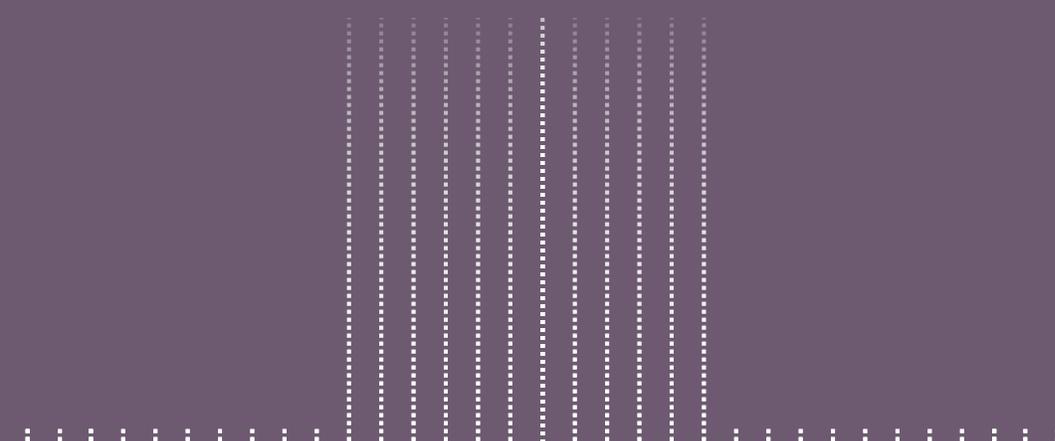


MONITOR

Civil-Military Relations in Pakistan

July 2016



In this Issue

1. *Provincial Government of Sindh and Pakistan Rangers (Sindh): A Frayed Relation falling prey to a continuous Trust Deficit?*
2. *Under the Banner*
3. *Failed Turkish Coup and Civil-Military Relations in Pakistan*
4. *COAS calls upon Egyptian Dictator-turned-President Mr. Fattah el-Sisi*
5. *In Pictures: Civil-Military Relations in Pakistan*
6. *Meeting of the National Security Committee*
7. *Premier-COAS Interactions*

Provincial Government of Sindh and Pakistan Rangers (Sindh): A Frayed relationship falling prey to a continuous Trust Deficit?

Amidst a change of leadership in the Provincial Government of Sindh, the month of July 2016 was again marked by the continuing trust deficit that has come to beset an increasingly frayed relation between the Sindh Government and the Pakistan Rangers (Sindh). Every single time the matter of Pakistan Rangers' (Sindh) extension in Sindh rears itself, it falls prey to some form of friction between the Federal Government, the Provincial Government and the paramilitary force.

The Rangers' Special Policing Powers¹ for the Karachi Division were last notified by the Federal Ministry of Interior on May 09, 2016 for 77 days, a period which ended on July 19, 2016.² On the other hand, the Rangers' deployment in Sindh was last notified by the Federal Ministry for Interior,³ on July 30, 2015 for a period of one year, which expired on June 31, 2016.

However, the Provincial Government of Sindh delayed requesting the Federal Government for an extension in the deployment and special policing powers of the Rangers yet again. Given that the final notification was issued by the Federal Ministry of Interior extending the special policing powers of the Rangers for a period of 90 days in Karachi, and with regards to their deployment in Sindh for one whole year on August 03, 2016, with effect from July 20, 2016, the Rangers were de-facto operating without a legal cover for approximately two weeks.

We believe that the dynamics of the Karachi Operation, and the recurrent friction that is observed can practically be reduced to two major considerations: The Provincial Government of Sindh apparently believes that the Pakistan Rangers (Sindh) is effectively acting as an entity independent of the Provincial Government, often in violation of the constitutional and legal dictates, although it has been requisitioned in aid of civil power under Article 147 of the Constitution.⁴ The Pakistan Rangers (Sindh) on the other hand apparently believe that there persists a strong nexus between the political, criminal and terrorist activities, particularly in Karachi, and generally in Sindh, which has led to the precarious law and order situation. A cursory analysis makes obvious that there is some weight behind both these considerations, which mutually contribute to the crippling trust deficit.

