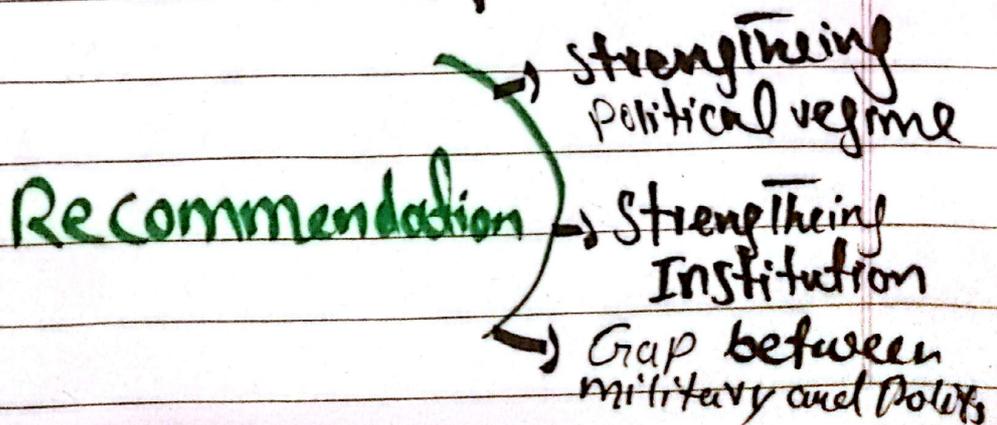
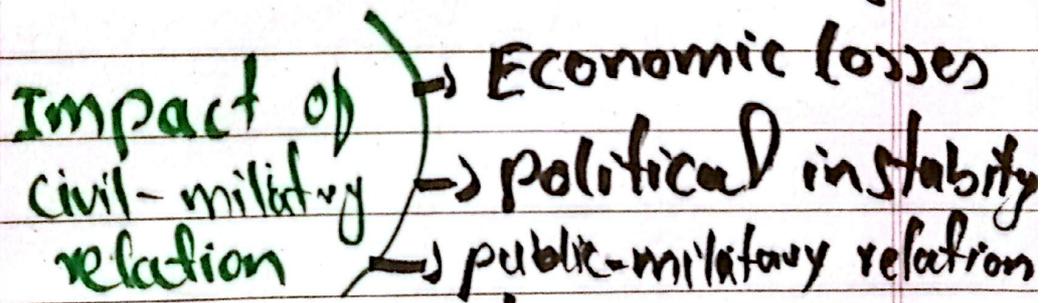
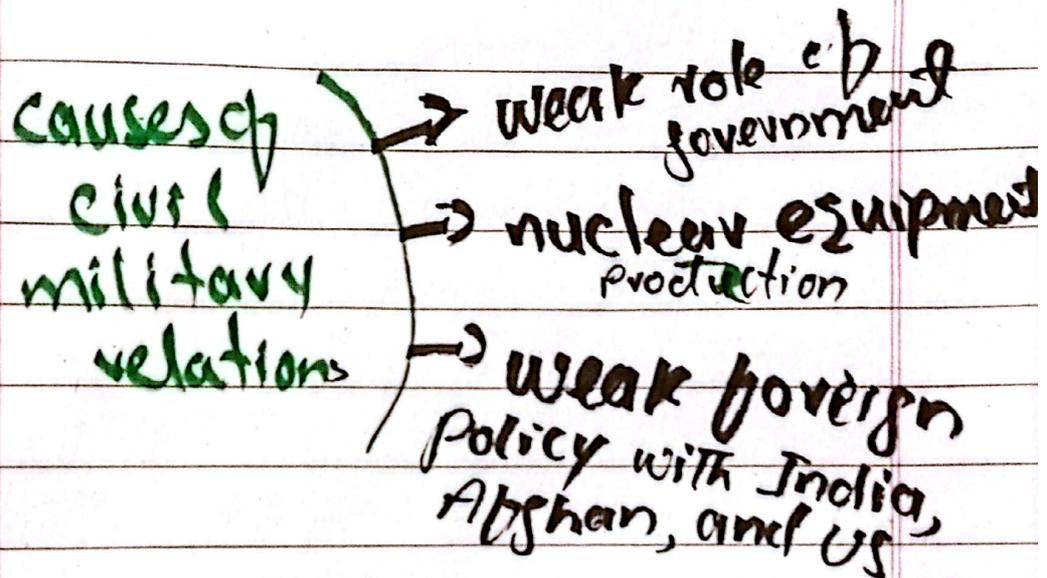
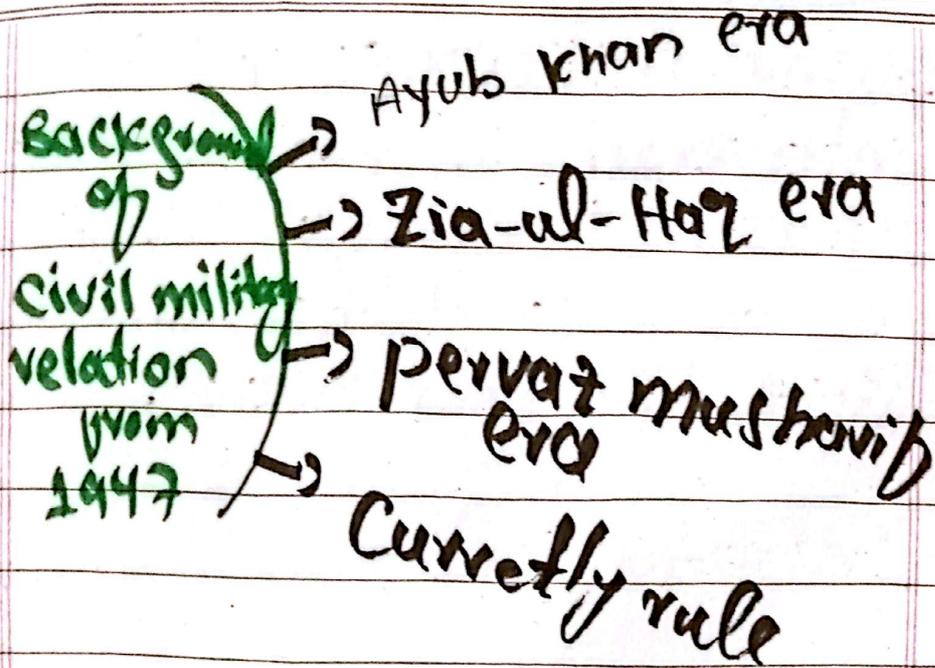


