

PART II

QUESTION # 1:

INTRODUCTION:

India and Pakistan share centuries old cultural, linguistic and geographic bonds rooted in South Asia's common cultural heritage. Yet their bilateral relations have been overshadowed by historical wounds of partition, conflicting nationalisms, territorial disputes and competing strategic alignments. These cultural ~~ties~~ have ensured that shared linkages do not translate into cooperation. As a result, Indo-Pak relations remain one of the more complex and militarized rivalries in the contemporary world, with crises frequently destabilizing regional peace.

FACTORS BEHIND INDO-PAK RELATIONS OF SHARING LINKAGES BUT ENDURING COMPLEXITY:

1) LEGACY OF PARTITION AND COMMUNAL VIOLENCE

The trauma of Partition created deep

psychological and political fractures that shape Indo-Pak relations. Massive communal violence, displacement of millions and unresolved narratives of victimhood ^{do} lead ~~to~~ mutual distrust that institutionalize over time. Both states have contrasting national identities which made reconciliation even harder. The unresolved legacy of forced migrations and massacres continues to influence public sentiment, political discourse and policy thinking in both countries, sustaining suspicion even during diplomatic engagements.

In 2023 "The Guardian" called the partition "one of the world's largest unresolved human displacements still shaping political identities".

2 KASHMIR DISPUTE AND MILITARIZATION OF THE REGION:

The Kashmir issue remains the central driver of mistrust and conflict leading the region to multiple wars, recurring border skirmishes and the world's most militarized line of control (LoC). India's 2019 decision to revoke Article 370 further entrenched political divergence with Pakistan viewing it as an attempt to alter the disputed region's demography and status. Continued deployment of large military forces, human rights concerns, demographic shifts

and lack of dialogue have intensified insecurity. In 2023-25 Kashmir remains a deadlock that blocks broader cooperation.

SIPRI Yearbook 2024 lists Kashmir as a regional nuclear flashpoint with highest troop density globally.

3 CROSS BORDER TERRORISM AND COUNTER TERROR NARRATIVES:

India accuses Pakistan of supporting militant groups operating across the border, particularly after attacks like Mumbai (2008), Pathankot (2016) and Pulwama (2019). Pakistan denies state involvement and argues that India uses the terrorism narrative to justify repression in Kashmir. This competing interpretation hardened diplomatic position. In recent year — 2023-25 — India maintains zero-tolerance policy, while Pakistan claims improve counter terror measures under Financial action task force (FATF) aligned reforms. European Union Parliament in 2024 cites terrorism as the chief obstacle to stable Indo-Pak dialogue.

4 NUCLEAR ARMS RACE AND STRATEGIC COMPETITION:-

Both states possess nuclear weapons and there

modernization cycles have intensified since 2020 - India's shift toward a stronger naval nuclear posture and Pakistan's development of tactical nuclear weapons have increased instability. The absence of crisis management mechanisms, hotline inefficiencies and reliance on military signaling raises the risk of miscalculation. China's growing strategic partnership with Pakistan and India's alignment with US further embed the region in a broader great power competition, making conflict management more complex than ever before. As highlighted by SIPRI Nuclear Proliferation Report 2024 that both India and Pakistan are directed towards rapid modernization of nuclear arsenals.

DOMESTIC POLITICS AND POPULIST NATIONALISM:

Domestic political calculations frequently overshadow diplomacy. In India nationalists sentiment and electoral politics often center around Pakistan as a security threat, yielding political gains. In Pakistan, political instability, civil-military tensions and economic

crises limit the consistency of foreign policy. media sensationalism in both countries fuels public hostility, making compromise politically risky. As a result, leaders on both sides avoid meaningful negotiations due to fear of political backlash. BBC South Asia Analyze the use of anti-Pakistan and anti-India rhetoric during elections.

COMPETING REGIONAL ALIGNMENTS AND EMERGING GEOPOLITICS,

India's deepening partnerships with the USA, Quad countries and Europe contrast with Pakistan's strategic alignment with China through CPEC and defense cooperation. These competing alignments create diverging foreign policy trajectories. India sees itself as rising regional power balancing China, while Pakistan views China as essential to security and economic stability. These diverging strategic identities underlie the trust gap. Additionally Middle Eastern states like Saudi and UAE increasingly pursue independent regional diplomacy involving both India and Pakistan, altering traditional equations.

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

end the answer with conclusion.....

QUESTION # 4:

INTRODUCTION:

The 27th Constitutional Amendment (2025) represents a historic and controversial restructuring of Pakistan's constitutional and institutional framework. Traditionally, Pakistan's governance followed the trichotomy of power i.e. the legislature, executive and judiciary to designed to maintain checks and balances and uphold the rule of law.