Although the Provincial Government seemed to be on board with the Operation launched in September 2013 by the PML-N led Federal Government, it chose to draw the proverbial line in the sand with the raid by the Rangers on the Sindh Building Control Authority (SBCA) and the Lines Area Development Project (LADP) in June 2015, iterating that the paramilitary force had started '*to act beyond its authority and mandate*'.⁵ Subsequently, the arrests of senior PPP leaders such as Dr. Asim Hussain further increased the atmosphere of distrust.

1. Notified under clause (i) of sub-section-3 of section-4 of Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997
2. For details, please see: <http://nation.com.pk/national/09-May-2016/interior-ministry-notifies-extension-in-rangers-powers-for-another-77-days>
3. Under Article 147 of the Constitution
4. Article 147 of the Constitution of Pakistan states that '*Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, the Government of a Province may, with the consent of the Federal Government, entrust, either conditionally or unconditionally, to the Federal Government, or to its officers, functions in relation to any matter to which the executive authority of the Province extends*'.
5. For more details, please see the PILDAT Monitor on Civil-Military Relations for June 2015, which may be accessed at: <http://www.pildat.org/eventsdel.asp?detid=761>

The controversy surrounding the arrest of Mr. Muhammad Ali (more popularly known as Asad Kharal), a senior PPP-worker from Larkana perfectly underscores the latent friction persisting between the two, almost erupting to open confrontation in this case.⁶ Amidst allegations of the suspect being the 'front-man' of the Provincial Home Minister, Mr. Suhail Anwar Sial, MPA, along with being a 'ghost employee' in the municipal administration of Larkana,⁷ the arrest clearly sent the PPP leadership in Sindh in a frenzy, with the then Chief Minister of Sindh, Syed Qaim Ali Shah, MPA, meeting the Corp V Commander, Lt. Gen. Naveed Mukhtar, on July 23, 2016 to resolve the issue. The latter apparently assured the Chief Minister that the Rangers will not take action against any

Government official, department or conduct targeted operations in rural Sindh without the Chief Minister's permission.⁸ This has been a recurrent demand of the PPP leadership in Sindh, also reflected in the resolution passed by the Provincial Assembly of Sindh on December 16, 2015.⁹

However, the underlying issue seems to be that the Pakistan Rangers (Sindh) have apparently extended their operations to other parts of Sindh too, whereas their special policing powers are only for Karachi.¹⁰ In fact, this also emanated as an official demand on part of the Director General of the Pakistan Rangers (Sindh) Maj. Gen. Bilal Akbar, who stated that '*peace is not possible without an action in other cities of Sindh... we are considering it as per the law*'.¹¹ However, the PPP leadership has desisted from accepting this demand, as reflected in the notification issued on August 03, 2016, maintaining that there is no need to extend the special policing powers to the rest of the province, since the Rangers are free to carry out raids, however, in accompaniment of the police.

Given that friction between the Rangers and the Provincial Government of Sindh persists, and has often spilled out into the media, is there any consultation and dispute resolution taking place at all in the Apex Committee of Sindh?

The Federal Government, instead of playing a mediatory role, is resorting to confrontational politics through the Ministry of Interior which seems to have further antagonized the Provincial



The former Chief Minister of Sindh, Syed Qaim Ali Shah, MPA meeting with the Corp V Commander, Lt. Gen. Naveed Mukhtar on July 23, 2016

