

Q. 2.

Introduction:

Despite sharing linguistic, cultural, geographical and economic links, Indo-Pakistan relations has been mired in complexity due to historical issues such as Indian hegemonic designs, irredentism regarding Kashmir, Indian historical attacks on sovereignty of Pakistan and Lahore Resolution and Kargil war. Moreover, political issues such as hydropolitics, cross-border terrorism, regional politics and political non consensus has reduced the bilateral relations to zero-sum game.

historical.

i) Indian hegemonic

ii) Sovereignty & irredentism regarding Kashmir

iii) Indian attacks on sovereignty.

iv) Lahore Resolution Kargil.

Political

v) Hydropolitics.

vi) Indian covert attempts to

vii) cross-border terrorism.

viii) regional politics.

ix) Political non consensus to resolve

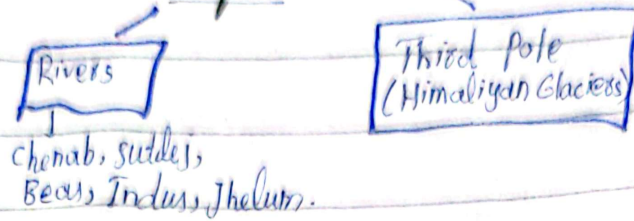
Indo-Pakistan cultural and linguistic ties:

Urdu the national language of Pakistan. Urdu among 22 recognized languages of India.

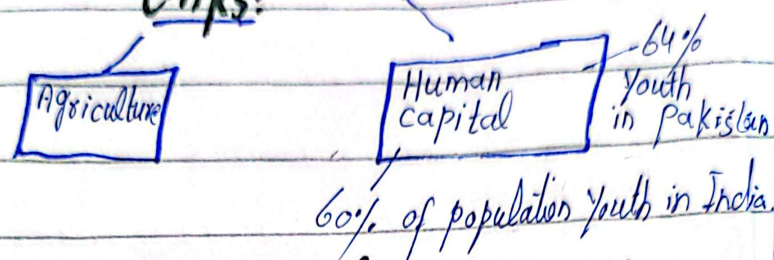
Hindu sacred sites such as Kotlas Raj Temple in Pakistan

→ Dargah Nizam-ud-din Auliya in Delhi.

Indo-Pakistan geographical links.



Indo-Pakistan Economic Links:



Historical issues in Indo-Pakistan Relations:

(i) Indian hegemonic designs has mired Pak-India relations in complexity:

Through its large geography, economy and military, India attempts to play the role of hegemon which is unacceptable to Pakistan. It has constrained any improvement in bilateral relations between the country.

"If India has to play the role of hegemon, Muslims have to play the role of German Jew"
(V.D. Savarkar: Fourth Reich)

of India).

(ii) Irredentism on Kashmir issue has reduced Indo-Pakistan relations in complexity:

Kashmiris are pre-dominantly Muslims. By United States Resolution 28 1948, India is bind to ensure referendum for deciding Kashmir issue for good. However, India has illegally occupied Kashmir, which is the jugular vein of Pakistan. Thus, historical issue of Kashmir has mixed the bilateral relations in complexity.

(iii) Indian attempts to breach sovereignty of Pakistan has mixed the bilateral relations in complexity.

Being entangled in the mentality of Vashwa Guru, India has historically tried to breach the sovereignty of Pakistan. In 1971, India illegally occupied Turtuk, Gilgit Baltistan. In 1984, India breached sovereignty of Pakistan.

by occupying Siachen. Even in May 2025, India attacked Pakistan which was met with befitting reply. Therefore, India-Pakistan relations could not be kept on right track.

iv) Lahore Resolution agreement 1998 and Kargil 1999 landed Indo-Pakistan Relationships in complexity.

In 1998, Prime minister of India Atal Bihari Vajpayee entered in agreement with Prime minister of Pakistan Mian Nawaz Sharif to thaw the frozen relationship. However, historical misadventure of Kargil war in 1999 tilted the table and landed bilateral relations in complexity.

Political issues in Indo-Pakistan Relationship:

i) Hydropolitics has mired Indo-Pakistan relationships in complexity.