This amendment reshapes Pakistan's governance by altering the balance between the legislature, executive and judiciary. It creates a federal constitutional court, restructure military leadership under a Chief of Defense Forces (CDF) and increases executive influence over judicial appointments. It disrupts the traditional trichotomy by concentrating authority in a fused executive-military framework.

HOW 27TH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AFFECTED THE TRICHOTOMY OF POWER IN PAKISTAN:

• JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE AND FEDERAL

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT:

The 27th Amendment transfers constitutional jurisdiction from the Supreme Court to the Federal Constitutional Court, ^(FCC) reducing the judiciary's role as guardian of constitutions. The FCC judges are appointed through an executive-dominated process, transfers can be enforced without consent, creating leverage over judicial decisions. By weakening the Supreme Court and politicizing appointments, the Amendment undermines judicial independence, a key component of Pakistan's dichotomy of power. The judiciary's reduced ability to check executive or legislative overreach threatens accountability and the rule of law. Acc to former Supreme Court Justice:

- The Supreme Court is reduced to an appellate role under the Amendment?

CONSOLIDATION OF MILITARY AND EXECUTIVE POWER:

The amendment creates a unified Chief of Defense Forces (CDF) replacing the Chairman Joint Chief of Staff Committee. This officer commands all military services with lifetime privileges and

Immunity - Traditionally, the civilian executive oversaw military operations; the 22nd amendment merges military into the constitutional framework, embedding military dominance within the state's institutions. Executive and military powers are now intertwined, ~~weakening~~ the legislature's oversight and reducing democratic accountability.

One of the Foreign TV channels called CAF to have all the constitutional authority to armed forces merging executive and military power.

EXPANDED ROLE OF LEGISLATURE IN JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS,

The Amendment reforms the Judicial Commission of Pakistan, allowing greater legislative influence in judicial appointments and transfers. Parliament and executive can now shape judicial composition and decision-making. This encroachment reduces judicial independence and blurs the separation of powers, as the legislature gains influence over a branch meant to act as a check on it.

Acc to The Guardian:

"Parliamentary dominance over judicial

appointments threatens the judiciary's independence

• **EROSION OF CHECKS AND BALANCES:**

By consolidating executive, legislative and military powers, which reduces judicial oversight, the amendment weakens traditional checks and balances. The executive dominates both the legislative and judiciary and the military is constitutionally insulated. This creates an accountability vacuum, increasing the risk of authoritarian governance.

According to The Friday Times

"Pakistan's bifurcation of power is effectively replaced by a fused executive-military axis"

• **CHANGING CIVIL MILITARY RELATIONS: CONSTITUTIONALIZING MILITARY AUTHORITY:-**

Civil military relations in Pakistan have historically been tense, with the military exerting informal influence. The Amendment formalizes this influence, giving the military

constitutional legitimacy, immunity and privileges - civilian governments control over military affairs is weakened and the military becomes a permanent actor within the executive legislative structure.

According to local news:

“Military leadership now holds constitutional legitimacy with lifetime privileges.”

use credible references.....

• **RULE OF LAW AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE:**

Weakening judicial oversight and consolidating military executive power threatens the democratic governance - Citizens access to impartial justice is curtailed, and checks on executive or legislative overreach - are diminished. The Amendment risks institutionalizing authoritarian tendencies, reducing accountability and undermining the core principle of rule of law in Pakistan.

As Per United Nations Human Rights Office:
“Structural changes threaten independence of institutions and democratic governance.”

• INTERNATIONAL AND POLITICAL REACTIONS:

The 21st Amendment has drawn criticism domestically and internationally. Legal scholars, former judges and international institutions have warned that it threatens Pakistan's democratic foundations. Political leaders have called for reconsideration, citing risks to judicial independence and civil-military balance. International observers note that consolidating power in a fused executive-military structure could destabilize governance, erode human rights protections and weaken investor confidence.

According to Reuters: "Global analysts warn that the amendment centralizes power and reduces democratic accountability."

use more specific headings or attempt by giving subheadings.....

• DOMESTIC, POLITICAL AND PUBLIC REACTIONS:

The amendment sparked widespread political debate, public criticism and resignations from senior judges. Opposition

parties and civil society organizations have warned that it threatens democracy and undermines constitutional safeguards.

Media discourse and public debates have highlighted concerns about authoritarian centralization, military entrenchment and erosion of the judiciary's independence.

According to the Report of Reuters: "Two Supreme Court judges resigned in protest against the amendment calling it a 'grave assault on the constitution'."

CONCLUSION,

The 27th constitutional amendment fundamentally alters Pakistan's governance structure by weakening judicial independence, centralizing executive and military authority and politicizing legislative influence over the judiciary. The classical tripartite of power is disrupted creating a fused executive-military framework. This centralization threatens the democratic accountability, rule of law, civil-military balance and the constitutional safeguards that protect Pakistan's democracy.

