

Q16. How far 18th amendments will transform the existing federal system in Pakistan?
(CSS - 2019)

Ans. I - INTRODUCTION: THE TRANSFORMATION CAPABILITY OF 18TH AMENDMENT REGARDING THE EXISTING FEDERAL SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN

The 18 th Amendment	A Landmark in Pakistan's Constitutional History	Altered about 1/3 rd of Constitution
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The 18th amendment was a landmark amendment in the constitutional history of Pakistan as it altered the articles of the constitution regarding the powers of president, provincial issues and federation, judicial and legal issues and fundamental rights. This amendments will have significant impacts (positive) on Pakistan's federal system by making it ^{more} strong, ^{and} accountable, self-sufficient. Thus, due to the spill-over effects of 18th amendment, Pakistan will become much stable in every domain than ever before (if it is implemented in true spirit)

II - THE 18TH AMENDMENT

a) Background

Pakistan, since its inception, witnessed military regimes during which it faced various problems like political instability and weak federation. Thus, in order to make Pakistan stable and its constitution rigid, 18th amendment was passed on 8th April, 2010.

b) The Amendment

The 18th amendment paved the way for participatory federalism with 292/342 member of National Assembly voted in favor. This amendment introduced changes to about 102/280 articles (36% of the constitution).

c) The Made Amendments

The 18th amendment changed the constitution in four fundamental areas:

1. Powers of the president
2. Provincial issues and federation
3. Judicial and legal issues
4. Fundamental rights.

d) Amendments Regarding Federation

1. Emergency to be declared in any province by the approval of respective provincial assembly or both federal houses
2. President to appoint Governor on the advice of PM and he/she should be native of that province

3. NWFP to be called Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and Baluchistan to be spelled as "Balochistan".
4. Granted provincial autonomy over matters like education, health, local governments.
5. Granted financial autonomy to provinces in matters of sales tax on services.
6. Any constitutional amendment impacting any province to be approved by the respective provincial assembly.

III - THE FUTURE IMPACTS OF 18TH AMENDMENT

a) Strengthens Federation

The provisions address the grievances of the provinces by devolving powers to them. This in turn will reduce the agitation of one province against the center and other provinces, and ultimately will strengthen federation.

Example: The Balochistan and KPK members shall not be able to claim that Punjab and Sindh are depriving them.

b) Makes Self-Sufficient Provinces

The 18th amendment shifted the balance of power in favour of the provinces by abolishing the concurrent legislative list (of 1973's constitution). It also granted financial autonomy to provinces.

c) Prevents the Unnecessary Suffering of Provinces during Emergency (Article 232)

Unnecessary emergency imposed on any province hampers its people mentally and economically. This amendment prevents the imposition of such emergency. Further, it also ensured the protection of fundamental human rights during such situations.

Example: Imagine the negative impacts of unnecessary emergency (even when the required/justified emergency during COVID-19 brought huge setbacks)!

d) NEC and NFC Rebuilt the Lost Confidence of Provinces (Articles 156 & 160)

The advisory and monitoring functions of NEC regarding economic matters

and the fixed criteria for the division of assets by NFC will rebuilt the lost confidence of provinces in centre

(Articles 153 and 154)

e) Improves Center - Province Relations

The CCI which resolves the dispute of power sharing between the center and provinces shall now consist of both center and province members (earlier CCI worked under cabinet division).

Example: The resolution of disputes will now be through negotiations.

f) Provides Justice at Grass-Root level

The strict criteria for appointment of judges and the granting of right to information in all matters of public importance subject to regulation (Article 19A) ensure justice at grass-root level. Thus, people will trust on the third pillar of state (judiciary).

g) Ensures Transparent Elections

The strict criteria for the

Selection of the Chief Election Commissioner will in turn ensure a transparent election system in Pakistan.

Example: As a result, there will be competent and qualified ministers at federal and provincial levels.