India, being upper riparian state, tries to destabilise Pakistan by weaponising water. In April 2025,

India held bilateral Indus Water Treaty 1960, which is against the international law. Correspondingly, Pakistan threatened to use nuclear weapons if water rivers of Pakistan are occupied. This politics has reduce the bilateral relationships in Zero-sum game.

(ii) Cross-border terrorism is a political issue that has mixed Indo-Pakistan relationships in complexity;

India allege Pakistan of supporting Kashmiri Mujahideens. However, these are unsubstantiated allegations. Meanwhile, India hired warlords and used Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan as proxy to infiltrate Balochistan and KPK.

(Vatish Yadav: RAW: A History of covert operations).

(iii) Indian involvement in regional politics has reduce the bilateral relationships in Zero-sum game:

India is involved in Iran and

Afghanistan to destabilise Pakistan.
In 2018, an Indian Navy officer, Kalboshan Yadav, was arrested from Gwadar operating in Chabahar port, Iran. Similarly.

In 2025, India extended olive branch to Afghanistan to use Kabul as a ~~board~~ piece on regional chess board.

iv) Political nonconsensus is the reason that has mixed Indo-Pakistan relations in complexity.

Political nonconsensus on key issues like terrorism, climate change and trade is the reason behind frozen relationships between Pakistan and India. This trust deficit ~~can~~ acts as nuclear flashpoint that can wipe out the billions of South Asian from the map of the world.

Conclusion:

It is true that a number of historical and political issues has mixed the Indo-Pake relations in complexity. However, shared cultural and geographical value may reverse the trend.

Q.4.

Introduction:

27th amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 has sparked debate about trichotomy of powers in Pakistan. On one hand, some people calling it an attempt to procedural clarity and true separation of powers. However, predominant opinion is against this concept. 27th Amendment is being called the constitutional surrender, solidifying strengthening overdeveloped state structure and reversal of 18th Amendment.

27th Amendment to Constitution of Pakistan, 1973.

56 clauses were amended.

Federal constitutional court established under Chapter II-A of

Article 184, 185(3) and 186 powers

Part VII

Article 243 amended to create chief of Defence forces

Overhead Three force
chief of Joint staff repealed.

Article 200: President
can transfer High
Court judges

without their consent.

Article 248: Presidential
immunity for life
to judicial cases

Also extended to Chief of Defence Forces, ^{Air} Marshal
and Admiral of Navy.

Proponents of 27th Amendment:

(i) It brings procedural
clarity to define role of
each pillar of state:

Proponents of this amendment
argue that it bring clarity in
the role of judiciary branches
like Supreme Court and constitutional
benches which was created after
26th Amendment, 2024.

(Law Minister of ^{Pakistan} Supreme
Court: Azam Nazeer Tarar).

(ii) 27th Amendment has
defined the true separation
of powers in Pakistan.
For years, Pakistan has oscillated

between executive supremacy, dictatorship and judicial activism. Through Federal constitutional court and Armed forces restructuring, each pillar of state has been given its role to ensure true separation of powers.

(Ahmed Rana: Advocate Supreme Court).

opponents of
27th Amendment: It has
eroded separation of
powers:

① 27th Amendment has created super-powered executive which has eroded separation of powers.

Through 27th Amendment, power to appoint judges of Federal Constitutional Court is vested in executive who form a lion's part of judicial commission of Pakistan.

Thus, judicial role is ceremonial creating super-powered executive in Pakistan.

(International committee of

Jurists: Analysis of 27th Amendment of Pakistan: 2025).

(ii) 27th Amendment is Constitutional surrender in the history of Pakistan:

27th Amendment has lessened the role of supreme court to look into elite corruption and accountability. Thus, constitution has been surrendered to the whim of powerful.

(Justice Mansoor Ali Shah's resignation letter).

(iii) By strengthening over developed structure, separation of powers have been destroyed in Pakistan:

Pakistan is notorious for being a hybrid regime where military-bureaucratic and feudal complex is powerful than the state. Through amendment in the Article 248 of constitution of Pakistan, the culture of elite impunity has strengthened who have solidified their grip on all the pillars of state.