Q1: why military of Pakistan intervened in Pakistan's politics? what is the role of the present leadership to de-politicize army? Give specific measures.

Introduction:-

Pakistan faced many challenges from the partition till now. The first and the major challenges which are faced from 1947 till now is the civil-military relation. After the death of Muhammad Ali Jinnah the military start high interference in politics. And enhancing many challenges such as economic losses, weak foreign policy with neighbours, and weak democratic system in a country. Therefore it is important to take certain measure and balancing the civil-military relation.



A) Background of Civil military relations from 1947.

i) Ayub Khan era:-

After the death of Muhammad Ali Jinnah high military interference started in politics. In 1956 Ayub Khan firstly intervened in politics and changed the pattern of the government. However, the main reason of Ayub Khan was to strengthen the government and reduce the gaps in constitution building.

ii) Ziaul-Haq era:-

The second military interference in politics was Ziaul-Haq in 1966 to 1971. This was a long period of military interference in politics. In this era the main impact was occurred in the

Inco-pace were which was harmful for both countries.

(ii) **pervat mulhaviq evas**

The Third main interference was a mulhaviq. In the pervat mulhaviq interferences in 1997 in politics till 2008. This era was harmful for country economy. However high loss of economy occurred in that era.

(iv) **Currently regime.**

The current chief of army staff Asif-munir. His era Pakistan strength their foreign policy with neighbour country, and with United State. But unfortunately in 2025 and 26 neighbour countries imposed new and altered the foreign policy of Pakistan.

B) Causes of Civil-military relations.

There are multiple causes of civil-military relation in Pakistan. Some causes are given below.

i) Weak role of governments.

After the death of Quaid-e-Azam government role became weakened in a country. In first constitution assembly of Pakistan was made after 9 years of the partition. However, this gave direction to military to interfere in politics easily.

ii) Nuclear ^{weapon} production and protection:

After the partition till now Pakistan played many wars with India. Therefore it was necessary to have

time to protect sovereignty of the country. So, military started interference and strengthening the power in the South Asia.

iii) **Weak foreign policy with India, Afghanistan and US.**

After the partition of Pakistan the foreign policy of Pakistan was very weak. Therefore to strengthen the foreign policy with neighbour and United State that why military started interference in politics. To strengthening relations with neighbours and super power country US.

c) **Impact of Civil-military relations.**

There are many impacts of civil-military relation. Some impact are given belows.

i) Economic Losses:-

The first and large impact of imbalance of civil-military relation is high economic losses. In this impact Pakistan faced high economic losses and depend on IMF and world banks.

ii) Enhancing Political instability

The second main impact of imbalance of civil-military relation is high ~~economic losses~~ in a political instability.

This political instability are very harmful for country and affected foreign policy of Pakistan.

iii) Reduce public-military relation:-

The third main reason of imbalance of civil-military relation is reduce love and

respect in heart of public.
This also putting a negative impact on country economy and reduce rule of law. This also weakened judiciary system of a country.

d) Recommendation:

1) Strengthening political regime:

The first and main way to balance the civil-military relation is to strengthen the political regime. Through this the rule of military and politician were balancing and get ~~the~~ economic benefits for a country.

2) Strengthening institution:

The second main way to balancing is strengthening the institution in a country. Through this the relation

between military and politician might be balance with each other.

3) Ensuring gap between military and politics.

The third ways to control the military interference in politics is nominating gap between military and politician. Through this the imbalance of military and civilian might be control.

e) Conclusion:

Pakistan faced high military interference from the partition till now. Therefore to strengthen the civil-military relation government might be balancing and strengthening some institutions such as strengthening political regime, strengthening institution, and ensuring gaps, to bring balance in civil military in each other.