

Lecture 21

HUM113 IDEOLOGY AND CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN



COMSATS University
Islamabad



**HUM 113
IDEOLOGY AND
CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN**

Civil Military Relations in Pakistan (B)

Dr. Sohail Ahmad

Internal Factors



- **Role of Judiciary**
- **Chief Justice Munir** in his epoch-making judgment in **1955** in the **Maulvi Tamizudin Case upheld** the incomprehensible and arbitrary action of Governor General Ghulam Muhammad of the dissolution of first constituent assembly under **the Doctrine of Necessity**. Justice Munir **opened the door for military and civil political adventurers in Pakistan.**
- Pakistan has been **suffering since 1950's till the dismissal of Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhri by Pervez Musharraf in 2007.**

Internal Factors



- **Absence of Land Reforms**
- Large **landholdings or feudalism** are medieval hangovers and inherently **opposed to democracy**.
- **Landlordism and democracy cannot go together** hand in hand because they are the **antithesis of each other**.

Internal Factors



- **Absence of Independent Election Commission**
- Another factor which **facilitated the army's rise to power in Pakistan was that the country had no democratic elections for eleven years after Independence, and democratic values had scarcely struck roots.**
- An **independent and powerful election commission is the guarantor of free, fair and multi-party based elections.**

International Factor



- **The post-World War II** world order was known for its **rigid bipolarity**.
- The **whole world was** more or less **divided into two hostile blocs**, the capitalist bloc led by the U.S. and Communist bloc led by USSR.

International Factors



- **America invited India** in the early 1950s to become a part of U.S. sponsored policy of containment against Communist bloc. **Nehru refused** to identify India with the 'Western World and **toed the path of neutrality** in the East-West confrontation.
- **Pakistan welcomed the U.S. move** and happily **became a part of U.S. sponsored military pacts-SEATO and CENTO** respectively.
- The **Pakistani Army was at the centre of this move**. For the U.S. it was easy to deal with military leadership than political elite.

International Factors



- **America extended her tacit support to the military intervention into politics in Pakistan.** Whereas Pakistan's real concern was her security vis-à-vis India.
- The nature of international politics during the Cold War years was a major factor of the military interventions in Pakistani politics

Internal Threats



- 5 main ethnicities:
- Punjabi,
- Sindhi,
- Pashtun,
- Baluchi, and
- Mohajir
- Punjabis dominate upper echelons of society and army
- All minorities (ethnic and religious) have transnational links
- 1971: Bangladesh
- Karachi: city of death