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QUESTION NO 03

ROLE OF TURKISH MILITARY IN POLITICS

INTRODUCTION

Turkey was an empire, which was made and consolidated by Army. The expansion of Turkish empire is greatly attributed to extra-ordinary military skills. Likewise, after world war-I, Turkey was about to decline, but Mustafa Kemal Atatürk saved the Turkey. He was a Turkish military general. So military in Turkey got a prestige and respect. So military got power. In Turkish constitution, word "Guardian" was for Turkish military. It provided grounds for military interventions. So martial laws were imposed. For parliamentarians, military training was must. The military enjoyed no civilian audit and Chief of Army staff headed the National security council. But with passage of time all these privileges were taken. The constitutional changes made the parliament supreme and role of military in politics was reduced.

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II- Military Role in Politics IN TURKEY IN PAST

(a) AS A GUARDIAN OF THE TURK CONSTITUTION

According to old Turk constitution, Turk military was Guardian of constitution. Hence many a times military intervened and martial law was imposed in Turkey.

(b) MANDATORY MILITARY TRAINING FOR PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES

To contest the election in Turkey for national assembly, the military training was required and was mandatory, without which a candidate was not eligible to contest the elections.

(c) SERVING MILITARY GENERALS HEADED CIVILIAN INSTITUTIONS

Most of the civilian institutions related to administration were headed by serving military generals in Turkey, demonstrating the power the institutions enjoyed.

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(E) NO CIVILIAN AUDIT OF MILITARY BUDGET

Similarly, the Army was exempted from civilian audit in Turkey, manifesting no civilian control over army.

(F) CDAS HEADED NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

National security council was an institution in Turkey dealing the important foreign affairs and security issue. This was headed by CDAS, giving military a full control over decision making and policy making.

III - CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES AND CURRENT SITUATION OF MILITARY IN TURKEY

(a) OMISSION OF WORD "GUARDIAN" FROM CONSTITUTION

The word constitution was ultimately omitted from constitution. After that, no martial law was enforced in Turkey, showing lack of military position in Turkey.

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(b) RESTRICTION ON SERVING MILITARY PERSONALS TO HEAD CIVILIAN INSTITUTIONS

in Turkey serving military generals can no longer head the civilian institutions in Turkey.

(c) PARLIAMENTARIANS CANNOT HAVE ANY RELATION WITH MILITARY

After constitutional amendments, no parliamentarian can contest election if he has any sort of affiliation with military.

(d) CIVILIAN AUDIT OF MILITARY BUDGET

After constitutional changes, now military budget is subject to civilian audit.

(e) NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL IS HEADED BY PRESIDENT

National security council, which was previously headed by CEM is now chaired by president. This has significantly reduced the role of military in strategic decisions.

QUESTION NO 05

PAKISTAN FOREIGN POLICY TOWARD
AFGHANISTAN

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan and Afghanistan are two neighbouring states sharing a large history of bilateral relations. The Foreign policy of Pakistan toward Afghanistan is shaped by various geo-political factors. Indian factors, border security, terrorism and role of regional players like China are major factors which shape the Pakistan's Foreign policy toward Afghanistan. Surge in terrorist attacks in Pakistan and availability of safe havens to terrorists and border excess to terrorists are contributing to a shift in Pakistan's foreign policy. Ideological conformity of TTP and Afghan Taliban and use of Afghan soil by separatist in Baluchistan has changed the Foreign policy dynamics of Pakistan towards Afghanistan.

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II- VISIT OF AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO INDIA AND PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

Afghan foreign minister paid a visit to India which changed the Foreign policy dynamics of Pakistan.

(A) PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY SHIFTED FROM CARROTS TO STICKS

Pakistan foreign policy shifted from carrot approach to stick approach with a sterner stance. India is an historic rival of Pakistan.

(B) INDIA'S ROLE IN PAKISTAN'S PROXY WAR AND USE OF AFGHAN SOIL - STICK AS HOBSON'S CHOICE FOR PAKISTAN

India is involved in deteriorating the security issues in Pakistan. Separatist organizations in Baluchistan are supported by India. Kulbushan Yadav is one such evidence. In these scenarios, Afghan Foreign minister to India came a serious security concern for Pakistan as TTP is very known for conducting terrorism in Pakistan using

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Afghan Soil.

III- BORDER SECURITY IN SHAPING PAKISTAN FOREIGN POLICY TOWARDS AFGHANISTAN

Border security is another major factor shaping the foreign policy dynamics between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Pakistan share more than 2500 km border with Afghanistan. TTP, a terrorist organization in Pakistan uses this border to enter to Afghanistan after conducting the hostilities in Pakistan, where they get safe heavens due to ideological conformation with Afghan Taliban. The availability of advanced US-weaponary ~~used~~ to TTP in Afghanistan and its supply to terrorists in Pakistan through Afghan border poses security threats to Pakistan. According to a report by Reuter, advanced US weaponary was used by terrorists in Jaffer Express hijacking, the weaponary was brought to Pakistan through Porus Afghan Border. The reports confirm illegal transport of US based light machine guns, night ^{vision} goggles and advanced ~~the~~ drone technology to TTP is made

through Afghan border. So such security threats originated due to Afghan border security, played a vital role in shaping the staunch Foreign policy of Pakistan against Afghanistan.