IV- CRITICAL ANALYSIS

The 18th amendment was a significant amendment to the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan. It played a significant role in stabilizing the Pakistan's political system, its federation and Constitution. However, it is also criticized and is predicted to fail due to the incapacity of less-developed provinces to handle huge responsibilities, the chances of corrupt Prime Ministers to come to power multiple times, and due to the lack of legal monitoring structures of the provinces by the center. Thus, in order to address the flaws of 18th amendment and to implement it in true letter and spirit, the citizens and the government must play their

responsible parts. as 18th amendment is one of the excellent achievements in Pakistan.

V- CONCLUSION

To summarize, the 18th constitutional amendment is a positive amendment in Pakistan's constitution. All its amendments have beneficial impacts on the provinces of Pakistan such as making them autonomous, self-sufficient and responsible. Thus, this amendment has the potential to strengthen Pakistan's federation.

Q19. Write a comprehensive note on the power of judicial review and its limits in the context of Pakistan. (CSS-2011)

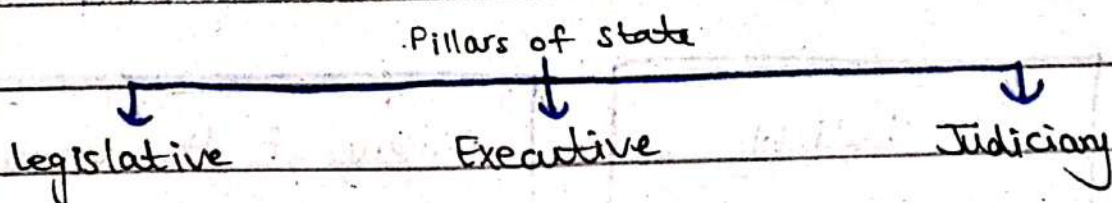
I - INTRODUCTION: POWER OF JUDICIAL REVIEW AND ITS LIMITS, IN THE CONTEXT OF PAKISTAN

Judicial Review	=	Review of the Executive & legislative Actions By Judiciary
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Judicial review is a doctrine related to the judiciary's power to ascertain the constitutional validity of laws and the legality of decisions made by public bodies. The Supreme Court and High Courts of Pakistan have the authority of judicial review (granted by the Constitution). However, this doctrine has also certain limitations as courts are not empowered to enquire into the vires of a constitutional amendment, they cannot assume the law-making function and also cannot transfer this function to any other authority other than legislature. Thus, Pakistan's constitution has maintained the separation of powers along with system of checks and balances.

II - PILLARS OF THE STATE AND JUDICIAL REVIEW

(a) Pillars of the State



The state of Pakistan has three pillars: legislative (law-making body), executive (law enforcing body) and judiciary (law-interpreting body).

b) Judicial Review

i) Origin

Judicial Review in Pakistan is derived from the doctrine of judicial review in England, which is based on the doctrine of ultra vires, meaning "beyond power".

ii) Definition

Judicial Review is a doctrine related to the judiciary's power to ascertain the constitutional validity of laws and the legality of decisions made by public bodies.

iii) ^{Related} Articles

The Supreme Court and High Courts of Pakistan have the authority of judicial review under Articles 184(3) and 199 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973.

III - POWER OF JUDICIAL REVIEW IN PAKISTAN

a) It can Question the Validity of Legislation

Any legislation which is in conflict with any of the fundamental rights granted by the constitution to the citizens, repugnant to the injunctions of Islam, inconsistent with the basic character of the constitution and the fundamental law of the land is subject to judicial review.

Example: The declaration of Contempt Law as null and void by the Supreme Court of Pakistan in 2012.

b) It can Question the Validity of Administrative Action

The validity of administrative action means that the court considers whether the decision-maker exceeded his/her statutory powers and thus acted unlawfully.

Example: The decision of the Supreme Court.

in favour of the Governor General to dissolve the Constituent Assembly, in the Maulvi Tamizuddin case.

c) High Court's Judicial Review Jurisdiction

In the exercise of its judicial review jurisdiction, the High Court is only concerned with the lawfulness of the actions of public officers. Public officers are accountable to the Parliament for their policies and to a court for the lawfulness of their actions.

