

Q NO 8**Introduction:**

National integration is the process of fostering unity, cohesion and a shared national identity among diverse group, has remained a dilemma since Pakistan's independence.

It poses threat to national integration. The country's diverse ethnic linguistic and religious composition along with regional disparities, has posed significant challenge to national integration. Understanding of these challenge is essential in order to suggest remedies for the success of the process.

Components????

Major Obstacles to National Integration in Pakistan:**Ethnic linguistic Diversity:**

Pakistan is home to multiple ethnic groups and languages which can contribute to a sense of fragmentation and division. The dominance of certain ethnic group in political and economic sphere create a feeling of marginalization among others. The diversity can be source of strengths but if not managed

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Properly, it can lead to division and hinder national integration.

(ii) Negligence on smaller provinces:

Socio-economic disparities and regional imbalance pose significant challenge to national unity. Certain regions, such as Balochistan and parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa face underdevelopment and lack of basic infrastructure, resulting in feeling of neglect and alienation.

(iii) Sectarian and religious diversity:

Sectarian and religious diversity also poses threat to national integration. The conflict between religious and sectarian groups have led to violence and social fragmentation. For instance, violence in Parachinar.

(iv) Political instability and polarization:

The another major obstacle in the way of national integration is political instability and polarization. When the political parties prioritize their own interests over national interest. This creates chaos among youth. For instance, holding of rallies during the SCO Summit.

Germany, In this way smaller political parties get representation in the national assembly. These smaller parties will not consider themselves alienated.

(ii) Addressing the grievances of smaller provinces.

There is a high time to address the grievances of smaller province, such as, Balochistan which faces underdevelopment and lack of basic infrastructure.

Giving scholarships and grants to certain provinces will address their grievances to some extent. This will lead to national integration.

(iii) Political instability in the country.

It is pre-requisite for national integration, election should be held on its time which is enshrined in the constitution. Transition of one government to another creates a sense of unity among political worker. Political stability also streamline other project which are really important for the country.

(V) Socio-economic issues in Pakistan
Social issues like, poverty, rising inflation, unemployment, health, illiteracy and corruption are also hindrance in the way of national integration. There have been ²⁰size in suicidal attempt.
IPRI.

(Vi) lack of trust in state Institution.
A lack of trust in state institution can undermine national integration. When citizens grievances are not heard. It creates a sense of rampant corruption, inefficiency. It erodes their trust and sense of belonging to the nation.

The Major Components for national integration:

There are following major components of national integration:

(1) Political Unity through Diversity.
The one of the major component for national integration is political unity through diversity. It is the need of time to introduce "Proportional Representation" in our political system as like

- Add and highlight
references/examples against
these arguments

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(iv)

Role of religious scholars:

In this regard, the role of religious scholars are instrumental. They mitigate sectarian divide, they should not give ardent sermons from their member. This may lead to national integration.

(v)

Addressing socio-economic issue in Pakistan:

It is the need of an hour to address socio-economic issue like poverty, rising inflation, unemployment, and illiteracy. The government should take initiative to create opportunities. Addressing issue like these can work for Pakistan.

Rule of law:

When every citizen is equal before, it creates harmony among. Institution will be more responsible to their duties which are assigned to them by the state. There will be no corruption and ^{harsh} sense of belonging to the national assets.

Conclusion:

National Integration is the name of fostering unity among various people. This has remained a pipe line for Pakistan.

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due to various factor. However, these factors can be taken into account for national integration.

Q No 5

Introduction:

Afghanistan leaders want to pursue a more independent foreign policy and do not want to be clients of the regional player anymore, has both opportunities and challenges to Pak-Afghan relations. Historically Pakistan and Afghanistan have a complex relationship between marked by security concerns, economic interests and social connections. However, the evolving stance toward autonomy could reshape these dynamics in several ways.

(1) Security and counterterrorism:

The Afghanistan's stability is very important for Pakistan. Owing to Afghanistan's situation, Pakistan called OIC conference to attract fund for Afghanistan. Pakistan has concerns regarding terrorism spillovers. An independent Afghanistan policy may create problem Pakistan. According to Doha agreement, Afghanistan

is bound to not allow any faction group operate from its soil against any sovereign state. It has noted surge in TLP terrorist activity against Pakistan. This is concerning for Pakistan.

(ii) Trade and economic Relations

A more independent Afghanistan could open up trade channels and seek investments beyond immediate region, especially with Central Asian Countries, reducing reliance on Pakistan as key trade partner. For Pakistan, this shift might pressure it to improve trade facilities, infrastructure and customs policies to remain competitive and relevant to Afghan traders. Alternatively both countries could focus on building mutually beneficial economic ties, prioritizing trade agreements that respect Afghanistan's autonomous policies while fostering economic interdependence.

(3) Diplomatic Influence and Regional Partnership:

Afghanistan's autonomous policies can undermine its Pakistan's influence. Afghanistan may tilt toward

Pakistan's regional rival. For instance, India sought permission to get access to Central Asian countries through Afghanistan to Chabahar port. The India has brought this deal to ~~counter~~ Pakistan's Gwadar port. This may create problem for Pakistan.

(4) Ban on girls school by Taliban regime:

Taliban regime has banned on girl school. Many international organization condemn this act by Taliban regime. However, Pakistan has played strategic move to allocate seats for Afghan's student. This may create a soft image of Pakistan in the people of Afghanistan.

(5) Afghanistan autonomous Foreign Policy may decrease value of Pakistan in the eyes of USA:

In the annal of History, Pakistan and USA had good relation due to Afghanistan. When ~~into~~ Pakistan's influence decreases, the Afghan the Pakistan do not get importance

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After the withdrawal of USA's forces from Afghanistan, the USA has stopped its aids to Pakistan.
Conclusion.

For both countries, a shift towards independence in foreign policy could ultimately foster relationship grounded in mutual respect. These relationship has some benefits and harm for Pakistan.