

India Pakistan Affairs

— Q.2 —

Despite shared linguistic, cultural, geographic and economic links, Indo-Pak relations has been mixed in complexity due to a number of historical and Political events. Explain

From the nascent stages of history, certain events prove that the relation between Pakistan and India did not remain smooth. India, once the part of Subcontinent with Pakistan, after 1947 independence became the East neighbour of Pakistan. Shares some similarities with respect to: Linguistics as both the countries can understand the language of each other, culture: The living style and some traditions, geographic proximity: being the closest neighbour to each other and some economic links. It is true that Indo-Pak relations has been mixed in complexity due to the cunningness and hypocritical attitude by India. Some of the factors responsible for it are as follows:

- i. Political factors
- ii. historical factors

Political Events

• Rise of Muslims

After the tireless struggle of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the Muslims of the Subcontinent excelled in many educational and political domains. It gave rise to the formation of Muslim League: first representative party in the Subcontinent. India didn't like it at all as they wished to be the sole favourites of their British masters.

• Two Nation Theory: Demand for Separate State

The concept of Two nation theory (Hindus and Muslims are a separate nation and do not share any commonality) from Muslim side further aggravated the Hindus. The concept of Two nation theory put forth the demand for a separate homeland for Muslims.

• The saga of Indus Water Conflict

Indus Water Treaty brokered by World Bank between Pakistan and India is a major cause of conflict nowadays. India has deliberately nullified the treaty and stepped out in early May 2025. India was the first to violate it. India, cunningly wants to alter the water courses.

• Nuclear Tests 1998

After the nuclear tests by India, after some years in May, 1998 Pakistan performed nuclear tests for the first time and earned the prestige to be the first Islamic nuclear state. 28th May is also celebrated as *Vijay-e-Chakkar* and it changed the regional power dynamics in Asia.

• Article 370 revoked by India

India revoked the article 370 thus, giving Kashmir a free status and arrested many innocents which caused escalation between Pakistan and India.

Historical Events

• Kashmir Issue

Since 1947 till now, Kashmir is the unresolved agenda of the partition between India and Pakistan. Kashmir being a Muslim majority country comes under Pakistan while India is illegitimately claiming its right on Kashmir. The revoking of article 370 further grimmed the situation.

• 1965 War

As it is the habitual behaviour of India to cowardly attack in the darkness of night back in 1965 was the same scenario,

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however, Pakistan's chivalrous and brave soldiers prevailed over the enemy.

• 1971 and Separation of East Pakistan

In 1971 due to the efforts of India as it always wanted / urged to cripple Pakistan, the 1971 war was in favour of the enemy and East Pakistan got separated due to Indian conspiracy, no good relations between East and ^{West} Pakistan.

discuss all the wars as a single argument and diversify your arguments.....

• Kargil 1999

In Kargil 1999 Pakistani soldiers took control of some areas on LOC which elicited the aggression of India and resulted in war.

• 2025 May: Brief episode of war

India cowardly attacked Pakistan in the night of 6th May, however Pakistan gave a staunch reply and the resilient Air Force of Pakistan shot down 6 jets and crippled the S-400 system. The world appreciated Pakistan Army for its resilience and bravery.

• Terrorist attacks

The Terrorist attacks like Mumbai attack (2008), Uri attack (2016), Pulwama attack

add more arguments.

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

and Pahalgam attacks (2025) also played a major role in worsening the relation between Pakistan and India.

The following Political and historical events prove the hypocrisy of India and because of this attitude both the countries are poles apart despite of linguistic, cultural similarity, geographical proximity and economic links.

— Q 5 —

Population growth and climate change are deeply linked; more people increase resource demand, driving emissions and straining adaptation, while climate change impacts resources and livelihood generating a vicious cycle. Elucidate

One of the most serious concern of the world in the ^{last} few decades is climate change and global warming. Many agreements and conference are ongoing in order to control the horrific and disastrous consequences of climate change. The UN mission is to reserve the environment by making the countries to implement sustainable development goals.

Population explosion and climate change are linked and in 21st century it has become a major issue. The more the population, the more the demand for resources. However, world is still focusing to reduce population example is one child policy in China. Pakistan also took the initiative and planned to have population summit in 2025 to discover and suggest the hurdles of population burst. Beside, the heavy demand for resources, it is also causing environment degradation as more population is resulting in deforestation, new buildings and industries, air pollution, water and land pollution thus, disrupting the ecosystem, wildlife and biodiversity.