(iv) 27th Amendment has reduced separation of powers by introducing a cultural of ~~nepe~~ favouritism:

Through 27th Amendment in Article 200 of constitution of Pakistan President can transfer judges without their consent. Thus, judges will act ~~the~~ at the orders of President indicating that judiciary has is been reduced to subservient of executive.

(Al Jazeera: Report of 27th Amendment: 2025).

Analysis:

(i) The haste manner in which amendment was passed indicates concentration of powers in Pakistan:

An amendment consisting of 59 clauses must take at least 1 month. However, taking the advantage of their majority, parliament passed in haste. It indicates that executive has been turned superior to

to both parliament and judiciary.
(ii) 27th Amendment can be called as reversal of 18th Amendment that ensured separation of powers:

18th Amendment, 2010, through amendment in Article 175A and 176 introduced seniority principle for Chief Justice of Pakistan. However, 26th and 27th Amendment has repealed it declaring that all powers have been concentrated to few people.

(Slide into Authoritarianism:
Maleeha Lodhi: Dawn: 2015).

Conclusion

27th Amendment is a blow to rule of law in Pakistan. However, it can be negotiated with opposition to maintain democratic culture.

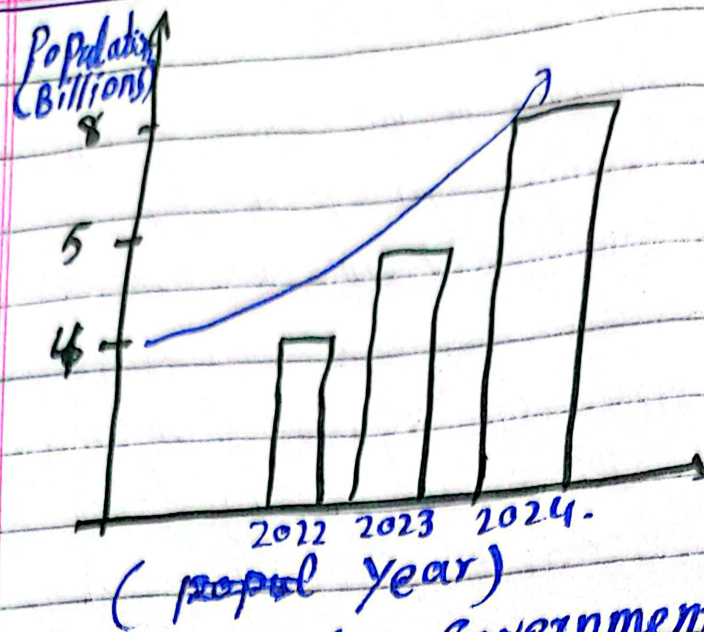
Q.5.

Introduction:

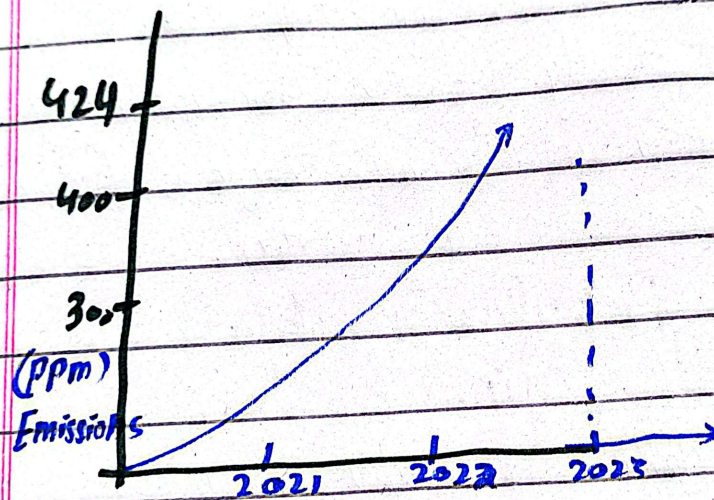
Due to population bloom, climate change impacts are worsening. In fact, due to population bloom and climate change, water resources are under strain. Moreover, population bloom and climate change are putting strain on food production. Thirdly, population growth is resulting in increased emissions which are increasing the chances of floods. Fourthly, population growth and climate change are multiplying to worsen poverty. Population bloom is limiting job creation while climate change is decreasing the prospects of job creation.