IV- LIMITS OF JUDICIAL REVIEW IN PAKISTAN

a) Courts are Not Empowered to Enquire into the Vires of a Constitutional Amendment

Article 239 (5) of the constitution states that no amendment of the constitution shall be called into question on any ground in any court. Clause 6 of the same

article states that there is no limitation whatsoever on the powers of the parliament to amend any of the provisions of the constitution:

Example: The imposition of martial laws in Pakistan could not be challenged in any court due to amendment in the article 58 of the constitution by Gen. Zia.

b) They Cannot Assume the Law-Making Function.

The judiciary can interpret and invalidate laws but they cannot themselves assume the law-making function.

c) They Cannot Confer Law-Making Function (other than to legislature)

The judiciary cannot confer the law-making function on any person or institution other than the provincial or federal legislatures.

V- CRITICAL ANALYSIS

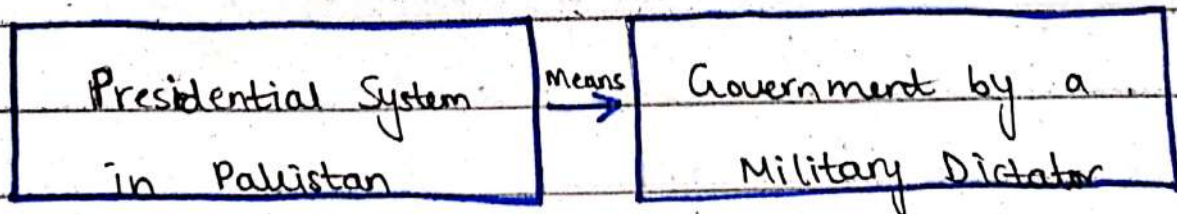
Judiciary is the third pillar of any government. It has the power of judicial review i.e. to review the executive and legislative actions. Pakistan's judiciary also has this jurisdiction. It is a necessary power of the judiciary in federal constitutions as it keeps the other two organs within their own spheres of powers. It also enables a rigid constitution to be modified and extended by judicial interpretation. However, this doctrine is also severely criticized because it violates the principle of separation of powers, it makes the judiciary supreme over other two organs and threatens the principle of sovereignty of legislature (which represents the people). Thus, judicial review is both an advantage and a disadvantage of federal system and has to be accepted the way it is.

VI - CONCLUSION

To summarize, judicial review is a doctrine related to the judiciary's power to ascertain the constitutional validity of laws and the legality of decisions made by the public bodies. Pakistan's judiciary has this power under Articles 184(3) and 199 of the 1973's constitution. However, in the exercise of this jurisdiction the judiciary also bound to preserve the sovereignty of parliament.

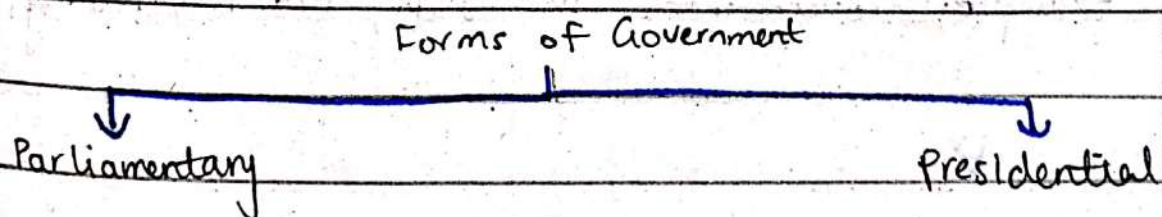
Q20. The adoption of parliamentary system in Pakistan is the result of political experiences of Pakistanis in the past. Elaborate. (CSS-2021)

Ans. I - INTRODUCTION: ADOPTION OF PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN - A RESULT OF PAST POLITICAL EXPERIENCES.

