

Pak. military Relation in Pakistan.

Introduction:

Civil/military Pakistan has a dominant factor in Pakistan. Pakistan observed the military rule as well as well civil rule. The first Marshal law was imposed on 1958. Ayub Khan was first reluctant to impose Marshal law. History shows that when military democracy could not hold the state's affair then military handled the states affair for the integrity of the country.

Overview:

Pakistan has faced 33 years long military rule. 1958-1969 (Ayub Khan) 1977-88 (Zia) 1999-2008 (General Musharraf). 1969-1971 (Yahya) Civil Military intervention in the World.

Chile, Brazil, Ghana, Nigeria, Turkia, Syria, Thailand, Indonesia, North Korea and Pakistan. repeatedly experienced disraption of civilian rule and imposition.

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of military regime Bangladesh experienced
Military rule of Zia-ur-Rahman

(a) Turkey:

Turkey had 4 military interventions: 1960s, 1971, 1980, 1997. In 2016 public supported Taysap Erdogan and brought civil rule.

(b) Current military rule in the world
Presently

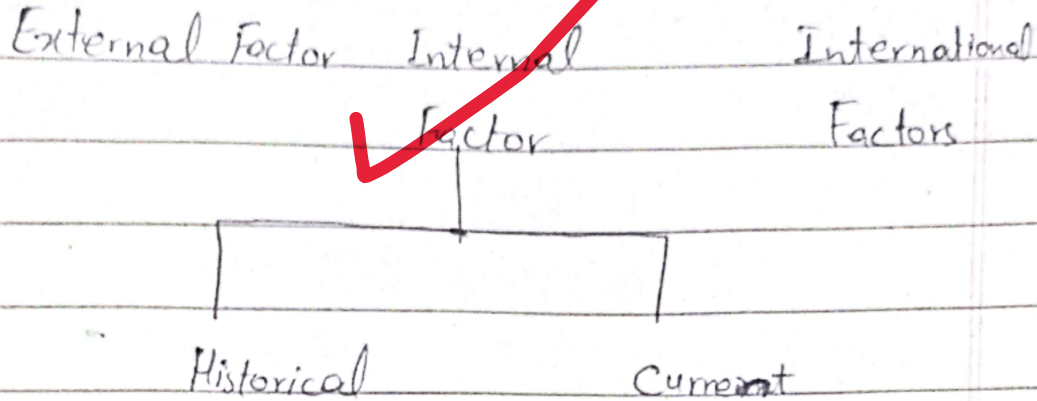
in Burkina Faso, Guinea, Chad, Myanmar
Mali and Sudan. Oct 2021 Sudan's
military leader Abdul-Fateh Burhan
led the military rule in Sudan.

Time	Military-Ruler
1959-69	Ayub Khan (longest)
1969-1971	Yahyah Khan (short)
1977-88	Gen-Zia
1999-2008	General Musharraf

Causes of the civil Military
Relations:

There are major 3 causes of
the military intervention in countries
air.