Population Bloom and climate change:

As global population is increasing day by day, the impacts of climate change are being worsened. Due to growth of people, carbon emissions is surging putting the planet at stake.



(Source: Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate change).



(Source: National Oceanic Administration).

Both of these graphs indicate a correlation between population boom and climate change.

Impacts of population bloom and climate change on resources:

(i) Due to population growth and climate change water resources are under strain:

Population growth increases the demand of drinking water. On the other hand, climate change through droughts and floods decrease the availability of water. According Population Summit 2025: Dawn News, strain on Pakistan's water resources will increase by 80% by 2040 while third pole is being reduced under climate change.

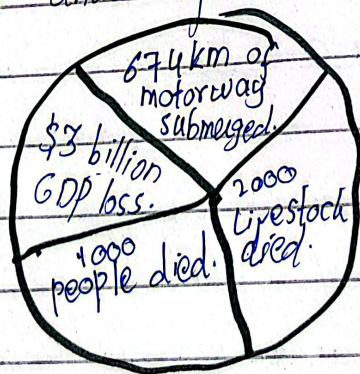
(ii) Due to population growth and climate change, food shortages are looming:

Due to increase in population, availability of water for agriculture shrink. Similarly, increased emissions from increased population will result

in smog which can decrease availability of light for crops resulting in extreme food shortages in Pakistan. Therefore, crops production in Pakistan can be reduced by 20% upto 2040 due to water scarcity emanating from population bloom and climate change.

(iii) Population bloom and climate change increase chances of floods which damage resources:

Due to population bloom, carbon emissions from urban centres are on the upward trajectory. These emissions bring extreme rain and floods which destroy the human resources and infrastructure.



(Source): Destruction by floods

2025: National Disaster Management Authority).

Impacts on livelihoods of people due to population explosion and climate change:

- (i) Population explosion and climate change are multiplying to increase poverty.

Population explosion is constricting the equitable distribution of resources. Similarly, high emissions trigger droughts, floods and hurricanes that damage people's property drifting people into vicious cycle of poverty. According to World Bank outlook on global poverty, 2025, 44% of people have are poor after 2022 floods.

- (ii) Population explosion is increasing unemployment in country worsened by

climate change:

Due to population explosion, job opportunities for all the people is decreasing. On the other hand, climate change is destroying the urban and industrial centres resulting in increased unemployment. According to Pakistan Economic Survey 2024-25, unemployment has surged to 7.2% from 6% in 2023.

iv) Population explosion and climate change are limit capacity to adapt to climate change impacting livelihoods.

Population growth compels the state to rely on outdated resources for public administration. However, increased vehicles and industries release deadly gases that destroy forests through wildfires limiting state's capacity to combat climate change.

In 2023, wildfires in Chalgohra Forest in Guetta destroyed

carbon sinks and livelihoods simultaneously.

Conclusion

Pakistan is facing cumulative challenge of population explosion and climate change. However, if demographic asset is turned into opportunity, it can be easy to fight only climate change.