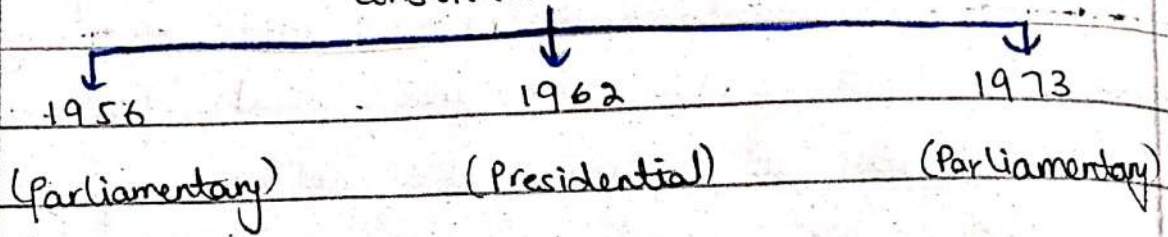


Pakistan has experienced parliamentary, presidential and semi-presidential systems. Its 1956 constitution was parliamentary in nature which was abrogated in favor of presidential system in 1962 constitution by a military ruler. The political instability and chaos among people prevalent since Pakistan's inception further deteriorated under presidential system which led again to the abrogation of the second constitution. Thus, parliamentary system was again adopted in the 1973 constitution but this system was strengthened and secured by the 18th amendment in 2010. Thus, the poor political experiences under presidential system led to the adoption of parliamentary system in Pakistan.

II - FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTIONS OF PAKISTAN



Constitutions of Pakistan



a) Forms of Government

i) Parliamentary

Parliamentary government implies a democratic system of government wherein the party that succeeds in winning the majority seats in the Parliament or legislature forms the government. (executive)

Examples: Governments in UK, India, Pakistan, etc.

ii) Presidential

Presidential government is based on the principle of separation of power between executive and legislature. In this system, the executive president is the head of government and he/she is directly elected by the people.

Example: Governments in USA, Brazil, Turkey, etc.

by

b) Constitutions of Pakistan

- i) 1956 — Parliamentary
- ii) 1962 — Presidential
- iii) 1973 — Parliamentary

III - POLITICAL SITUATION OF PAKISTAN SINCE 1947 AND THE ADOPTION OF PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM

a) 1947 - 1956

Since its inception in 1947, Pakistan retained the Government of India Act, 1935, as the Constitution of Pakistan. However, following independence, it took three Governor Generals, four Prime Ministers, two constituent assemblies and nine years of protracted constitution making process to produce the first Constitution of Pakistan in 1956.

b) 1956 - 1962

Due to lack of consensus among ethnonational groups, the 1956 constitution failed to arrest the political instability

that engulfed the entire country following its promulgation, ultimately leading to its abrogation and imposition of the first martial law in 1958. The military dictator General Ayub enacted the 1962 Constitution to the country through an executive order.

c) 1962 - 1973

The one-unit formula of 1962 Constitution and the ban on political parties by General Ayub resulted in people's agitation and protests in both wings. This scenario caused the resignation of General Ayub and the abrogation of 1962 Constitution by General Yahya Khan through imposition of martial law in 1969. The separation of East Pakistan resulted in resignation General Yahya. And in 1973, with the consensus of all the political parties, the 1973 Constitution was adopted.

d) 1973 - 2010 - Present

The 1973 Constitution is the

current Constitution of Pakistan. Since its enforcement, it has functioned with two gaps i.e. in 1977 and 1999 due to martial laws. The 18th amendment in 2010, later fully protected the parliamentary nature of constitution by ~~abrogating~~ removing the article ~~58(a) & b~~ 58 a (b) and declaring constitutional suspension/abrogation as high treason in article 6.

IV - CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Parliamentary and presidential forms of governments represent government by prime minister and president respectively. Majority of the countries have adopted parliamentary system, including Pakistan. Pakistan adopted parliamentary form not because of its advantages like more accountability of the prime minister and democracy, but mainly because of its presidential form experiences under military dictators. The presidential form, despite its merit of forming a stable government has disadvantages like of rigid

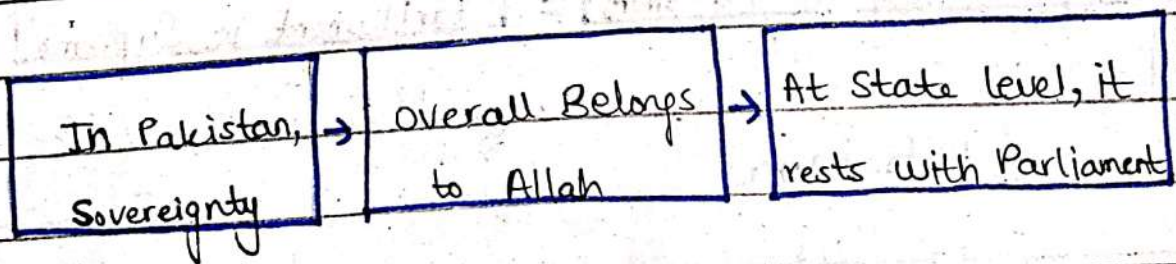
ity, less accountability and autocratic nature. Thus, parliamentary form is the ideal form of government, especially for multi-ethnic countries like Pakistan and 18th amendment ^{which} strengthened and protected this system was a great initiative.

V - CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, Pakistan faced parliamentary, presidential and semi-presidential forms of governments due to the political instability. It is due to this reason that Pakistanis relate presidential system to military coup period. Thus, the current 1973 Constitution (strengthened by 18th amendment) was adopted in order to ensure political stability and regain the lost confidence of public in parliamentary democracy.

Q.1. What are the political and legal constraints over the sovereignty of parliament in Pakistan? (CSS-2021)

Ans. I - INTRODUCTION: POLITICAL AND LEGAL CONSTRAINTS OVER SOVEREIGNTY OF PARLIAMENT IN PAKISTAN



Pakistan is an Islamic Republic. The preambles of all the three constitutions of Pakistan assign sovereignty of entire universe to Almighty Allah. At the state level, men are his vicegerents on Earth and the authority and power of the state is located in the elected parliament. However, the sovereignty of parliament in Pakistan faces certain political constraints such as illiteracy, nepotism, feudalism, opposition's role, military, bureaucratic interferences, etc. It also faces legal constraints in the form of doctrine of

necessity, judicial review and NAB. Thus, despite the formal checks and balances over parliament, it also has to face many constraints.

II - SOVEREIGNTY OF PARLIAMENT

Sovereignty of Parliament = Parliament is Supreme

a) Definition

Parliamentary sovereignty, also called parliamentary supremacy or legislative supremacy, is a concept in the constitutional law of some parliamentary democracies. It holds that the legislative body has absolute sovereignty and is supreme over all other government institutions, including executive or judicial bodies.

b) In Pakistan

The Preambles of all regular constitutions of Pakistan (1956, 1962, 1973) assign sovereignty all over the universe to God.

Almighty. The people exercise this authority as a sacred trust within the limits prescribed by Him. This exercise of power is to be done through the chosen representatives. Thus at the operational level, the authority and power of the state is located in the elected parliament.

III - POLITICAL AND LEGAL CONSTRAINTS OVER SOVEREIGNTY OF PARLIAMENT IN PAKISTAN

a) Political Constraints

i) Illiteracy of People and Lack of Experience of Politicians

The people of Pakistan are mostly illiterate and lack knowledge of their rights and duties, further, the politicians in Pakistan lack the required knowledge of their respective fields.

Example: 1. In 2022, literacy rate in Pakistan was ~~approximated~~ estimated at 62%.

2. The ^{former} Finance Minister of Balochistan was an MBBS doctor i.e. Dr. Ruzaiya Hashmi.

ii) Nepotism and Feudalism

Elections in Pakistan are won on the basis of nepotism and further the feudal elites are either a part of parliament or interfere in parliamentary affairs.

Example: The rejection of land reform bill by parliament in 1977.

iii) Negative Opposition Role

Opposition plays a leg-pulling role in parliament rather than monitoring. The opposition tends to promote personal interests rather than national interests.

iv) Military and Bureaucratic Interference

Army personnels interfere in all political matters and the ministerial departments are all operated by bureaucrats.

Example: The imposition of Martial laws (4 times) in Pakistan by military dictators.

v) Non-State Actors

The non-state actors like

insurgents and religious leaders all affect the parliamentarian's tasks.

Example: The influence of Baloch Liberation Army (BLA), TTP, etc.

vi) Corruption and Lack of Required Materials

The high corruption in all sectors impede the implementation of policies. Further, the departments lack the necessary science and technological ~~tools~~ tools, which lead to making out-dated policies.

b) legal Constraints

i) Doctrine of Necessity

Judiciary has always been supportive of Army interventions in suspension of parliamentary government in the name of necessity.

Example: Begum Nusrat Bhutto vs. the Chief of Army Staff and Federation of Pakistan.

ii) Judicial Review

Judicial review doctrine has threatened the sovereignty of parliament in Pakistan since two decades.

Example: The declaration of Contempt law as null and void by the Supreme Court of Pakistan in 2012.

iii) Investigation and Accountability Organizations

Numerous investigation and accountability organizations interfere in the parliament by inquiring parliamentarians.

Example: FIA, ISI, NAB, etc.

IV- CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Unlike presidential systems, in which sovereignty rests with the president, in parliamentary systems, sovereignty rests in the parliament / legislature. Today, majority of the countries have adopted parliamentary system (including Pakistan). In Muslim

Countries, sovereignty belongs to Almighty Allah and parliament holds the authority and power in state, for a ^{parliamentary state} country to smoothly function, its legislature should be supreme and should not be interfered unless it operates wrong. If the parliamentary sovereignty is compromised then it will lead to political, economic and social instabilities. Thus, ^a sovereign parliament is mandatory for a stable state.

V- CONCLUSION

To summarize, sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah and in state, parliament is the supreme and authoritative body (in Pakistan). Unfortunately, the sovereignty of parliament in Pakistan is faced with political and legal constraints which in turn led to severe political crisis in Pakistan.

Q23. What are the pre-requisites for the success of democratic Political System? (CSS-2011)

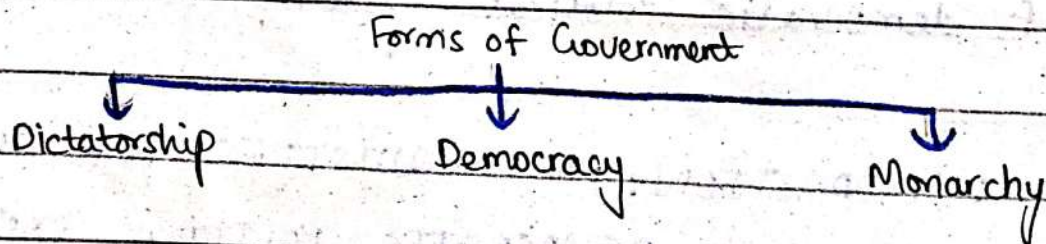
Ans. I - INTRODUCTION: PRE-REQUISITES FOR THE SUCCESS OF DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL SYSTEM

In Democratic Political System

People have Decision-Making Participation Power

Dictatorship, democracy and monarchy are the forms of governments, with democracy being the most favoured and suitable form. In democracy, people have the power to participate in decision-making. However, the success of a democracy depends upon certain structural factors: as a codified constitution which protects human rights, a strong state, political parties, independent judiciary, and free media. Its also depends upon informal factors such as education, vigilance, civic sense, toleration spirit, etc. Thus, democracy will thrive only when these prerequisites are fulfilled.

II - FORMS OF GOVERNMENT



a) Dictatorship

A form of government in which power is gotten through force.

Example: Military dictatorships in Pakistan, Egypt, etc.

b) Democracy

A type of political system ruled by citizens. It has two types:

1. Direct/pure democracy (people decide on policy initiatives directly) - Ancient Athens, Switzerland
2. Indirect/representative democracy (citizens vote for government representatives to rule on their behalf) - All Republics of the world

c) Monarchy

A form of government having king/queen (monarch) as the head.

Example: UK, UAE, etc.

III - STRUCTURAL PRE-REQUISITES FOR DEMOCRACY'S SUCCESS

a) Written Constitution (Exception is UK)

A codified constitution divides power and defines the sphere of influence of different departments which facilitates the smooth running of democracy.

Example: Most of the world democracies have codified

constitutions except UK which is based on conventions.

b) Constitutional Protection of Fundamental Rights

If the constitution does not protect fundamental human rights, then there will be no distinction between a jungle and a democracy.

