

# Civil-Military Relations.

for  
regulations  
of  
registration.  
SCO

## 1 . INTRODUCTION.

Pakistan has seen four military Coups that were ended in 1968, 1971, 1988 and 2008. Causes were based upon divergence of interest between leaders of military regimes and to keep staying ship on political power and leaders of Armed forces, they seek to protect promote and advance the corporate interests of military. Pakistan has been four military Coups, none of them had justified motive. Military slay through Civilian government without justification.

on  
1/3 m in

## 2 . Why military is remained dominant throughout the history of Pakistan.

A . Due to its vital role in shaping the Country since 1947.

B . Due to consultation of military in key issues by political governments.

⇒ Specifically matters like Kashmir issue and foreign policies

C. Due to legacy from British Army  
⇒ Our Armed forces are a legacy from British Army that at the time of Independence in 1947 inherited upon the Nation.

D. Due to Rapid Change in Leadership.

Before the military coup occurred in 1958 regime of seven prime Ministers were rapidly turn over within the period of 1951-1957.

E. Due to weak political system<sup>institutions</sup> and non democratic political parties.

⇒ Weak political system and non democratic parties which could not bring strong dynamic and sustainable political institutions. they were not strong enough to organized regular elections.

“ Muslim League the Creator of Pakistan, its movement was not well planned and deep rooted politically in mass ”

F. Failure of Political Administration and bureaucratic regimes.

⇒ Failure of Political administration

and bureaucratic regimes caused to create space for Army in the political domain which was more organized strong and disciplined.

### 3. Military Regimes in Pakistan.

#### A. The Ayub Khan Regime.

⇒ In 1958 After seizing powers Chief of Staff Ayub Khan he promoted himself to field Marshal and Supreme Commander of the Armed forces and General Muhammad Musa became the new Chief of Army staff and he was witnessed as compliant political officer.

#### i. Role of Ayub Khan.

A. Kept army at distance to run day to day affairs.

⇒ Compared to other military rules Ayub kept army at distance to run day to day affairs of the Country.

B. Administration was handled by bureaucracy.

⇒ Administration was largely handled by bureaucracy he used to rely on this was the reason many

Many senior officers did not join military regime of Ayub and became ministers and governors.

C. Replaced Parliamentary government

⇒ He replaced parliamentary govt by introducing Basic democracy and Constitution 1962 which elected him as president from 1960 - 1965.

D. Later relied more on Civilians.

⇒ Ayub started relying on Civilians for the formulation of public policies instead of his staff and Corps

Merge this with main heading 2.

4. Reason of Military Interference in the politics.

A. Presence of Anocracies in the system.

⇒ Anocracies are democracies in transition whose democracies have not developed strong roots and are therefore prone to the intervention of non-democratic forces. Like the bureaucracy, violent nonstate actor and military.

B. Civilian incompetence and weak Political Institutions.

C. Due to External Aggression  
Right from Independence.

⇒ Since Pakistan was confronted with external aggression right from independence, its political leadership had to rely disproportionately on military leadership for important national security decisions.

5. Military Coups in Pakistan.

A. 1953/54 Constitutional Coup.

Regimes, already discussed.

In 1953, the Governor General Iskander Mirza dismissed the government of PM Khawaja Nazimuddin then in 1954 he dismissed the Constituent Assembly itself to prevent it changing the Constitution to restrict Governor General's powers. The failure of Cante to support representative governments/institutions in Federation of Pakistan v Md Iqbal Tirmizuddin Khan provided a pattern which later led to open military intervention against elected government to be justified using doctrine of necessity.

B. 1958 Coup.

⇒ In 1958, First Pakistani Pres-

ident Major General Iskandar Mirza dismissed Constituent Assembly of Pakistan and government of PM Feroze Khan Noon appointing Army Commander in Chief Gen. as the Martial law administrator. This evening late Mirza himself, exiled by Ayub who appointed himself President.

### C. 1977 Coup operation Fairplay.

⇒ Martial law conducted against Z.A Bhutto. Coup d'état conducted at July 4, 1977. Zia introduced the strict but modern form of Conservatism which promoted the nationalistic and Religious programs. Heavy Islamization of the Country took place (the emblem of which were so called Hudood ordinances) which steered <sup>away from</sup> Muhammad Ali's non sectoral vision.

### D. 1999 Coup.

In October 1999 senior officers loyal to army chief Gen. Pervez Musharraf arrested PM. N. Sharif and his ministers.

D. 1999 Coup: after thwarting the regime's attempt to dismiss Musharraf and prevent his plane from landing Pakistan.

## 6. Smooth Relations and Military.

- ⇒ Policy making - Civilian's dominate
- ⇒ Military enjoys professional Autonomy.

## 7. THEORIES. (Socio-Economic theory)

⇒ Literacy rate, Industrial development, economy: Least chances of Intervention.

### ii. Political development theory.

⇒ Stable political institutions, Accountability, Free media: Least chances of Intervention.

### iii. Internal Conflict theory.

- ⇒ Unequal Distribution of wealth
- ⇒ Ethnic Complexity.   
 More chances of Intervention.

iv. Some other point which create Rift.

## 1. Budget

2. ~~Inter~~ State Interference / Noninterference.

eg: Bengali's effort to change

DA-ISI.

NFU. to commit

## 3. Economy.

4) WMD - eg: Zardari effort

## 4. Policy making

viz-q-viz

placed

## 5. Afghanistan and India.

and India.

under

Civilian Institutions.

## 8. Military dominance.

- ⇒ Discipline, well equipped, well Resourced
- ⇒ Security conscious state.
- ⇒ Weak LEAs.
- External factors.

India Afghanistan Coldwar 1979

## 9. Why Intervene.

- A) Weak institutions, weak political parties.
- B) No Constitution, Dominance of Bureaucracy.
- C. Qadriani issue.

## 10. Consolidation.

- ⇒ Selective Cooption (Kings party).
- ⇒ Containment (N. Sharif, 10 years out of country),  
during Musharraf.
- ⇒ Collateralization and External Effort.  
it provides legitimacy.

## 11. Form of Control.

### A. SUBJECTIVE.

- = Designate military in decision making process.
- ⇒ Promotes direct role

### B. OBJECTIVE.

- ⇒ Separates military from political structure.
- ⇒ Bars any direct or indirect Role.

## 12. Recommendations.

- ⇒ Political stability, Accountability, Fair elections,  
bridging trust deficit, strengthen Civilian Institutions.

## 13. Conclusion.