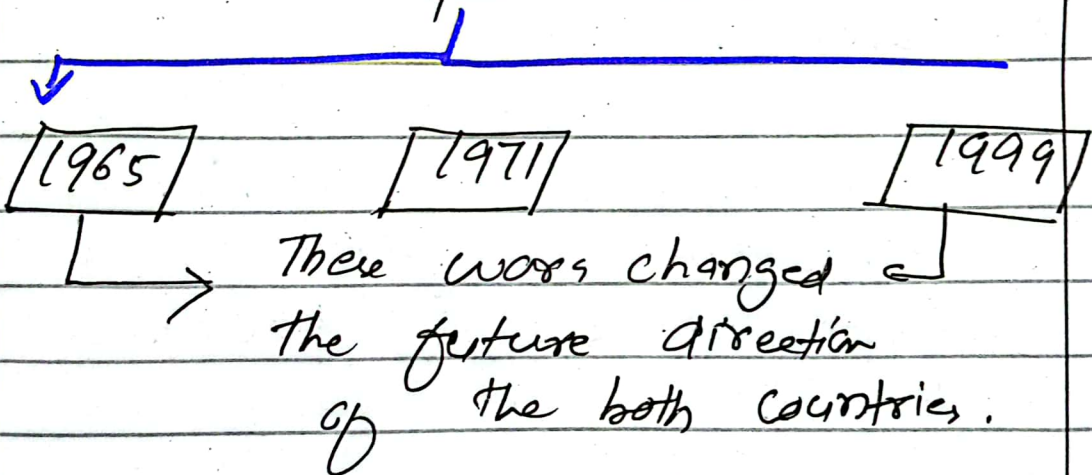
After the partition, many disputes 'got their heads' between two countries that became the foundation of both countries' relationship. K1-A212

↳ Historical Wars on the Kashmir's dispute - A Stance of Pakistan. The first time - the war



was waged in 1948 at the time of Quader Aram Jinnah. The war on Kashmir got the heading of the international concern. However, UNO passed the resolution of the self-determination of Kashmir people.

On behalf of this dispute.



### 3. Political and Economic Factors that shaped their bilateral ties.

↳ Political Factor - A Changing destination of the both countries. Political factor is the direct link of the relations

between Pakistan and India.

↳ first Agreement between Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan on the Agreement of the both states ties. (1950)

This step was truly game changing so far the peoples of the India and Pakistan. The first political step showed a ray of hope — Ishrat Hussain.

↳ Tashkent Agreement and Shimla Agreement — the move of the political dialogue of the balanced ties.

The both agreements always occurred the war 1965 and 1971, Ayub and Zulfikar Bhutto also took the soft initiative.

↳ Nawaz Sharif — Benazir + Rajiv Gandhi and IAF, Bhadracharya Shastri — A bundle of the dialogue on the SPARC platform



A chain of dialogue also gave the hope of the progress for the minimizing escalation and going to Kashmir Dispute. It had been to General Pervez Musharraf to 2008.