6. On July 13, 2016, officials of the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) and the Rangers, dressed in plainclothes, detained Mr. Kharal for questioning, apparently with regards to allegations of misappropriation of Government funds. However, in a peculiar development, his guards and supporters overpowered the NAB and Rangers officials, not only freeing Mr. Kharal, but also took the officials in plainclothes to the local police station. Given that the Rangers confirmed that the officials belonged to the paramilitary force, the Sindh Government chalked up the incident to a 'misunderstanding', with Maula Bux Chandio pointed to the fact that the officials were dressed in plain clothes, which caused the misunderstanding that Kharal was being kidnapped. For details, please see: <http://tribune.com.pk/story/1141416/mistaken-kidnappers-police-arrest-nab-rangers-men-rescue-larkana-clerk> Although Mr. Kharal fled from the Rangers custody on the occasion, a massive search operation was launched against him in Larkana, when he was finally taken in custody by the paramilitary force from Hyderabad on July 23, 2016. However, there are conflicting reports in this regard which state that the suspect was originally in police's custody, who handed him over to the Rangers after consultation with the then Provincial Home Minister, Mr. Sohail Anwar Sial. Please also see: <http://dailytimes.com.pk/sindh/23-Jul-16/police-hands-asad-kharal-to-rangers-after-meeting-with-home-minister>
7. For details, please see: <https://www.geo.tv/latest/109939-Asad-Kharal-the-journey-from-a-Kebab-vendor-to-Sindh-Governments-frontman>
8. For details, please see: <http://tribune.com.pk/story/1147436/rangers-not-act-without-cms-consent>
9. The resolution stated that:
 - i. That Pakistan Rangers (Sindh) will have powers in respect of the following only:
 - a. Target Killing
 - b. Extortion/Bhatta
 - c. Kidnapping for Ransom
 - d. Sectarian Killing
 - ii. That any person, who is not directly involved in terrorism and is only suspected of aiding and abetting terrorists or by way of terror financing or facilitating terrorists shall not be placed under preventive detention under any law without prior written approval of the Government of Sindh, i.e., Chief Minister.
 - iii. That Pakistan Rangers (Sindh) shall not raid any Office of Government of Sindh or any other Government Authority without prior written approval of the Chief Secretary, Government of Sindh.
 - iv. That Pakistan Rangers (Sindh) shall not assist any other Institution / Organization apart from Sindh Police in carrying out its actions as stated in Clause 1 above.
 - v. That it is further resolved that the Government of Sindh whilst granting any powers to Pakistan Rangers (Sindh) and Sindh Police shall take into account all of the above conditions
10. A few weeks back Rangers conducted a targeted operation in Hyderabad where they arrested three workers of the Muttahida Qaumi Movement's zonal committee. Suhail Mashadi, Rafiq Ajmeri and Raheel Faheem were released after interrogation. At Dhabeji, Thatta, Rangers carried out a raid where they arrested 10 people including workers of a political party from Water Board colony. A shootout between Rangers and robbers occurred at Shikarpur. Two Rangers officials lost their lives in the attack. For details, please see: <https://www.geo.tv/latest/109477-Rangers-extend-Karachi-Operation-to-other-parts-of-Sindh>
11. For details, please see: <http://www.samaa.tv/pakistan/2016/07/dg-rangers-vows-to-extend-operation-to-sindh-interior>

Government of Sindh. The result is a never-ending media circus with all the stakeholders, including the Provincial Government, the Federal Government and the Rangers, communicating and advocating their viewpoint through the media, rather than through official channels, making the critical Karachi Operation even more hostage to turf wars than a consensus on its effectiveness.

Under the Banner

Under any established system, a public official's term extension to a post would not even be conceived as a plausible option, let alone become a public issue. It should not even be an issue in Pakistan where, other than those Generals usurping power, only the former COAS Gen. Ashfaq Pervez Kiyani, got a term extension by the PPP Government in July 2010, extending his term from 2007-2009. The matter, as bizarre as it appears as to why it had come up in the first place, should have even rested when the COAS was quoted as saying that he did not believe in extension and "will retire on the due date."¹²

Despite all, it was apparently a worth banner-splashing issue, at least in the views of the little known political party or group called *Move On Pakistan* as it put up banners across 13 major cities of Pakistan on July 10, 2016, stating '*Janay ki bataan hui purani.... Khuda kay liay, ab ajao!*' (Translation: The chatter regarding going is old now-For God's sake, please come now!).

The party had catapulted into national fame, or notoriety, when it



Banners put up by the political party called *Move On Pakistan* across 13 major cities of Pakistan on July 10, 2016, stating '*Janay ki bataan hui purani.... Khuda kay liay, ab ajao!*' (Translation: The chatter regarding going is old now-For God's sake, please come now!).

put up a series of banners across Islamabad stating that '*Khuda kay liay.... Janay ki bataan janay do!*' (Translation: For God's sake-Don't talk about going) following the COAS' public announcement that speculations about an extension in his service are baseless.