Civil-Military Relations

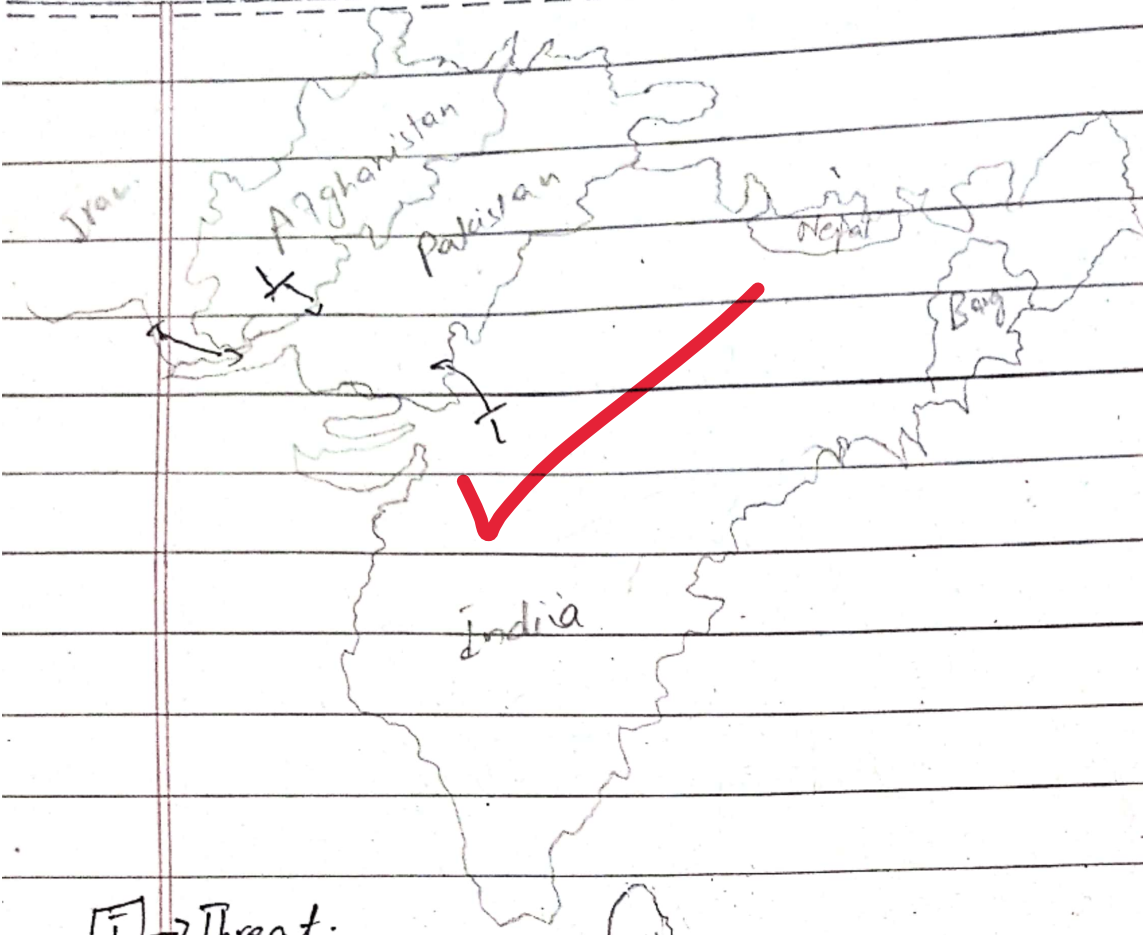


External Factors:

There are various external factors which are caused by the military interventions:

A Geographical Factors:

There are various geographical factor like. Pakistan's location in south Asia show that. Pakistan is the heart of this region. Any conflict directly or indirectly effect on this region. For example India's conflict, Afghan's conflict also directly or indirectly impact on the peace of country's stability



(i) → Threat.

Geographical Location of Pakistan in South Asia.

we have highly organized army the threat of the war also handled by army. Pakistan has faced many problems due to its location. It always become the victim of the war on terror directly or indirectly. Military fought with all these threats to Pakistan.