### ↳ Economic Factor - A bilateral trade

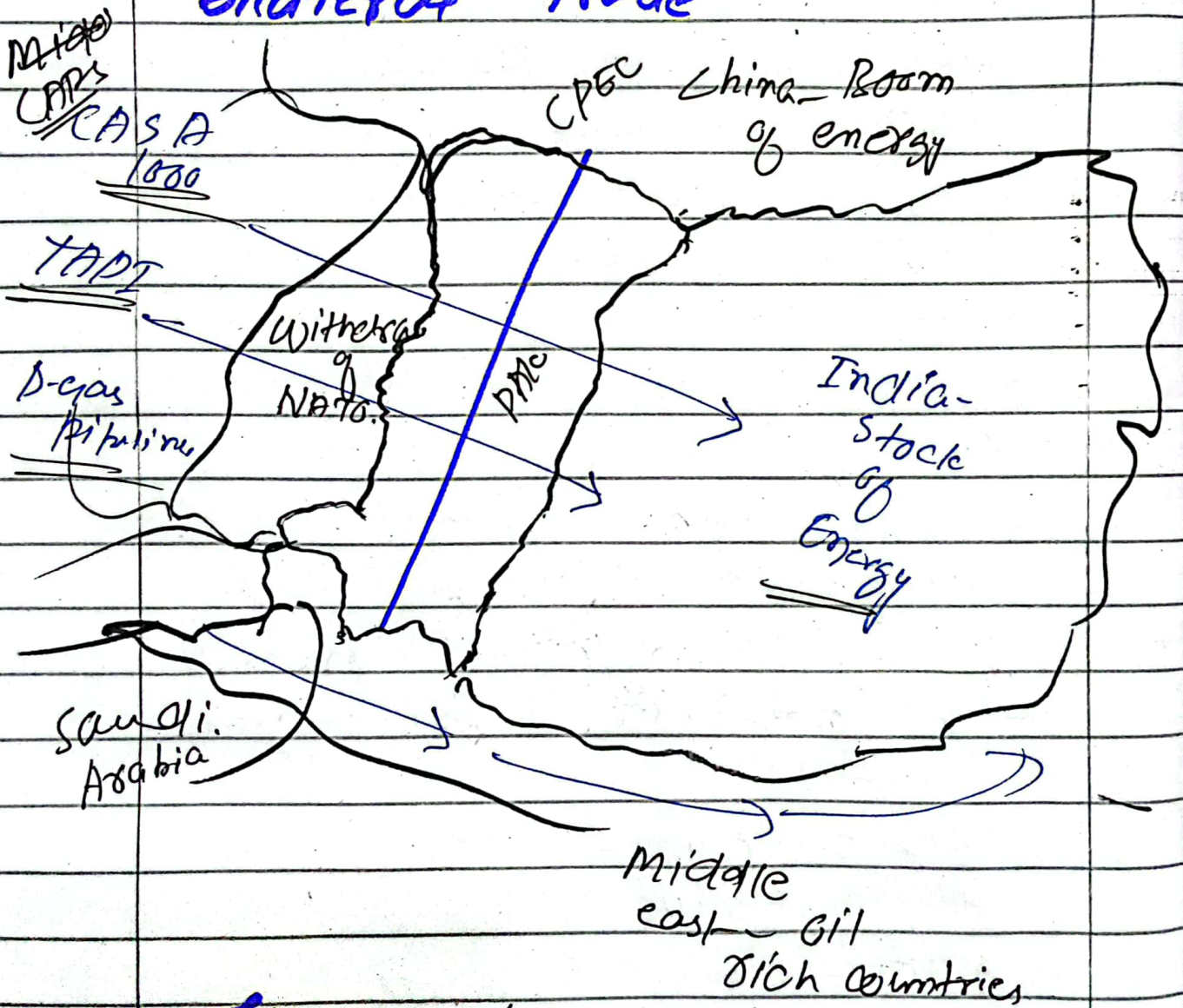


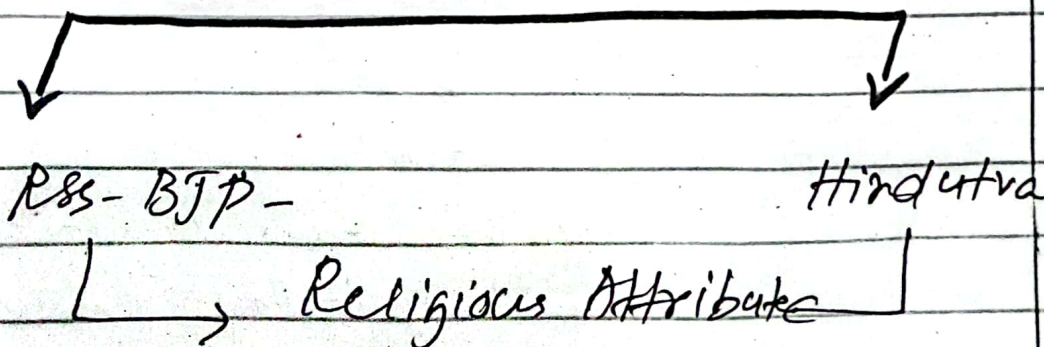
Figure: Economic ties of Pakistan with India.