Example: Articles (8-28) of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan are related to human rights.

c) Impartial and Strong Modern State

A modern state based on meritocracy ensures the trust of public in democracy.

Example: Pakistan's failure of democracy is due to ~~reptors~~ nepotism.

d) Multiple Political Parties

Since a single party creates a sense of autocracy, so democracy requires multiple political parties. Democracy means when people are allowed to select the best for

themselves from among many options.

e) Independent Judiciary

An independent judiciary is the guardian of the constitution and it separates the right from the wrong.

f) Rule of law

"By Allah, if Fatima, daughter of Muhammad, were to steal, I would have her hand cut off."

(Prophet (PBUH))

~~The~~ Equality and rule of law strengthens democracy. Everyone should be equal before law.

g) Free Media

Free media acts a vigilant watch-dog over rulers and people. Thus, democracy is nothing without the presence of a free-vibrant media.

Example: The success of the #MeToo movement.

IV - INFORMAL PRE-REQUISITIES FOR DEMOCRACY'S SUCCESS

a) Education

“ جیسی عوام ویسے حکمران ”

The educated people are more aware of their rights and duties and hence will select responsible rulers for themselves. Education provides a sense of vigilance among people.

b) Civic Sense

People must possess civic sense as rights and responsibilities are interrelated. They must perform good deeds according to their own levels.

Example: Creating a hospital is government's duty, but keeping it clean is our duty.

c) Spirit of Toleration

Modern pluralistic society requires spirit of toleration, otherwise democracy will be hampered.

V - CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Democracy means ~~gave~~ people's participation in decision-making process (either directly or indirectly). It is regarded as the best form of government due to its inclusion of people's consent, greater accountability and responsibility (of both public and government). However, it also bears certain demerits such as it focuses on quantity rather than quality, it creates political instability ~~due~~ to change of governments, it creates a competition for power and hence morally corrupts the individuals. It is also due to failure of democracies that ~~th~~ countries face military coup and civil wars such as Pakistan, Egypt, Nepal, etc. Thus, for a successful democracy, people and government both need to be responsible.

VI - CONCLUSION

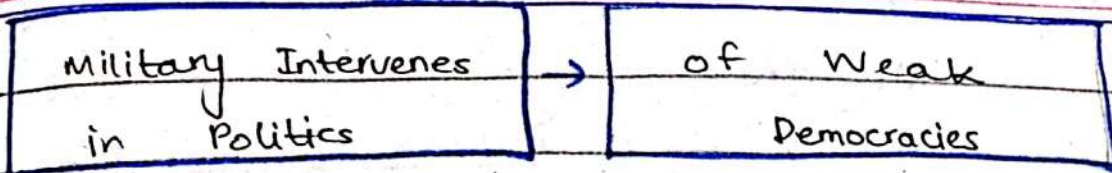
To conclude, democracy is a

type of political system ruled by citizens. It requires certain pre-requisites in order to smoothly function. The structural pre-requisites are a written constitution, impartial and strong modern state, independent judiciary, multiple political parties, etc. However, it also needs certain informal pre-requisites such as education, civic sense and spirit of toleration of people.

Q24. Explain the general reasons of military interventions in politics in the developing countries of the world. Precautionary Measures? (CSS-2001)

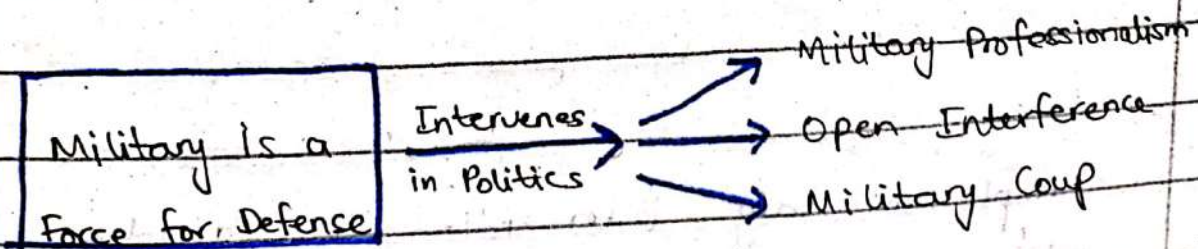
Q. In what circumstances might a democratic country turn to military dictatorship or totalitarian rule? (CSS-2008)