V-TERRORISTS ATTACKS AND PAKISTAN'S STRATEGIC RESPONSE

Solid evidence of use of Afghan soil for conducting cross border hostilities were present and Afghanistan was reluctant to take the actions against TTP, so Pakistan changed its strategic response. Trade was stopped and attacks by Afghan security forces were retaliated by Pakistan.

VI- CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, various factors like Afghanistan tilt toward India, cross border terrorism and border security reshaped the dynamics of Pakistan foreign policy and its response and turned from carrots to sticks.

QUESTION NO 07

CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION OF PAKISTAN

INTRODUCTION

Currently Pakistan faces numerous challenges at economic fronts. These challenges are due to policy making issues and lack of policy implementation. Gap between theory and practice in economic policy are major causes of concern regarding economic crises of Pakistan. Practical measures like use of regional forums, cheaper electricity and gas, and industrial reforms can be only viable solution to solve the economic crises of Pakistan.

INFLATION AS ECONOMIC CHALLENGE

Inflation is major economic concern of Pakistan. According to reports, Inflation in Pakistan has surged after 2020. The inflation decreases purchase and ultimately impacts industrial progress leading to economic downfall.

FISCAL DEFECIT AS ECONOMIC CHALLENGE

The budgetary expenses of Pakistan are far more than its income. This leads to loan dependency. Ultimately, the developmental work necessary for economic growth is undermined.

FOREIGN DEBTS AS ECONOMIC CHALLENGE

Pakistan's economy is dependent on foreign loans. Loan and interest payments become a hurdle in developmental projects and hence economy suffers.

TRADE IMBALANCE AS ECONOMIC CHALLENGE

Another major issue is trade imbalance which keeps the economy of Pakistan haunted. Exports of Pakistan are far less than its imports. This leads to balance of payment crises and depletion of dollar reservoirs. This ultimately impacts the economic condition of Pakistan.

POLICY MEASURES TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

(i) USING REGIONAL PLATFORMS LIKE SCO

One policy option for Pakistan is use of regional platforms to enhance the economic development through bilateral trade agreements aiming at low tariff trades and investment in cheaper energy resources.

(ii) USING PROTECTIONIS MEASURES TO SUPPORT INDUSTRY

Another option with Pakistan is to use protectionism to ensure industrial growth. subsidies must be given to local industries at one hand and competition must be decreased by protectionist measure like increasing tariffs and maintaining a negative list.

(iii) MATERIALIZING THE POTENTIAL OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Agriculture sector of Pakistan hold a huge capacity to improve economic

conditions of Pakistan. Investment in agriculture goods and agricultural research can change economic fate of Pakistan.

V- ENSURING CHEAPER ENERGY FOR INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

One major issue with Pakistan is expensive electricity, which led to closure of many industrial units in Pakistan. "Pakistan is producing most expensive electricity in Asia" - Ex PRIME Minister. Use of fossil fuels for production of electricity leads to expensive electricity due to imported fuel. Import of fuel also causes balance of payment crisis and import-export imbalance. So shifting to cheaper and cleaner energy can ^{also} change the economic issues of Pakistan.

~~NECESSARY FOR~~ ~~FBR~~

VI- EMPOWERING FBR - REFORMS TO ENSURE TAX COLLECTION

Likewise, empowering FBR is another important step required to ensure proper tax

collection. Tax avoidance and Tax evasion can be removed by ~~way~~ ~~digital~~ increasing FBR spending and hence economy can be improved

SCO SUMMIT 2025 AND PAKISTAN

INTRODUCTION

SCO is one of the most efficient regional organization having potential to transform global south. SCO summits play a vital role and ~~performs~~ provide a platform for regional cooperation. Pakistan, being an active member of SCO, actively participates in SCO summits and tries to extract maximum benefit from SCO summit. SCO summit 2025 was such an opportunity which Pakistan tried to catch efficiently by participating in summit in active manner. Various bilateral memorandums were signed between Pakistan and south and central Asian states having strategic importance.

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HEAD OF STATE SUMMIT, FOREIGN MINISTER MEETINGS AND DEFENCE MINISTERS MEETING

Pakistan utilized the meeting by signing various bilateral agreements in head of state summit. Pakistan-Uzbekistan railway project was such a project which were discussed in summit. Similarly, Counter terrorism pacts were signed from the platform of RATS. In Defence ministers meetings, MoUs on defence and strategic partnership were signed between Pakistan and central Asian States.

RISE OF GLOBAL SOUTH AND PAKISTAN'S POSITION

Pakistan
have always supported the South-South cooperation and wanted rise of global South. Pakistan has advocated and supported the currency swap agreements between members of SCO.