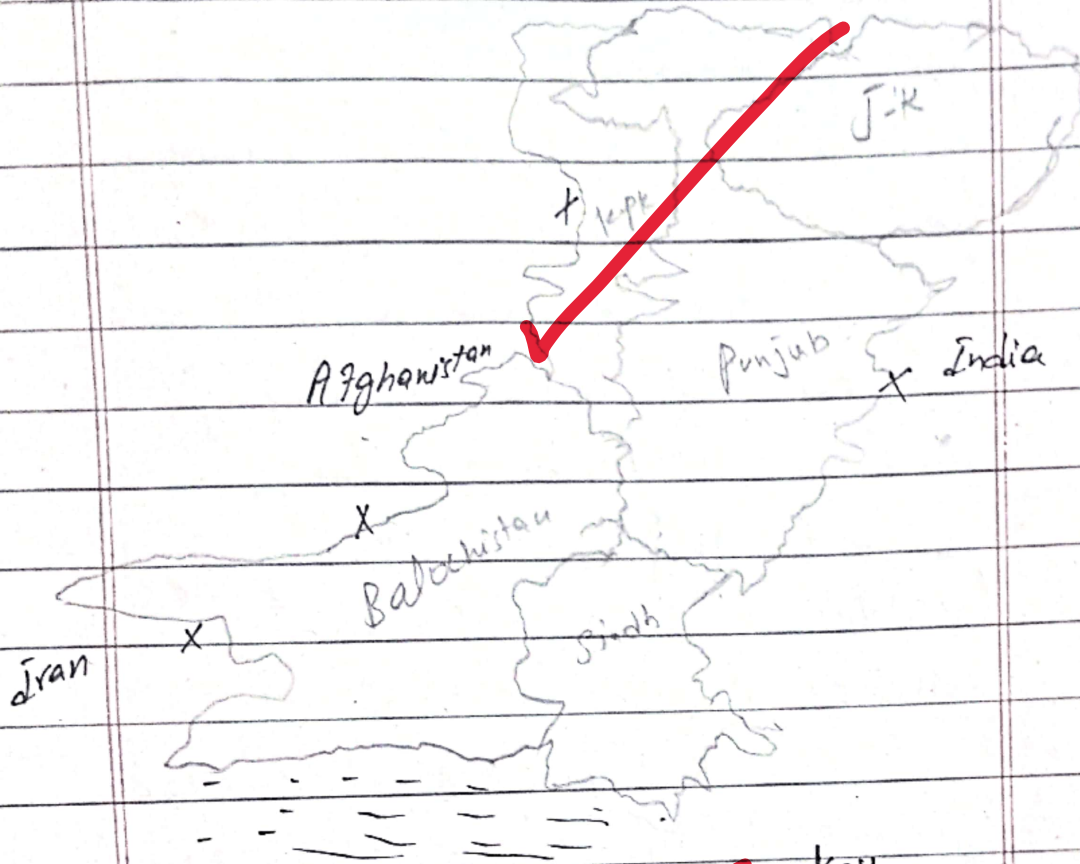
India's Factor:

we have share the border with India. but history shows that

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Pakistan has not good relations with India.



Key	
x	Threat at Board areas

There are various reasons which become the cause of threat between India and Pakistan

① Ethnic conflict:

Pakistan and India both have various historical ethnic conflict. Conflict in religion, language and cultural norms create hurdles in their relations. Therefore Muslim

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demanding their separate homeland whereas Hindus did not like the partition. ~~like~~ But Muslims wanted partitions. The 3 territories emerged in sub continent Pakistan has the only country in south which restrains the Indian hegemony. Therefore it tried to exploit the peace of the country. Military try to defeat their goals.

b Kashmir dispute: use elaborate and self explanatory headings.

Kashmir is one of the disputed land in the both countries. Now various laws about Kashmir like the exploitation of the Article. and the meeting of G20 created more conflict between them.

Wars:

1947-65-71-99 wars fought between India and Pakistan. These wars also fought through army. Therefore army has played an important role for the protection of the

and Abin an

Afghanistan threat:

Afghanistan also had the threat of war on terror. Pakistan helped them but it also becomes the victim of the Tehrik-e-Taliban in Pakistan. These terrorists threat are handled by Pakistan army. Various operations were held in Pakistan like Zarb-e-Azb etc. The security check and balance maintained at border areas also handled by army.

Iran's impact on peace situation in Pakistan.



assembly went to courts for this illegal act but remained fruitless.

Iran raised the extremism in Balochistan and various part of the country. Army handled these various extremist activities and try to secure the border areas of Pakistan.

Influence over Foreign Policy:

Due to the various factor the military also influenced directly or indirectly over the foreign policy of Pakistan.

Internal Factors

There are various internal factors which become the cause of the military intervention in political affairs of Pakistan.

Absence of superior leadership:

Quaide-Azam became Governor General of Pakistan but he died. Pakistan also lost its another great leader Liaqat Ali Khan in 1951. Pakistan's had not been under

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proper leadership of a good leader
the political problems were raised
then the military tried to resolve
these problems. After the assassination
of Liaquat Ali Khan Bureaucratic intervention
was started.

Absence of constitution:

Pakistan did not have their proper constitution they adopted the interim constitution of 1935 but therefore the country did not have proper structure of governance. the problems were raised day by day.

