

Reeta Tremblay and Julian Schofield (Concordia University) presented the paper "Institutional Causes of the India-Pakistan Rivalry," where they outlined the role of institutions and regime constraints in the ongoing rivalry. The paper relied on the traditions of public policy analysis, whereby constraints and opportunities are placed on decision-makers within each state. Each state's regime structure affects their decisions with regard to the ongoing conflict. The key actor for Tremblay and Schofield is Pakistan, as it moves frequently between military regimes and hybrid military/democracies. It is the shift from authoritarian to quasi-democracies that affects to a certain extent the intensity of the enduring rivalry. The role of policy communities was also examined with the illustration of the case of the 1960 Indus River water sharing Treaty.

The final session dealt with Daniel Geller (University of Mississippi) and his presentation "The Indo-Pakistani Rivalry: Prospects for War; Prospects for Peace." He offered a pessimistic conclusion to the day's proceedings by outlining the high probability that there will be a major war between India and Pakistan, and that this conflict may include nuclear exchanges. He argued that there are many possible causes for an upcoming conflict, and as such it will be very difficult to predict and control. Territoriality is not the only issue involved. Issues such as the level of uneven economic development between the two parties may also begin to play a role as the enduring conflict continues.

Remarks were then offered by Theresa de Haan, Desk Officer for Pakistan at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) on the Canadian position vis-à-vis the enduring rivalry. She highlighted the recent thaw between Canada and India, as well as the evolution of Canadian policy vis-a-vis the two rivals. Canada is very committed to both India and Pakistan. Canadian policy has focussed on the role of constructive dialogue between the two rivals, as well as the role of Track II and civil society development in encouraging constructive dialogue between the states involved. But de Haan also highlighted some of the major constraints on a state like Canada to play a major role in the resolution of the rivalry.

T.V. Paul summarized the issues in the concluding session, highlighting some of the main ideas that arose during the presentations, including:

- What is the exact role of ideology and identity vs. strategic and territorial considerations?
- What is the role of historical factors pre-1947?
- Will economic growth and economic interdependence of the two states help in conflict resolution?
- How exactly does the nuclear issue play into the rivalry?
- How much of the rivalry is actually rhetoric and how much is actually real?
- What can be made of the linkages between the US and China vis-à-vis Pakistan and India and the development of the rivalry?
- How important is the time element in the rivalry?