QUESTION #6:

INTRODUCTION:-

Pakistan has long struggled with governance challenges, including weak service delivery, bureaucratic inefficiency and limited citizen participation in decision making. While some political voices advocate creating a new province to address regional representation and administrative concerns, the core issue lies in the ineffectiveness of local governance institutions. Strong local governments, with autonomy, resources and accountability can ensure efficient service delivery, equitable development and political participation at the grassroots level, making it a more urgent priority.

NEEDS OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE LOCAL GOVERNANCE SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN:

• FOR ADDRESSING INEFFICIENCY IN SERVICE DELIVERY:

In Pakistan, local governments are

directly responsible for planning and implementing services such as education, health, sanitation and infrastructure. When empowered, they can quickly identify local needs, prioritize projects and monitor execution. In contrast new provinces merely shift administrative centers without ~~guaranteeing~~ ^{delays} better service delivery. Centralized decision making projects and reduces accountability; strengthening local governments ensure efficient, citizen focused administration.

As per World Bank Pakistan Governance report in report 2023, "Decentralized governance improves service delivery by placing decision making closer to citizens."

• ENHANCES ACCOUNTABILITY AND REDUCES CORRUPTION.

When governance is concentrated at the provincial or federal levels, corruption and misuse of funds become harder to monitor. Local councils, accountable to communities, increase transparency and ensure that resources are used for intended projects. Citizens

can directly interact with elected representatives, monitor development projects and demand accountability thereby reducing the scope of corruption and favouritism.

As Per UNDP Pakistan (2025)

"Empowered local governments enable communities to hold officials accountable and ensure equitable distribution of resources".

• PROMOTING GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION.

Local governments empower citizens to participate in decision making processes, attend council meetings and influence development priorities - This strengthens democratic literacy, encourage political engagement and reduces alienation from government institutions. New provinces by contrast, often centralize decision making in a narrow provincial capital and do not guarantee broader citizen participation. Effective local governance strengthens democracy from the bottom up.

According to local newspaper of Pakistan
"Strong local governments are the foundation

of grassroots democracy in Pakistan?"

- **FOR IMPROVING FISCAL MANAGEMENT AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT:**

Local governments, when empowered to collect and manage taxes such as property and municipal levies, can plan and fund development projects effectively. Decentralized fiscal management reduces reliance on provincial allocations, increases efficiency and ensures resources are spent based on local priorities. In contrast, creating a new province may divert resources towards bureaucratic setup rather than development.

As Per World Bank (2025): Fiscal decentralization strengthens local accountability and ensures the optimal use of public resources.

- **BUILDING SOCIAL COHESION AND POLITICAL STABILITY:**

Weak local governance often fuels discontent and alienation, particularly in rural or marginalized areas. Empowered councils allow communities to resolve issues locally and

participate in governance, reducing tensions and promoting social harmony. New provinces may create ethnic or political disputes over boundaries or resource allocation, risking instability. Local governance enhances social cohesion by giving citizens a voice in their own communities.

• LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT BENEFITS :-

Local governance ensures that development projects reflect actual community needs, resulting in more sustainable progress in education, healthcare, sanitation and infrastructure. Districts with strong councils consistently show better human development indicators and more responsive service delivery. Creating a new province does not inherently improve development outcomes; only functional local governance ensures long term, equitable progress.

According to United Nations Development Program 2025 - "Districts with effective local councils outperform others in human development indicators and public service delivery."

• EMPOWERING WOMEN AND MINORITY,

Local governments reserve seats for women and minorities for ensuring their equal participation in decision making. This promotes inclusivity, addresses social inequalities and empowers marginalized communities to influence local development policies.

According to United Nations development program in Pakistan 2020 → Reserved-seats in local councils enhance participation of women and minorities promoting inclusive governance.

• LONG TERM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,

Local governments stimulate local economies by supporting small businesses, agriculture and infrastructural projects. Localized planning encourages employment, better urban management and sustainable development. New provinces cannot inherently drive economic growth without strong local governance structures.

As Per World Bank (2025) = "Decentralized governance improves economic outcomes through targeted local development."

CONCLUSION:

Pakistan's urgent need is effective local governance, not a new province. Empowered local gov councils ensure efficient service delivery, accountability, social cohesion, inclusive development and political participation. Strengthening local governance addresses systematic issues, reduces corruption and fosters long term sustainable development, making it a far more effective solution than administrative restructuring through new provinces.

QUESTION #7:

INTRODUCTION:

National Integration is the process of bringing together the diverse ethnic, linguistic and religious communities of a country onto a unified national identity, ensuring political stability, social cohesion and economic development. Pakistan with its ethnic diversity, regional disparities and complex history, faces both centripetal forces that promote unity and centrifugal forces that threaten cohesion. Understanding these forces is crucial for formulating policies that strengthen national unity and mitigate sources of conflict.