Bad Governance:

After the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan the Governor General tried to rule over the country. Ghulam Muhammad Mirza dissolve the assemblies the speaker of assembly went to courts for this illegal act but remained fruitless. Iskandar Mirza had changed 7 pm during his tenure.

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Absence of justice:

Mulvi Tameez-ud-

din appealed to the High court at the illegal act of the Governor General because he dissolved assemblies when the parliament tried to overlook the powers of Governor General. HC justice George Costantine called it illegal act but SC Justice Munir called it legal act. The situation was very unjust.

Absence of Quaid's vision:

The Quaid

wanted to promote democracy, liberty, justice and accountability but this vision looked vague. Integrity shattered with the passage of time.

Absence of stable Muslim League's vision:

Although Muslim League played a kernal role in getting independence but after independence this party had lost its integrity. As the

irrelevant.

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Various political parties emerged.

It had lost its integrity. Various

branches like Awami League, Muslim

League (N), PML (Q), PML (Qasim) etc.

Muslim League could not hold its

integrity due to the absence of leadership.

Conflicts between West and East

Pakistan.

overview

West Pakistan had 310,403 sq

mile and East Pakistan had 55,126 land

area. East Pakistan had 50.9 million

population, West Pakistan had 43 million

population. Most part of finance

of Pakistan was concentrated upon

East Pakistan. The government

did not spend its expenditure

upon East Pakistan.

Ethnic conflict:

There are various

conflicts like language etc. Both

part of the country wanted to

dominate over the other.

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Conflict in Governance structure:

The east Pakistan wanted to govern through the system of Bicameral legislature whereas the west Pakistan demanded the unicameral form of government.

Conflict during election:

There were total 340 seats. 150 for east and 150 for west and 40 for minorities. The east Pakistan won 160 seats and West Pakistan won 88 seats. The conflict raised between them. The military took hold and resolved their problem. Then the war raised.

Hi Various Historical bad

Constitutional Amendment during Military era

→ Various constitutional amendment can be observed during military era.

• The 1956 constitution supported presidential form of government.

no proper structure is followed. most of it is irrelevant.

improve the headings quality, relevance, paper presentation and references.

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→ The 8th amendment during zia era and Islamization.

→ The 17th amendment which restore the ~~pre~~ president's power. LFO.

→ The ~~General~~ actions to dismiss judges raised revolt against General Musharraf.

Charter of Democracy:

Charter of

democracy try to absence of military in political affairs

It focuses on electoral reforms

which gives power to parliament

and during 2017 ECP powers

were raised which promote the

Fair election:

end the answer with conclusion.

Q

Why military or Are military has importance after 18th amendment in Pakistan?

attempt 1 question at a time. work on the mistakes or structure and then upload the next qs.

Introduction:

18th amendment tried to promote democracy. The role of military cannot be ignored at any cost our country has various internal and

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and external threats. military-civilian relation is good. Military enhances its confidence upon the nation.

After 9/11 various conflicts emerged and military combat all these problem and threats, Military plays an essential role in keeping peace whether at the matter of defence public campaigns, political turmoil or various internal conflicts.

overview:

Army was employed for relief and recovery operation during 1948, 1950, 1955, 1978, 1998, 1992, 1995, 2001, 2003, 2010, 2011, 2022, 2014.

Terrorists operations in KPK:

Various operation conducted by military at KPK. Due to its geographical location TTP had hold strong roots but military wiped it out and restore the peace of the country and province.

operations:

Operation Rad-ul-Fasad → operation

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zarb-e-Azb

Growing Extremism:

Due to the rivalry between Saudi-Arabia and Iran, the extremists raised its roots various religious sects do not bear each other they try to eradicate the other sects. The extremism was raised at its peak, The military overcome this extremism. Although it does not overcome completely but it has lost its strength

Insurgency in Balochistan:

There are various areas which try to revolt against country due to the support of Iran. Various tribes fought between each other. The insurgency is now controlled by the military intervention. The western part of Balochistan is not hold by police because the situation was very deteriorate. The military control this area.

to kick s
apid privatizati
follow.

