

Pak AFFAIRS.

Part - II.

Q No: 2.

Indo-Pak Relations: A Complex Relationship Despite Shared Ties.

Introduction:

India and Pakistan share strong cultural, Religious, historical and linguistic connection that go back centuries. People on both sides of border have common traditions, food, and social values. However, despite these strong shared roots, their relationship has remained troubled and filled with mistrust since 1947. Multiple historical, political and security related factors in detail and highlight about the Indo-Pak relations have not become peaceful and cooperative.

1. Legacy of Partition:

The first major factor behind the complicated Indo-Pak relationship is the painful legacy of partition. The division of subcontinent in 1947 resulted in massive communal violence, deaths and one of the largest migrations in human history. This tragic beginning

Created mistrust and fear among the people and governments of both countries. The bitterness of partition is still present in political narratives, school textbooks and public memory. As a result, even after more than seven decades, both sides struggle to fully trust each other because their relationship began with trauma and conflict.

2. Kashmir Issue:

Another Central issue is the long-standing dispute over Kashmir, which continues to define Indo-Pak relations. Both India and Pakistan claim the region, while Kashmiris demand the right to self-determination. This dispute has caused several wars, continuous military deployment and frequent clashes along the line of control. Kashmir is not just a territorial issue but an emotional and political foun both sides. Because neither country is willing to compromise, it has become the biggest obstacle to peace and has kept relations tense for decades.

3. Security Dilemma and military rivalry:

A third major factor is the security dilemma that drives both countries to build strong armies and nuclear capabilities. Each country views the other as a major security threat. Whenever India increases its defense budget and buys new weapons, Pakistan feels insecure and begins upgrading its military, which then makes India feel threatened again. This cycle of fear has created a permanent arms race, including nuclear competition. Such a militarized environment reduces the chances of dialogue and increases the possibility of conflict.

4. Cross-border Terrorism and Mutual Accusations:

The issue of cross border terrorism has further ~~deepened~~ deepened mistrust between the two countries. India accuses Pakistan of supporting militant groups operating in Kashmir while ^{Pakistan} accuses India of supporting separatist movements in Balochistan and interfering in its internal affairs. Major terror incidents, such

as the 2001 Indian Parliament attack and the 2008 Mumbai attacks, damaged the peace process severely. These mutual accusations make diplomatic talks extremely difficult, as both countries believe the other is responsible for destabilizing the region.

5. Political instability and interrupted Dialogue.

A Consisting Problem in Indo-Pak relations is the lack of continuous and stable dialogue. Every time both sides start peace talks, some event such as terror attack or a political crisis interrupts the process. Changes in leadership, pressure from political parties and public anger also make it difficult for governments to continue negotiations. As a result, diplomacy become unpredictable, and long-term planning for peace becomes nearly impossible. Without regular dialogue, mistrust grows, and small issues turns into major crisis.

6. Role of external powers:

External global and regional actors also influence Indo-Pak relations. Pakistan's strategic partnership with China creates suspicion in India, while India's growing ties with the United States create concerns in Pakistan.

Additionally, the situation in Afghanistan affects regional stability and security strategies of both countries. International power competition often pushes India and Pakistan into opposite camps, increasing political tension. Thus Indo-Pak relations are not only shaped by bilateral issues but also by global geopolitical dynamics.

7. Negative media Narratives and Public Perception:

Another major factor is the role of media, which often portrays the other country as an enemy. Sensational reporting, nationalist rhetoric and misinformation shape public opinion and make peace efforts unpopular. When media promotes fear and mistrust, politicians also find it difficult to take bold steps toward peace.

Public anger on both sides becomes high and even small issues are turned into big controversies, damaging the chances of a peaceful relationship.

Conclusion:

Despite shared history, culture, and values Indo-Pak relations remain troubled due to the unresolved Kashmir dispute, mistrust

created by terrorism-related accusations, military rivalry, external power influence, weak economic ties and negative public narratives. These factors have locked both countries in a cycle of tension. To improve relations, both sides need consistent dialogue, confidence building measures, economic cooperation, responsible media behavior and genuine political commitment. With sincere efforts, India and Pakistan can move away from conflict and build a peaceful future for their people.

Q.No: 6.

Pakistan's need for better governance:

Introduction: