

Part-II

Q.2.

Ans: Introduction:

India and Pakistan, despite sharing centuries of cultural, linguistic, and geographic bonds, remain entangled in one of the most complex bilateral relationships in modern history. The Partition of 1947 created two sovereign states but left behind unresolved disputes, most notably Kashmir, which continues to dominate their political and security agendas. As Ikram Rabbani's "Pakistan Affairs" notes states, "Pakistan's foreign Policy is incomplete without reference to India".

Elaboration of events of Indo-Pak relations and impacts on it:

Table

Event	Impact on Relations
Partition (1947)	Mass migration, communal violence, and Kashmir dispute sowed seeds of hostility.

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First Kashmir War (1947-48)	UN intervention led to Line of Control (LoC), but dispute persisted.
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Indus Water Treaty (1960)	Brokered by World Bank; ensured water sharing but remains contentious.
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1965 War	Triggered by Rann of Kutch and Kashmir infiltration; deepened mistrust.
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1971 War and Bangladesh Liberation	India's support for Mukti Bahini strained ties; Pakistan lost East Pakistan.
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Siachen Conflict (1984)	Militarization of glacier region worsened border tensions.
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Kargil War (1999)	Pakistan's infiltration in Kashmir led to international condemnation.
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Cross-border	Attacks like Mumbai 2008
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Terrorism (2001-Present)	Hardened India's stance.
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Pulwama attack

India blamed Pakistan for this attack and increased the tension between two countries.

Revocation of Article 370 (2019)

India's unilateral move in Kashmir escalated tensions.

Partition Legacy (1947):

The division of British India was accompanied by unprecedented communal violence, mass migrations, and refugee crises. Millions were uprooted, and the scars of Partition created deep mistrust. The unresolved status of princely states, especially Kashmir, sowed the seeds of hostility. Ikram Chughtai emphasizes that partition was not merely a political division but a psychological rupture that continues to haunt bilateral ties.

Kashmir Dispute:

Kashmir remains the "unfinished agenda of Partition". Both nations claim

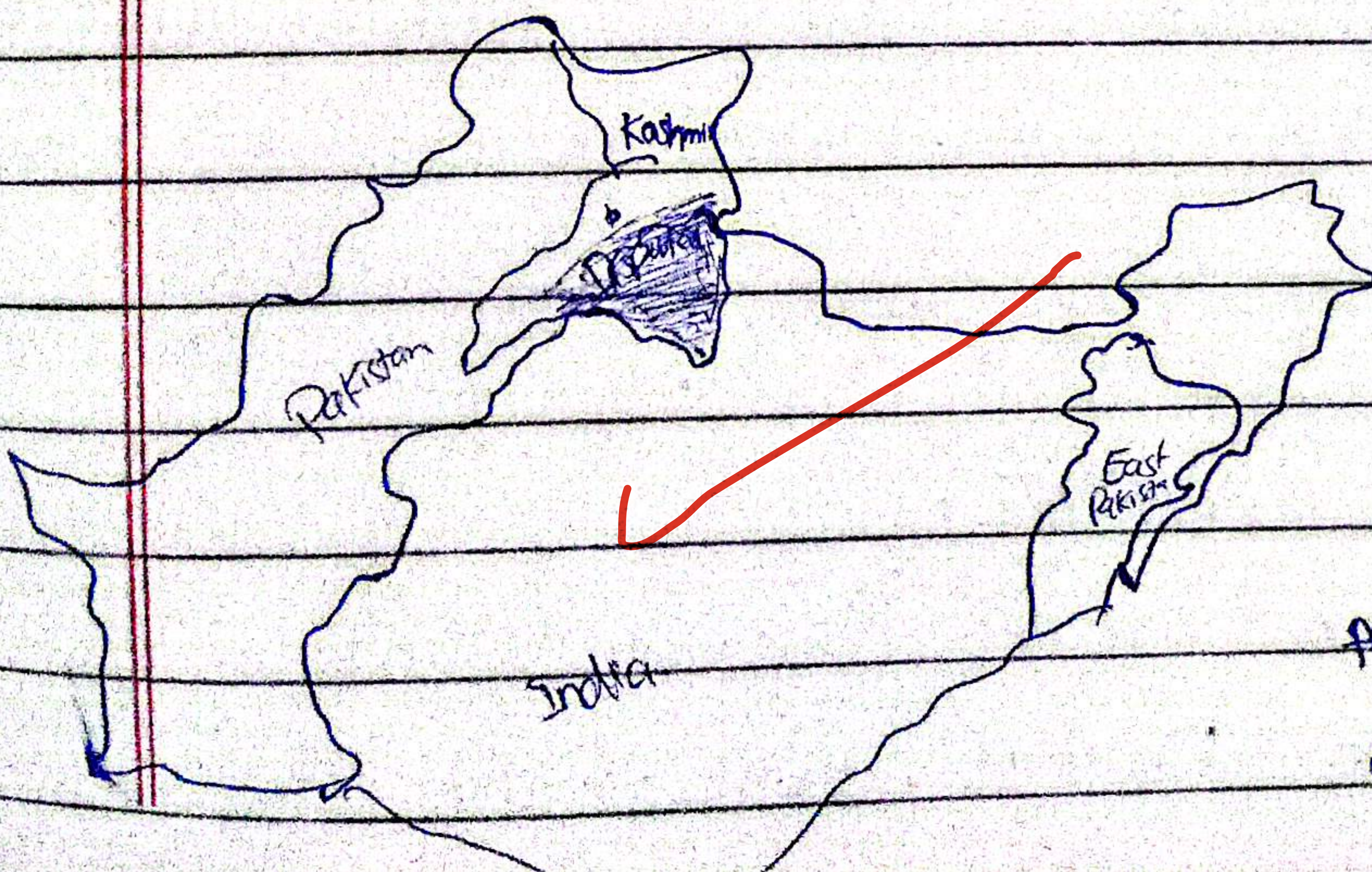
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the territory, leading to three wars and countless skirmishes. For Pakistan, Kashmir is a matter of self-determination; for India, it is an integral part of union. The dispute has become the central obstacle to peace, with UN resolutions calling for a plebiscite still unimplemented.

First Kashmir War (1947-48):

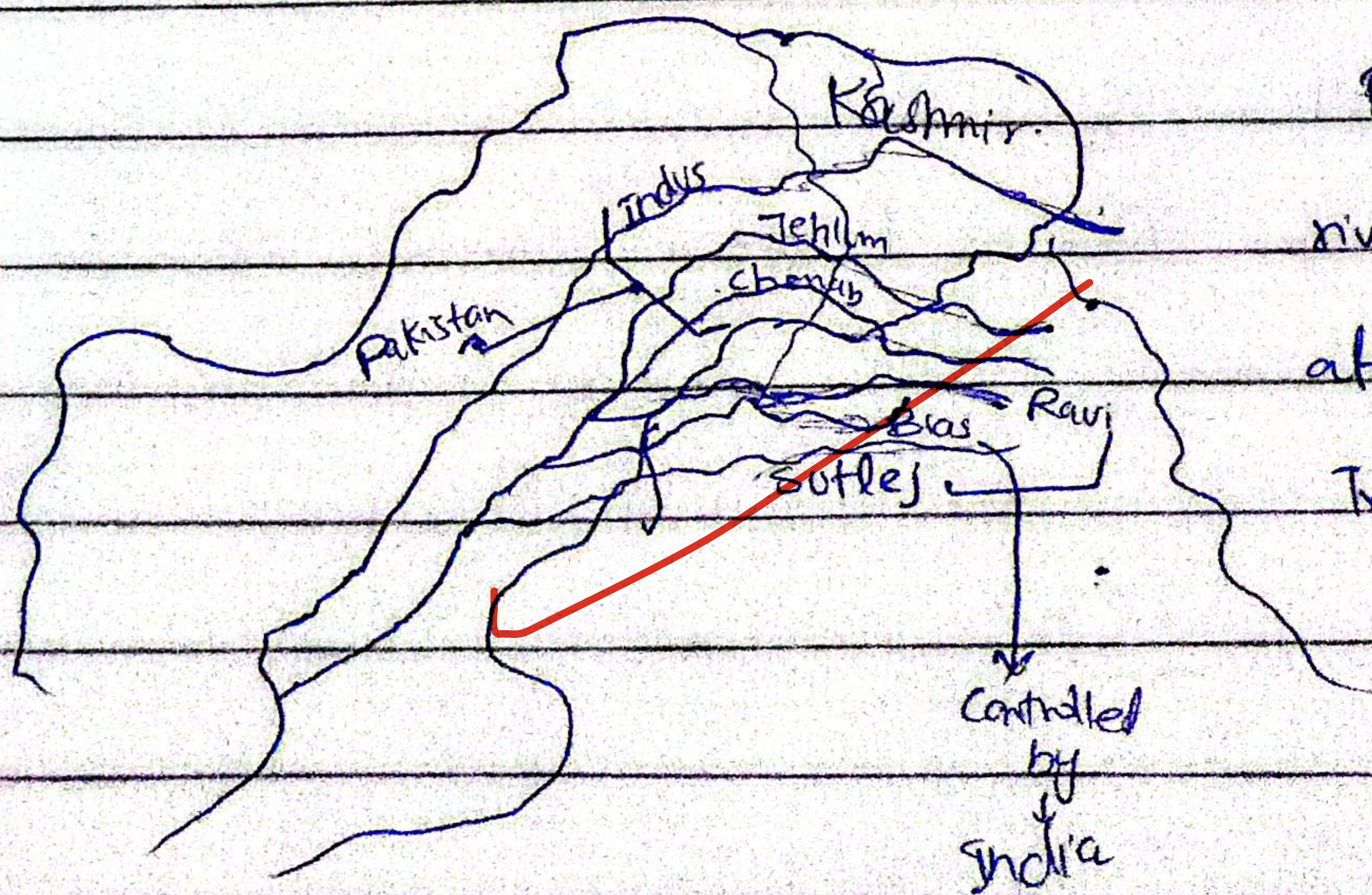
Soon after independence, tribal militias and Pakistani forces entered Kashmir, prompting India to send troops. The war ended with UN intervention and the establishment of the Line of Control (LOC). However, the ceasefire did not resolve the issue, leaving both states entrenched in hostility.