The more the people, the more the resource demand. Population burst is resulting in more demand of resources which is burdening the government to provide resources even when the resources are scarce. For example in Pakistan, the population is more and the resources are low which is giving rise to poverty, inflation, hyperinflation, unemployment, low food production

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It is driving emissions and straining adaptation. People use more resources and less are produced which causes severe scarcity of resources. The use of more private vehicles is causing emissions harmful to the environment such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and PFCs which are responsible for ozone depletion and degrading the air quality. In Islamabad and many other regions of Pakistan the air quality is very poor and is causing severe respiratory issues.

It is straining adaptation by increasing demand for limited resources (land, water, food), worsening climate impacts (floods, droughts), overwhelming infrastructure, survival of the fittest, displacing people making it harder to build effective strategies.

Population growth is a severe issue which needs to be controlled as soon as possible, otherwise the world will face serious consequences resulting in depletion of resources, deterioration of environment and affecting livelihood.

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Climate change impacts resources in number of ways. It deteriorates the natural resources like water by polluting it making it unhealthy for both human and marine life. It corrupts the quality of soil resulting in infertile and barren lands.

Further, climate change also impacts livelihood causing severe health and economic issues. It is causing poverty and unemployment due to depletion of resources.

The need of the hour is to cope with both population expansion and climate change in order to bring sustainability in the future.

— Q₆ —

What Pakistan needs the most; new province or effective local governance? Take a stance and explain your arguments.

The prevalent issue of new provinces has opened a new dimension of debate in Pakistan. Over the past years it has been a matter of concern for the people of Pakistan.

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But the proposal of new provinces has raised many questions on the efficiency of governance and management in Pakistan which is the most common concern nowadays.

Rather than aiming for status of new provinces, the need of the hour is effective local governance and management.

The destructive **cloud burst** phenomena in August 2025 resulted in massive floods specifically in Bannu and Swat and KP. which claimed many lives. People lost their loved ones. They lost their livestock and irrigated landfields (the major source of livelihood) and a great infrastructure loss. CM Maryam Nawaz announced '10 lacs' for those who lost their shelters and loved ones and '5 lacs' for those who lost their livestock.

The horrendous impacts of floods in Bannu and Swat raised many questions on the local governance and management. Pakistan needs to focus on local governance due to the following reasons:

- **Management of disasters**

To manage the consequences of disasters and to minimize the loss of lives, a sufficient and trained people are required to manage local

areas.

- Improve health facilities

The provinces like KP and Balochistan needs to work on health sectors.

The situation of Punjab is far better than the other provinces. local governance in health sector is necessary for the insurance of safe and healthy life.

- Resolve issues at local levels

The local governance needs to work on the attacks and conflicts happening in various regions in order to minimize the risk of Terrorism and to ensure protection of the lives of people.

- Maintain Resources of Region

The local governance needs to maintain and check over the resources of the assigned regions in order to rule out any exploitation of resources and to make sure that the wealth does not accumulate in some few hands.

- Job opportunity for youth

Unemployment is the major concern for the youth. The government must provide more job opportunities to people to end poverty and

- ^{unemployment} **Environment Sustainability** Programs like 'Suthra Punjab' and 'Green Buses' must be introduced in the provinces of Sindh, UP and Balochistan to ensure pollution free Pakistan and pave a pathway towards environment sustainability.

Thus, these are some of the issues which highlight that for Pakistan local governance is more significant than the formation of new provinces by keeping in view the contemporary crisis prevalent in Pakistan.

— Q:8 —

Economic governance in Pakistan is characterized by systemic and structural weaknesses in the management and use of Public resources and a lack of clarity in when and how the state intervenes in the economy.

Economic governance of Pakistan has many loopholes in its system and structure. Following are the weaknesses of economic governance in Pakistan:

Corruption: As per IMF corruption is a major obstacle to Pakistan's

concern for the people.

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economic growth with 'state capture' a big issue.

Complex Tax system: Tax system is more complex and leaving some particulars make it more intricate. IMF recommends Pakistan to simplify tax policy and restructuring the Federal Board of Revenue.

Debts and loans major issue highlighting weak economic governance of Pakistan. Pakistan took loan from IMF in 2024 and again in 2025 IMF is going to aid Pakistan with 1.2 billion dollars.

Lack of transparency in policy formulation implementation and monitoring. This includes improving access to information and strengthening the capacity of state and non-state stakeholders.

Weak accountability is also a reason for low economic governance in Pakistan. This needs to be corrected and every official must be accountable to the state.

Due to these reasons the economic governance of Pakistan lags behind in many aspects.