

Lecture 11

HUM117 PAKISTAN STUDIES



COMSATS University
Islamabad

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Civil Military Relations in Pakistan (C)

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Domestic Terrorism



- Domestic Terrorism
- Some security analysts consider internal terrorism is a greater threat to Pakistan than India about 35,000 killed from 2009-2016 from only terrorism
- Many terrorist and militant groups operate in Pakistan
- Anti-Shia (SSP, LEJ), anti-India (LeT),
- Haqqani network (Afghan Taliban), and
- Pakistani Taliban (TTP)
- Al-Qaeda
- ISIS

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
- Generous benefits, meritocracy, control over promotion turns into discipline, compliance
- Culture of military superiority over politicians

Weak State



- The **state cannot provide for economic or physical security** 200 million citizens: **60%** live in poverty, **22%** in extreme poverty, 56% literacy rate, low human development index, low global competitiveness
- Corruption: systematic, affecting PMs, Presidents, including current ones
- Unstable constitutional history
- Electoral Cycles
- Military seen as antithesis of civilian politicians

Military Institutionalization



- Pakistani army has entrenched itself into the state
- 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 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.

Conclusion



- 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.**

Conclusion



- 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.