Both countries did not pay their focus on their economic trade with each other keeping in view (CAR) countries.

## ↳ Potential for future cooperation

↳ Strengthening the SAARC platform for bilateral dialogue. Otherwise, both pursue the isolated policy. SAARC is the only source of the future dialogue of the both states that play vital role for progress.

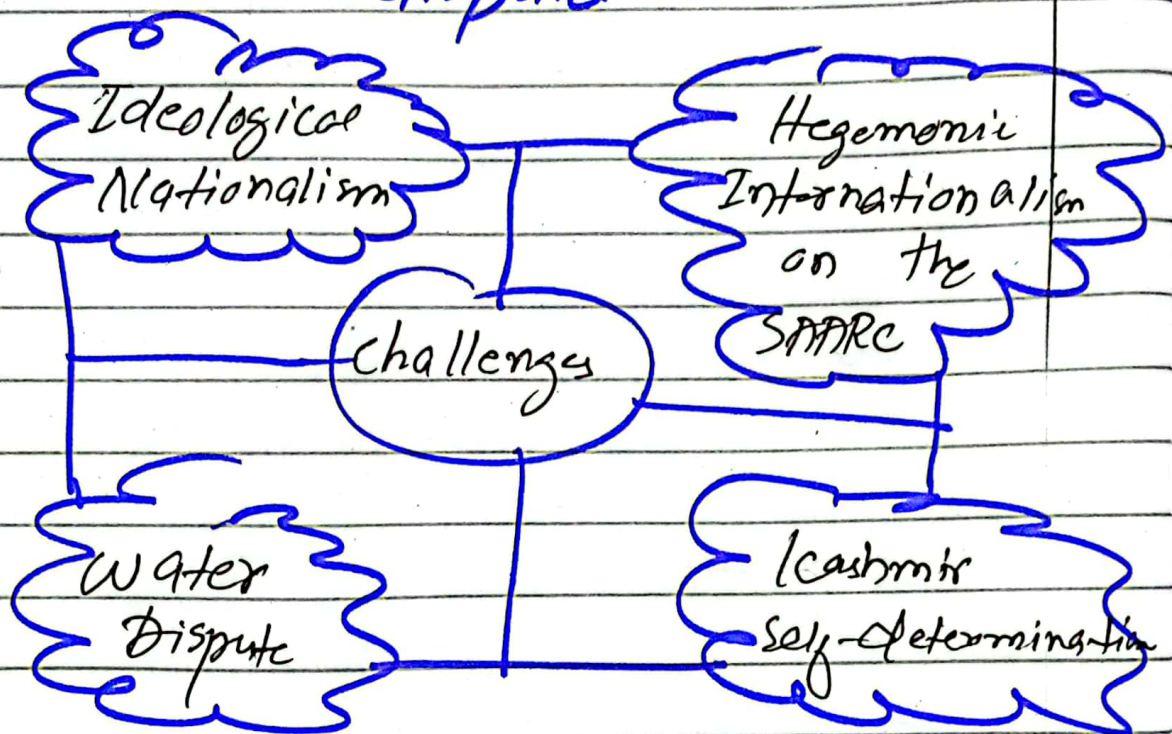
↳ Changing the foreign policy of India on the agenda of Ideological Nationalism





Hindutva ideology that may cause of the future deterioration of the bilateral ties.

## Challenges that hinder progress in resolving this dispute



Ideological Nationalism and

Hegemonic Internationalism

This kind of nationalism plays the deleterious role in this bilateral relationship. Water dispute and Kashmiri problem build the obstacles in the



way of cooperation

## Conclusion

"Pakistan-India relationship are reliant on the political agenda that pose the sentiment of the religious ideology of Indian people" - Ishtiaque Hussain

Both the countries have been suffering the dire escalation and hindrance since historical perspective that may lead more challenges for the progress of the both countries. Moreover, the future prosperity relies on the level of the dialogue.

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