The party has maintained that the goal of their campaign was to suggest to the Army Chief that '*after imposing martial law a government of technocrats should be made in Pakistan and Gen. Raheel Sharif should himself supervise it*'.¹³

The development, which set off a media storm across Pakistan, did not fail to catch the eye of the political parties as well. For example, Mr. Aitzaz Ahsan of the PPP maintained that the PML-N Federal Government itself had orchestrated the move in order to possibly convey to the masses that there was some threat to Pakistan's democracy, in light of planned protests by the opposition parties regarding Panama Leaks. The Federal Minister for Information, Senator Pervez Rashid, on the other hand maintained that any talk about an extension in tenure of the Army Chief General Raheel Sharif '*amounted to undermining operation Zarb-e-Azb.... There is still time for the Army Chief to complete his tenure, and it is not appropriate to talk on this issue*'.¹⁴ The DG ISPR, Lt. Gen. Asim Saleem Bajwa, also issued a tweet on July 12, 2016 stating that '*Reference Posters with #COAS pic being displayed across various cities; Army or any affiliated organization have nothing to do with it*'.¹⁵

Term extensions are essentially a bad trend. These do not just run contrary to an established system, but also convey to the outside world that the institution and its systems are unable to continue to perform effectively without certain individuals, thus demoralizing the very institution. Pakistan Army, as indeed other Military Institutes, is well-known and nationally and internationally admired and credited for well-functioning and effective system displaying continued excellence and internal discipline. Therefore, come November, the Prime Minister, as per the Constitution, should appoint a new Chief of Army Staff, and as expected of his office, should do so on strictly objective considerations.

Failed Turkish Coup and Civil-Military Relations in Pakistan

Much is known by now of the failed *coup d'état* attempt of July 15 in Turkey against the AKP-led Government. That the attempt was carried out by a faction within the Turkish Armed Forces, and not of the entire Military, led to, in part, and gratefully for that, its failure. But most heroic, exemplary and most auspicious for a democratic Turkey has been the power of the people in

12. *I don't believe in extension, will retire on due date: Gen. Raheel Sharif*. Daily Dawn, January 26, 2016: <http://www.dawn.com/news/1235293>

13. For details, please see: <http://www.dawn.com/news/1270214/mysterious-banners-urging-coas-to-take-over-put-up-across-country>

14. For details, please see: <https://www.geo.tv/latest/109329-Talk-about-extension-in-tenure-of-COAS-akin-to-weakening-Zarb-e-Azb-Rashid>

15. The tweet may be accessed at: <https://twitter.com/AsimBajwaISPR/status/752907991104516096>



A man in Istanbul lies down in front of a tank being commanded by the section of the Turkish Armed Forces, which had instituted the failed coup attempt on July 15, 2016 in Turkey. Many such acts of bravery have come to mark the Turkish people's resistance to the coup attempt.

Turkey that stopped the onslaught of the coup by their struggle in the streets of Turkey against it which also resulted in the loss of over 300 precious lives.

The failed coup makers had cited an erosion of secularism, the elimination of democratic rule, a disregard for human rights, and Turkey's loss of credibility in the international arena as reasons for the coup.¹⁶

President Erdogan and the Turkish Government have accused the coup leaders of being linked to the *Gülen* movement—a group now designated as a terrorist organization by the Turkish Government. The AKP-led Government has also subsequently asked the United States to extradite Mr. Muhammed Fethullah *Gülen*, 75, to Turkey, although Mr. *Gülen* has denied all charges of being involved with the coup attempt.

The failed attempt had several consequences domestically. Other than the loss of life, more than 2,100 were injured. Many government buildings, including the Turkish Parliament and the Presidential Palace, were damaged. Mass arrests followed, with at least 6,000 detained, including at least 2,839 soldiers and 2,745 judges. 15,000 education staff was also suspended and the licenses of 21,000 teachers working at private institutions were revoked as well after the Government alleged they were loyal to Mr. Gulen. Since July 22, 2016, Emergency has been imposed in Turkey with the approval of the Turkish Parliament, after which the Cabinet will have the power to issue decrees that have the force of law.¹⁷

In the aftermath of the coup attempt, Turkey has seen that as the resistance against the coup was unprecedented, so has been the massive purge undertaken by President Erdogan subsequently.