I-INTRODUCTION: GENERAL REASONS OF MILITARY INTERVENTION IN POLITICS IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND THE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES



Weak democracies in the world are prone to military intervention in politics. The real purpose of military is defense, however it deviates from its task in three ways: military professionalism, open interference and military coup. Major factors that lead to ~~this~~ its intervention are: severe internal fragmentation, poor governmental performance in handling national catastrophes, economy or social problems, inefficient and weak leaders, political conflicts, and civil-military conflicts. This deviation of military can be prevented by addressing the issues which cause military dictatorship.

II - MILITARY INTERVENTION IN POLITICS



a) Military

Military refers to the armed forces of any country. A country usually has:

1. Army
2. Air Force
3. Navy

i) Purpose

Military's major purpose is to defend the country and its nation against national or foreign attacks and aggression.

ways of b) Military Intervention in Politics

i) Military Professionalism

Military personnels interact with their peers, and community through military professionalism.

Example: Followed in all countries of world.

ii) Open Interference

In some countries, military openly interferes in political matters.

Example: Military intervention in Pakistan's politics after 18th amendment.

iii) Military coup

Military can also intervene in politics by imposing martial law/military coup.

Example: military coups introduced in Pakistan, Egypt, Thailand, etc.

III - REASONS OF MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN POLITICS AND ITS PREVENTION

a) Severe Internal Fragmentation

"United we stand, divided we fall."

A country whose people get divided on the basis of ethnicity, sect, language, province, etc., will fall prey to widespread conflict and political instability.

Example: Intervention of Russian military in Syrian civil war.

Prevention: The people must forget their differences and stand united for national cause.

b) Failure To Manage National Catastrophes

If the democratic government fails to manage national catastrophes, then it might seek assistance from military.

Example: Army's assistance in Pakistan during flood rehabilitation in 2022.

Prevention: The government must first become self-sufficient in solving issues and if seeks help from military, then it should not completely depend on army's assistance.

c) Self-Serving Political Parties and Political Opportunism

If the political parties strive for their own interest promotion rather than promoting national interests, then their moral fault results in their subjugation by military.

Prevention: Impose strict criteria for the selection of political party members, so that corrupt individuals get filtered out.

d) Lack of Strong Democratic Leadership

.. A strong charismatic, democratic leader binds the nation and directs them about their true goals.

Example: Pakistan fell into a series of military dictators after the demise of Jinnah - the great leader.

Prevention: Elect democratic leaders on the basis of meritocracy.

e) Civil - Military Imbalance

If the civil and military interests differ in a country, then the military might get into domination.

Prevention: The civil and military interests must be aligned with national interests.

f) Government's Poor Performance

The extremely poor performance of government on economic or societal indicators is a fertile opportunity/ground for military intervention.

Example: The economic issues, energy shortages, diplomatic and security problems led to the removal of Morsi in Egypt through a military coup.

Prevention: Governments must focus on improving its performance regarding economy, security, jobs, etc.

IV - CRITICAL ANALYSIS

In every country, the civilian government is responsible for driving its administration and politics. because military is charged with defense responsibility. The deviation from their duties leads to civil wars and military coups. However, it should be noted that martial law is not always (and is never) the solution to political instability. It is due to this reasons that all military coups have been removed after their imposition. Military intervention creates a sense of autocracy, suppresses political activities, creates a negative global image of the country, discourages foreign

investors and foreign loans, etc. Thus, the civilian governments must first ^{realize} ~~recognize~~ that every country faces crisis and the solution to this lies in hiring experts and solving the problem through mutual cooperation.

V- CONCLUSION

To summarize, military intervenes in political affairs, mainly of developing countries. This is due to several reasons like internal fragmentation (among people), poor governance, civil-military conflicts, lack of a proper strong leader, corrupt political parties, etc. The solution to this lies in addressing the issues which cause military deviation from ~~the~~ its path. Thus, a responsible civilian government and a responsible military play a key role in maintaining balance within a country.