~~for~~ Pak's map
After Partition 1947.

4. Indus Water Treaty (1960):

The Indus water treaty was brokered by the World Bank, the treaty divided the Indus river system between the two countries. While hailed as a success, disputes over dam construction and water usage continue to create friction. Pakistan ~~the~~ accuses India of violating the spirit of the treaty, while India insists on its compliance. Recently, India threatened Pakistan of withdrawing from Indus Water treaty and Pakistan won case against India ~~on~~ on becoming water hegemon.



Division of
river system
after Indus Water
Treaty 1960.

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5. 19~~71~~ 65 War:

The war of 1965 triggered by infiltration in Kashmir and border clashes in Rann of Kutch, the war deepened mistrust. Though military inconclusive, it reinforced hostility and led to massive defense build-ups. The Tashkent Agreement, mediated by the Soviet Union, failed to create lasting peace.

6. 1971 War and Bangladesh Liberation:

The liberation of Bangladesh ⁱⁿ 1971 was not less than a tragedy for Pakistan. India's support for the Mukti Bahini in East Pakistan and its military intervention led to Pakistan's dismemberment. The loss of East Pakistan remains a painful memory, and India's role in the crisis continues to shape Pakistan's perception of Indian hostility.

7. Siachen Conflict (1984):

India's occupation of Siachen Glacier, a strategically significant but

inhospitable region, opened another front of conflict. Despite multiple rounds of talks, the glacier remains militarized, symbolizing the depth of mistrust.

8. Kargil War (1999):

Pakistan's infiltration to Kargil led to a limited war that drew international condemnation. The conflict undermined the Lahore Declaration signed earlier that year and reinforced India's perception of Pakistan as unreliable in peace negotiations.

9. Cross-border Terrorism (2001 - Present):

Incidents such as the 2001 Indian Parliament attack and the 2008 Mumbai attacks hardened India's stance. India accuses Pakistan of supporting insurgency in Kashmir, while Pakistan denies state involvement. These events have made dialogue increasingly difficult.

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10. Recent Pahalgam attack (2025):

The recent Pahalgam attack in Indian Occupied Jammu Kashmir (IOJK) in April. India directly accused Pakistan and tried to defame the state. Resultantly, the skirmish ignited to an extent where the analysts presented their view of expectation of nuclear war.

relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.....

11. Nuclearization (1998):

Both states tested nuclear weapons creating a deterrence framework but also raising global concerns. While nuclear parity prevents full-scale war, it has intensified mistrust and led to frequent military standoffs.

12. Revocation of Article 370 (2019):

India's unilateral abrogation of Kashmir's special status escalated tensions. Pakistan condemned the move as a violation of UN resolution and bilateral agreements. The decision has frozen dialogue and heightened military

alertness along the LoC.

13. Trade and Economic Links:

Despite geographic proximity, bilateral trade remains minimal. Potential trade worth billions is blocked by political mistrust. Pakistan suspended trade after Article 370's revocation, while India imposed restrictions. Economic cooperation remains hostage to political disputes.

14. SAARC Paralysis:

India-Pakistan has paralyzed SAARC, the regional cooperation body. Summits are frequently ~~propor~~ postponed, and regional integration remains stalled. As Ikram Rabbani notes, "South Asia's progress is hostage to Indo-Pak rivalry."

15. Geopolitics and External Actors:

Global powers influence Indo-Pak relations. The US has alternated between

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supporting Pakistan and India, while China's alliance with Pakistan counters India's regional dominance. Russia's growing ties with India also complicate the equation.