Even though everyone has denounced the coup attempt, many have blamed Mr. Erdogan for his increasingly autocratic style and policies. Heavy-handed dealing with opposition and protesters and curbs on Turkish traditional and social media are cited as key examples in this regard. The AKP-led Government has also recently introduced religion as a compulsory subject in educational institutions, changing the secular fabric of the society. Additionally, Turkey has also recently been subjected to terrorist attacks, as it squarely remains at the crossroads of the war in Syria.

With regards to civil-military relations in Pakistan, the failed coup attempt was instructive in the reactions it evoked across the political spectrum. The PML-N took the lead in celebrating the failed attempt at a coup. While extending full support to the Turkish Government, the PML-N leaders described the collapse of the coup as a triumph of democracy and a clear assertion of the power of the people, who came out in the streets on the appeal of President Erdogan. Pakistan's print and electronic media carried articles and comments in support of the Turkish Government. The Pakistan Senate also passed a resolution that endorsed Turkish democracy and appreciated the courage of the Turkish people to stand up to the military and protect the elected civilian government.

Whereas Turkey saw unity in political ranks against any attempt of derailing Turkish democracy, political sentiments and reactions in Pakistan have been far less fortunate. The strangest has been the statement by the Chairman of the PTI, Mr. Imran Khan, who stated that '*democracy in Pakistan is threatened by Nawaz's monarchy and the people will celebrate and distribute sweets if the army takes over*'.¹⁸ For a democratic leader aiming to govern the country through public mandate, the lack of conceptual clarity on his part on sole legitimacy of democratic governments to govern countries could not have been more starkly displayed by Mr. Imran Khan.

The PPP did not refrain from political point scoring, contrary to the spirit of charter of democracy signed by its slain leader, Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, maintaining that if Pakistan faced a coup, the PML-N will be responsible.¹⁹

16. For details, please see: <http://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2016/07/what-caused-the-turkish-coup-attempt-214057>

17. For details, please see: <http://www.dawn.com/news/1272369/turkish-parliament-approves-emergency-rule>

18. For details, please see: <https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/137412-Who-will-celebrate-martial-law>

19. For details, please see: <http://www.dawn.com/news/1271698/pml-n-to-be-responsible-in-case-of-military-coup-says-ppp>

July 2016

COAS calls upon Egyptian Dictator-turned-President Mr. Fattah el-Sisi

While the COAS' international visits and interactions, especially with non-Military dignitaries, are generally believed to be an extension of his traditional official role, the month of July 2016 saw the COAS in the company of dictator-turned President of Egypt, Mr. Fattah el-Sisi, in Cairo on July 26, 2016.

An ISPR press release informed Pakistanis that the Egyptian President, notorious for his bloody crackdown against protesters after he overthrew elected Government of President Mohamed Morsi of Egypt as well as the August 2013 Rabaa massacre,²⁰ 'acknowledged Pak Army's successes in fighting terrorism & Pak efforts for regional stability....'²¹

Although the composition of the delegation that called upon the Egyptian President is not clear, it is hoped that Pakistan's ambassador in Egypt in particular and the diplomatic mission in general were also a part of the interaction.

It remains undeniable that the COAS has attained a centrality in Pakistan's foreign policy management, especially when it comes to our foreign policy vis-à-vis Afghanistan, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Middle East. Typically, one should bear in mind, the approval for the COAS' interaction with any foreign dignitary is to be issued by the Federal Government and must be done so. It is safe to assume, therefore, that Gen. Sharif is fulfilling the additional responsibilities by the approval of the elected Federal Government.