Achiever
reen Pakistan:

Former PM
As Syed Asim M
riculture sector:

"We have to
for agriculture
among Feder
governments
and resear

ordaly to For
ted owned e

bu dollar
rted 3.45 bn

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d to invest
ia 3.25 bn
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Restoration of FATA:

FATA was become the center of militancy. The military combat with terrorist activities and restore this area. Military also hold this area now because of the maintainance of law and ordore situation in FATA

The Peace restoration in Sindh:

The Sindh's situation was very unbearable the police could not handel the rangers fight with various activists who promoted instability in Sindh. The katcha gangs have continued to target the minorities Hindu communities that live in the affected areas with impunity. Karachi's dacias incidents are increasing. Large protests in Karachi against increasing abductions and robbries demand army for combating the violent actor.

Sectarian exteremism:

with the emergence of various organizations

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Like Al Qaida and Daish etc also impacted upon Pakistan. There are 72 banned organizations in Pakistan. Military combat with religious extremism and try to analyze the grass root of that typical type of organization. Various religious extremist sects matter resolved by Army like D-I Khan etc.

Combating with violent Non state Actors:

There are various violent non state actors which hold their grasses at cross border areas.

These spread separatism, anarchy in the country through the raising the hatred feelings about the actions of law among the people.

Like Jaranwala incident is also the hint of the nonviolent state actor. Army try to identify the various roots and then capture them.

Example:

As military capture the violent non state actor spy kulbhoshan Yakkhev. who spread the insurgency in Balochistan.

Maintenance peace and stability during political disturbance.

When the country become the victim of the political instability the army come and maintain peace.

Example

The 9 May incident show the political instability through among the nation. The army control this instability.

The Role of military during public events:

various public events like conducting censuses polio movement various areas which are not controlled by police during polio campaign. Army supported this campaign.

During election campaign and election military ensures the stability of the country.

Disaster management role:

The department of disaster management is not well established. During disaster like in 2022 Flood Pakistan army came forward and helped with the victims.

Military Role in Economic Programmes

Pakistan is now facing the heavy economic pressure. The debt is increasing day by day. Military also takes step for the restoration of Pakistan economy.

The protection of CPEC Programme:

The Chinese team could not work because of the trouble peaceful situation

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situation in Pakistan. The military provides protection to the Chinese team which protect them then with the help of military the Chinese team work on CPEC project.

Importance of CPEC Project:

This project is the beam light of future - with help of this project Pakistan will be able to overcome the finance problem.

SIFC

It is a bigger project than SIFC. Civil-military plan based project.

Objective of SIFC

There are main objectives of SIFC

(a) Prioritising Foreign investment in agriculture, energy and IT mineral and defense project.

→ Formulation of policies

→ Investment Facilitation.

"leverage collective wisdom

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to kick start economy (7/2/2023)

Understanding
SIFC
Pervez
Tahir

→ Rapid privatization of SOE's will follow.

Achievements.

Green Pakistan:

Former PM Shehbaz Praisied
COAs Syed Asim Munir for developed
agriculture sector:

"We have to implement the vision
for agriculture through collaboration
among Federal and provincial
governments and agriculture department
and research institute

According to Former PM Shehbaz
stated owned enterprises losing
600 bn dollar every year. Pakistan
imported 4.5 bn palm oil.

Latest achievement.

Now the gulf state
agreed to invest \$100 bn and Saudi
Arabia \$25 bn dollar in Pakistan
according to COAs Asif Munir.

International Factors

In Civil-Military relation.

Cold War.

Cold war fought between Russia and Afghanistan and USA with the help of Pakistan. The cold war enhanced the relation between civil and military.

Part of various

International organizations

Pakistan became the part of various organization which support military.

→ South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)

→ CENTO (Central Treaty organization) 1955-79.

→ In post USSR invasion in Afghanistan, Pakistan became strong U.S. ally.

→ In post 9/11 scenario Pakistan front line state in ongoing WOT

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Conclusion.

Pakistan Military and civilian relations also very strong because military plays an integral role in the sustainability and integrity for Pakistan. Military intervention in civilian matter is not a threat but it is a sign of peace. Pakistan always got peace with the help of military whether at domestic or international level.