16. Media and Nationalism:

Hostile narratives in both countries fuel public mistrust. Media sensationalism and nationalist rhetoric prevent reconciliation. Public opinion, shaped by decades of hostility, pressures governments to adopt hardline stances.

Conclusion:

Indo-Pak relations remain a paradox: shared heritage but persistent hostility. Wars, Kashmir, and mistrust have overshadowed cultural and economic ties. Sustainable peace requires dialogue, economic cooperation, and political will. As Ikram Rabbani rightly observed, "Pakistan's foreign policy is incomplete without reference to India."

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Only through reconciliation can South Asia move from conflict to cooperation.

Q: 7

Ans: Introduction:

National integration in Pakistan refers to the process of uniting diverse ethnic, linguistic, and cultural groups into a cohesive national identity. It is shaped by centripetal forces that pull society together and centrifugal forces that push it apart. For Pakistan, a multi-ethnic federation, integration is critical for political stability, economic development, and social harmony. The success or failure of integration directly impacts governance and national resilience.

Centripetal Forces of International Integration:

Shared National Identity and Religion:

Islam has historically served as a unifying force. Around 96% of Pakistan's

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Population is Muslim, which provides a common ideological foundation. National events such as Independence Day and Pakistan Day reinforce collective identity.

Federalism and Constitutional Arrangements:

The 18th Amendment (2010) devolved powers to province, strengthening federal harmony. The National Finance Commission (NFC) Award 2010 increased provincial shares from 47.5% to 57.5%, reducing fiscal grievances.

Security and External Threats:

National defense against external threats, for example terrorism whether across border or within state, has often created unity. The 2015 National Action Plan (NAP) against terrorism was a collective effort across provinces.

Especially, the event of Army Public School attack reunited the nation to fight against terrorism.

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Cultural Symbols and Sports

After threats, the sports and cultural symbols are also reuniting factors. Cricket and national heroes act as symbolic centripetal forces.

Whether it was a moment of 1992 world cup ~~or~~ gold medal winning of Arshad Nadeem, these moments unite the state with pride and confidence.

add more arguments in this part.....

Centrifugal Forces of National Integration:

Ethnic and Linguistic Divisions:

There are about 74 languages ~~common~~ speaking by Pakistan's population, including Punjabi 44%, Pashto 15%, Sindhi 14% and Urdu 8%. Language movements, such as the 1972 Sindhi-Urd riots, highlight centrifugal tendencies. Punjab Institute of Language, Art and Culture (PILAC) is working for preserving Punjabi language.

use marker for references/examples.....

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Unequal Development and Poverty:

Regional disparities fuel resentment. For example, Balochistan contributes ~19% of Pakistan's gas production but receives less than 10% of royalties. Poverty remains high: 39.4% of Pakistan's population live below the poverty line (World Bank, 2023) with rural Balochistan and Sindh worst affected.

Center-Province Mistrust:

Historical grievances, such as the 1971 East Pakistan crisis, stemmed from perceived exploitation. Even today, disputes over water distribution under the Indus River system Authority (IRSA) create mistrust. A slogan which highlights the centrifugal force effects;

"Save water, Save Sindh, Save humanity"

"Sindh (River Indus) is our lifeline"

"We will not allow Sindh's land to become barren."

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Political Polarization and Governance Deficits:

Frequent political instability - Pakistan has had 24 prime ministers in 77 years - weakens national cohesion. Corruption perception remains high, with Pakistan scoring ~~29/100~~ ^{135/180} on Transparency International's CPI 2025, fueling centrifugal pressures.

Effects of integration and Disintegration:

Political effects:

Strong centripetal forces enhance legitimacy and stability, while centrifugal forces lead to separatism and insurgencies e.g. Baloch insurgency, rise of TTP.

Economic effects:

Integration fosters investment and growth. Disintegration causes policy paralysis; Pakistan's GDP growth fell to 2.61% in 2025. Pakistan faced devastating floods as well leading to a drop in GDP growth.

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Data Presentation

Centripetal
Forces

Statistics

Centrifugal
Forces

Statistics

Religion

96% Muslim
Population

Ethnic Diversity 74 languages

MFC Award

Provinces' share of
57.5%

Poverty

29.4% below
Poverty line

National

Action plan

Collective anti-
terror efforts

Corruption

CPI score
35/180

Sports and

Symbols

1992 world cup,
Gold medal at
Archery, Nadeem

Regional
disparity

Balochistan
gas royalties
210%

Conclusion:

National integration in Pakistan is a delicate balance between centripetal and centrifugal forces. While religion, federalism, and shared security concerns strengthen unity, ethnic division, poverty and mistrust weaken cohesion. The effects are visible in political instability, economic stagnation, and social unrest.