The COAS, Gen. Raheel Sharif calling upon the Egyptian Dictator-turned President, Mr. Fattah el-Sisi on July 26, 2016 in Cairo

20. The August 2013 Egypt massacre was termed by the Human Rights Watch as likely crimes against humanity. For details please see: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2014/08/12/egypt-raba-killings-likely-crimes-against-humanity>

21. The Press Release issued by the ISPR on July 26, 2016 may be accessed at: https://www.ispr.gov.pk/front/main.asp?o=t-press_release&id=3403

In Pictures: Civil-Military Relations in Pakistan



According to a Press Release issued by the ISPR on July 11, 2016 'Former PM Yousaf Raza Gilani along with his son Ali Haider Gilani called on COAS. Mr. Yousaf Raza Gilani thanked COAS for his efforts leading towards recovery of his son'



Civil-Military leadership at the funeral of Mr. Abdul Sattar Edhi in Karachi

Meeting of the National Security Committee

In a welcome development, the Prime Minister chaired a meeting of the National Security Committee (NSC) on July 22, 2016, on the second day of his return to Islamabad after his recent surgery. This was the 6th meeting of the NSC since its formation in August 2013. On the average the committee met at an interval of six months each but sometime the gap extended to even 18 months.

According to the Press Release issued by the Prime Minister's Office on July 22, 2016, *'the meeting unanimously expressed grave concern over the deteriorating situation in the Indian Occupied Kashmir'* and lauded *'the relentless and unmatched contributions and sacrifices of Pakistan's armed forces and security personnel, particularly in the ongoing Operation Zarb-e-Azb'*.²²

Although the Press Release did not mention the attendees of the meeting, according to media reports, the meeting was attended by Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee (CJCSC), the three Services Chiefs, DG Inter-Services Intelligence, Prime Minister's advisers on national security and foreign affairs, and members of the Cabinet including Federal Ministers of Finance, Interior, Defence and Information.

Although PILDAT welcomes the meeting of the NSC, the country's *'principal decision-making body on national security'*, the infrequent periodicity of its earlier meetings remains a cause of concern. For example, the latest meeting of the NSC was held almost four months ago on April 06, 2016. In comparison, in developed democracies such as the United Kingdom, such forums meet on a weekly basis. Lack of focus on using the NSC reflects the unfortunate reality of lack of seriousness by the Government in taking charge of institutionalization of national security strategies and actions. Not only the dormancy of the NSC, but also of the Federal Cabinet, the Council of Common Interests, and other forums also reflects Government's lack of priority to these forums. While the PML-N Government is displaying a particular penchant for making these institutions dormant, apparently the trend is more or less shared across the political spectrum where political parties represented inside the

Parliament do not question, raise or debate the issue of non-institutionalization of security and other policies, do not offer policy options and often do not engage effectively in the Parliament and its Committees to effectively oversee the trend and advise the elected Governments prudently.

PILDAT believes that:

1. There is a need to urgently reconsider the permanent membership of the Services Chiefs in the NSC, along with the forum's decision-making powers, instead of consultative ones. Both these features are exclusively peculiar to Pakistan's NSC, and are anomalous with regards to national security consultative forums across the world.
2. Additionally, given that the NSC *of the Cabinet* (as it was termed in the presser issued by the Prime Minister Office after the meeting of the April 06, 2016) is the *'principal decision-making body on matters of national security'*, its current status may encroach upon the powers of the Federal Cabinet. If Pakistan indeed wishes to give the NSC decision-making powers, whether or not it is recommended, its existence should be backed by legislation, and not just an executive order, as is the case at the moment. Regardless of whether the NSC is a consultative or a decision-making forum, an Act of Parliament is needed to sanctify its workings.
3. The abysmal number of meetings of the NSC only reflects the lack of importance it gets. There is a critical need to introduce regular periodicity of the meeting of the NSC.

Premier-COAS Interaction

For the month of July 2016, the Prime Minister and the COAS met twice. Once right before the meeting of the NSC on July 22, 2016 and once during it. The meeting between the Prime Minister and the COAS before the NSC meeting was a one-on-one interaction. This should be viewed in the backdrop of Prime Minister's extended absence from the country from May 22, 2016 to June 09, 2016 due to his medical condition and surgery abroad.



Prime Minister chairing a meeting of the National Security Committee in the Prime Minister Office on July 22, 2016

22. The Press Release issued by the PMO may be accessed at: http://pmo.gov.pk/press_release_details.php?pr_id=1466