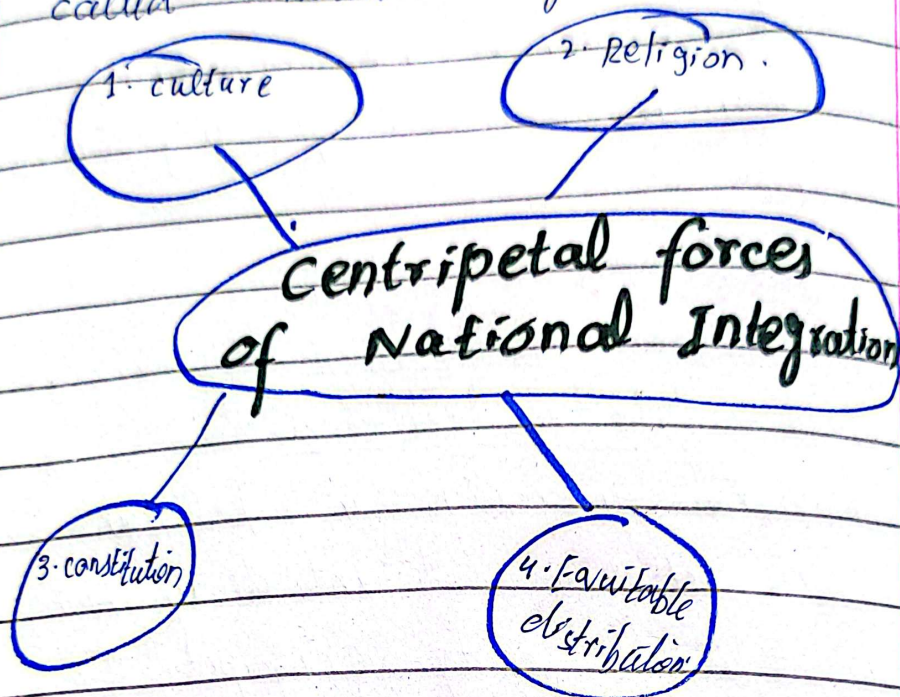
Q.7.

Introduction:

National integration in Pakistan is not a distant dream but is achievable reality. Centripetal forces, which can integrate different ethnicities, include culture, religion, constitutional supremacy and equitable formula of distribution. On the other hand, authoritarian regimes, federalisation of provinces, regionalism and extractive institutions are centrifugal forces of national integration in Pakistan.

National Integration:

"The process of binding together various ethnicities and classes in national framework is called national integration"



(i) culture is a centripetal force that can bind together people of Pakistan:

Every culture in Pakistan is an amalgam of positive values, music and symbols that attract the people from other culture.

Punjabi cuisine of green vegetables is liked in Blochistan. Similarly, Atons a

traditional dance of Khyber is liked by people of Punjab and Sindh. Moreover, Sindhi Ajrak and legendary heroes of Blochistan can bind together people of all provinces.

(ii) Religion can bind together diverse geographies in the national framework;.

Allama Ibn-e-Khaldun posited that different tribes can be stuck together by the natural solidarity of religion. Thus, religion can play a centripetal role in national integration. Religious processions of Tableeghi Jamat, Ashura and Madni caravans can transcend ethnicity of people of Pakistan.

(iii) Constitutional supremacy is a centripetal force for national integration in Pakistan.

Constitution is a form of social contract among the people

and the ruler and the ruled.
Constitution is reflection of pluralistic practices in Pakistan. Article 33 of Constitution of Pakistan 1973, prohibits parochial attitude regarding ethnicity, clan or province sticking all Pakistanis together.

iv) Equitable distribution of resources act as centripetal force of national integration in Pakistan.

Resources generated by state must be distributed equally among all classes and provinces to eradicate sense of deprivation in marginalised segments. Article 161 mandates state to accept the right of ownership of the provinces over their resources to ensure equitable distribution of resources.

v) Centrifugal forces of National Integration

i) Authoritarian regime is centrifugal force of

National integration in

Pakistan:

Authoritarian regime can threaten national integration by concentrating resources in few hands. In 2025,

Economic Intelligence Unit classified Pakistan as "Authoritarian democracy"

fueling militant insurgency simultaneously

ii) Dialectic of regionalism and nationalism is a centrifugal force in national integration of Pakistan:

In Pakistan, balance between regional affiliations and national unity is imbalanced which is threatening national integration in

Pakistan. Moreover, regional affiliations failed to be transcended in national framework based on religion.

(Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia: Ayesha Jalal)

iii) Federalisation of provinces
is a centrifugal force
in national integration
of Pakistan.

18th Amendment to constitution
of Pakistan 1973 guaranteed
provincial autonomy. However,
attempt of federalisation can
jeopardize national integration.

In 1976, NAP-JUI coalition
government was overthrown
in Balochistan by federal
government generating years
of militancy in the region.

Conclusion.

National integration is under
threat in Pakistan due to a
number of factors. However,
centripetal forces can overthrow
those factors for the national spirit.