



## Civil Military Relations in Pakistan (C)

When we fail to face or control the ethnic problems than it is natural for civilian elites to rely on military and to control these certain issues of ethnicity in East Pakistan. It is also an issue of disparity that civil elites are bound to follow the instructions of military. When these issues prevail in large frequency than civil relations are more dependent on upon military. This overdependence over military has given rise to the power of military in Pakistan which is a growing power of military politics in Pakistan.

### Domestic Terrorism

Domestic terrorism is one of most alarming threat for the Pakistan. Some security analysts consider internal terrorism is a greater threat to Pakistan than India about 35,000 killed from 2009-2016 from only terrorism. It became a big figure if we go beyond the last three years. These figure shows that it is more dangerous situation than conflicts with India. Many terrorist group are operating in Pakistan to destabilize the country due to cold war legacy. Some groups are implementing agendas of our enemies, some have their own intensions to control and enforce their ideologies in the country and some are using our soil for cross border activities. All these groups are cause of law and order situation and terrorism in Pakistan.

- Other groups that operate in Pakistan are Anti-Shia (SSP, LEJ), anti-India (LeT), It doesn't mean that government has provided very much conducive environment to operate in Pakistan but still they operate and exist in Pakistan.
- The Haqani network (Afhan Taliban) operate in the tribal areas/belt of Pakistan.
- Local Pakistan Tehreeq Taliban also operates in Pakistan.
- Most famous and renowned Al-Qaeeda group is also operating in Pakistan.
- Another new brand of terrorism group which is operating in Pakistan are (ISIS) Islamic State of Iraq and Syria or it is also known as (ISIL) as Islamic state of Iraq in Lawant. Pakistan has also threats from ISIS and it considered to be as domestic terrorism threat for Pakistan.

For this domestic terrorism military is needed to take care of these issue of terrorism because military is antithesis of it as only military can able to handle it. Civilians need to rely on military or on such hardcore militants as the Militants have got power in this country. Government continuously order to curb and control threats of terrorism So this over-reliance on military has

provided prominence to military over civilians of Pakistan. Hence, domestic terrorism has played a role of imbalance relationship between civil/military relationship.

## **Military Composition**

- The Pakistan army is mainly comprised of Punjabis and Pashtuns (over-representation).
- Army as an ethnic movement due to internal unity and cohesion. If a person is serving Army as Pukhtoon, Punjabi, Sindhi and Balochi, It must operate the operations like a coherent unit netted together. So, it operates like this and considered to be as ethnic so that is why some analyst say it ethnic movement. People who join Army have generous benefits, meritocracy, control over promotion turns into discipline compliance. So that's why military has become a very strong candidate to rule the country because of a certain power which is currently missing in the civilian establishment.
- There is a culture of military superiority over politicians because of the incompetency of politicians because when incompetent politicians come into the job than they do not perform well, and they do not run the operations of the country according to the way it is supposed to be run or operated or to move economy forward.

## **Weak State**

- Pakistan is a weak state, the state cannot provide for economic or physical security for over 200 million citizens, 60% live in poverty, 22% people live in extreme poverty, 56% is the literacy rate so human development index (HDI) is low and low global competitiveness. So, these are few of the factors which allowing the state of Pakistan to grow economically because we are not a very much competitive economy, our manpower is not very much skilled, and it is a burden over the resources of the country so that's why military is strong in Pakistan and state is weak.
- Corruption; systematic affecting PMs. Presidents, including current one's corruption is being affected by every person and affecting every person like prime minister and minister including current ones.
- Unstable constitutional history in Pakistan is also very important aspect which has weaken civilian establishment against the military establishment in Pakistan.
- Electoral cycles are not consistent. Elections are to be held after every 5 years but there is still inconsistency in our electoral cycles.
- Military seen as antithesis of civilian politicians so that's why a win-win situation need to be carried as every citizen must play a role and no institution is useless in Pakistan in any country. If this point is understood by politicians and military than a

collaboration can be developed and then military and state can be considered as two wheels of a vehicle otherwise there would be no balance.

## **Military Institutionalization**

- Pakistan Army has entrenched itself into the state because of its multi facet roles not only confined to defence but many other roles that it is playing as it is expected to play.
- Suspended and then rewrote constitutions to favor itself, giving the president, not Prime Minister, control of the executive.
- Controls large part of the economy, intelligence, and defense services, overrepresented in government.
- Culminated in the 2004 National Security Council under the presidentship of General Pervaiz Musharraf.
- Under Article 152A of the Pakistan Constitution, the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of Pakistan serve as Chairman and Vice Chair, respectively, and NSA membership also includes all major civilian and military leaders. The creation of the NSC formalized the Pakistani military's input into policymaking.
- Pakistan inherited the well-established tradition of supremacy of civil-political over military institution under British political theory.
- Within a few years of her independence, Pakistan encountered the ever-growing influence of military into politics.
- Ultimately, unlike India, Pakistan degenerated into a praetorian state with dreadful political, social and economic fallouts.
- This process of militarization of Pakistan owes its transformation to multiple variables as have been discussed. No single factor can be cited as the sole cause; rather, a cluster of causes led to the intervention of military into politics in Pakistan.