CENTRIPETAL AND CENTRIFUGAL FORCES OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION IN PAKISTAN AND THEIR EFFECTS:

FACTORS OF CENTRIPETAL FORCES PROMOTING NATIONAL INTEGRATION:

- ISLAMIC IDEOLOGY:

Islam serves as the primary unifying ideology in Pakistan. The country was created as a homeland for Muslims of the Indian subcontinent, giving them a distinct cultural and religious identity. Shared beliefs, rituals, and values create a sense of moral cohesion and collective identity. Moreover, Islamic ideology has historically been invoked to resolve disputes, guide governance and promote social justice, reinforcing solidarity. For instance, during times of conflict or natural disasters, religious appeals often mobilize citizens across ethnic and linguistic lines to work collectively.

• NATIONAL LANGUAGE AND CULTURE:

Urdu as the national language, functions as a common medium of communication that connects Pakistan's multi-ethnic population. Beyond languages, shared cultural practices, festivals, music and literature contribute to a cohesive national culture. State institutions, media and educational curricula emphasize a shared cultural heritage, fostering

collective con

• POLITICAL

Strong political
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add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.....

collective consciousness.

• **POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNANCE**

Strong political institutions and effective governance act as centripetal forces by building trust in the state. Democratic processes, representative assemblies and the federal structure allow for inclusive participation, giving diverse groups a stake in national decision making. Transparent governance reduces alienation while decentralisation through provincial autonomy and local government systems ensures that regional grievances are addressed within the framework of national identity.

• **NATIONAL SYMBOLS AND SHARED BELIEFS**

Shared history, national heroes and symbols like the flag, anthem and Pakistan Day celebrations create collective pride and identity. Historical narratives especially the Pakistan Movement, highlight common concerns, struggles and sacrifices that unite citizens across linguistic

and ethnic boundaries.

• **EXTERNAL THREATS AND SECURITY CONCERNS:**

External threats such as border disputes or regional tensions often act as unifying forces, motivating citizens to cooperate for national defense. In Pakistan, conflicts with India or global security challenges have historically fostered a sense of shared purpose among diverse ethnic and linguistic groups which strengthens national cohesion; encourages patriotism and mobilizes citizens for collective action.

CENTRIFUGAL FORCES: FACTORS DIVIDING THE NATION:

• **ETHNIC AND LINGUISTIC DIVISIONS.**

Ethnic diversity, including Punjabis, Sindhis, Balochs, Pashtuns and others, while culturally rich can foster regionalism and identity politics. Dominance by one group in

government, civil services or military posts can increase resentment among minority groups. Linguistic disputes such as debates over provincial languages versus Urdu intensify marginalisation, reducing solidarity and escalate social or political conflict.

• REGIONAL ECONOMIC DISPARITIES:

Unequal economic development between provinces produces the perceptions of neglect or exploitation, fueling separatist tendencies. Provinces with fewer resources or slower development may feel alienated from central decision making, weakening loyalty to the national state - This disparity impacts infrastructure, education and employment opportunities, aggravating social unrest.

• POLITICAL INSTABILITY AND CORRUPTION:

Frequent government changes, weak institutions and widespread corruption erode public trust - Citizens lose confidence in the fairness of the system, leading to regional

alienation. Political polarization especially along ethnic or provincial lines can further fragment society and reduce cooperation for national projects.

• **SECTARIAN AND RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM:**

Sectarianism (Shia-Sunni Tensions) and radical ideologies create social polarization. Extremist groups not only promote violence but also challenge the authority of the state, fostering insecurity and undermining social cohesion. Such divisions reduce mutual trust and encourage insularity, weakening the sense of Pakistani identity.

• **PROVINCIALISM AND POLITICAL FRAGMENTATION:**

Strong regional identities and demands for provincial autonomy can challenge national unity. Calls for greater self-rule or separatism weaken central authority, creating political gridlock and encourage

competition between provinces rather than collaboration for national development.

Effects of Centripetal Forces

- 1) Promotes political stability.
- 2) Creates social harmony among diverse groups.
- 3) Results in economic development by unifying policies.
- 4) Result in national pride and patriotism.
- 5) Calls for collective response to crisis.

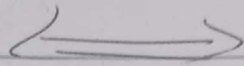
Effects of Centrifugal Forces

- creates ethnic and regional conflicts.
- creates political instability.
- Results in economic disruption.
- Social fragmentation.

CONCLUSION..

Pakistan's national integration depends on strengthening centripetal forces while mitigating centrifugal forces like ethnic division, sectarianism. Effective management

of these forces is essential for political stability, social harmony, economic growth and ensuring security, ensuring that Pakistan remains a unified, cohesive and resilient nation.



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