



Pakistan and Her Armed Forces

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WHEN British India was given independence in 1947, the predominantly Moslem areas within the great Indian subcontinent in the northwest and northeast formed the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. In 1958 the name was changed to Pakistan and in March 1962 to the Republic of Pakistan.

At the time of the partition of the subcontinent into India and Pakistan, it was inevitable that a substantial number of people who felt allegiance to one nation found themselves in the area acquired by the other. This resulted in vast transfers of population. More than 10 million people were resettled in Pakistan.

Certain elements used this situation to fan the religious conflict, and the process of resettlement soon became a refugee and an expellee problem.

Pakistan took care of the refugees in an exemplary manner. Slums which housed thousands of refugees were replaced by new settlements which provided adequate accommodations.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan and the "Father of the Nation," died in 1948, but he is still admired throughout the country. His successors were not able to assume firm leadership of the state. Thus in the fall of 1958 the then commander in chief of the army, General Moham-

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med Ayub Khan, supported by responsible military, political, and economic leaders, seized power. The expressed purpose of the new regime was to reform internal conditions, weed out blooming corruption, and lead the young nation to sound economic development and political independence.

The new government has not been idle. It has embarked on a course of development which seems to be right for the population. First a new constitution was proclaimed on 1 March 1962. It provides for the Parliament to be elected by an electoral college of persons who, in turn, will be elected by the nation's voters. Such elections are expected to take place this summer.

Area and Population

Pakistan comprises two provinces: West Pakistan with Lahore as the capital and East Pakistan with the capital at Dacca. Each has a Governor. The provinces are about 2,000 kilometers apart and are separated by Indian territory. The geographic division of the country creates serious transportation and administrative difficulties. Rawalpindi is the provisional national capital, although some important government agencies are still located in Karachi, the former capital. A new capital is being constructed on the plateau near Rawalpindi.

The tribal territories in the northwest and in the north along the Afghan border belong to Pakistan. The tribes enjoy freedom in their daily life to follow their customs and traditions. Political agents of the Governor tend to the administration of the tribal territories. They enlist the service of the tribal leaders. Civil armed forces, the border police, and *Khasadars* (local troops) are also at their disposal for the enforcement of governmental decisions.

Of the total area of roughly 800,000 square kilometers, West Pakistan occupies about 680,000 square kilometers and East Pakistan 120,000 square kilometers. The following distances, by air, illustrate the dimensions of the country: Karachi-Lahore, 1,000 kilometers; Karachi-Khyber Pass, 1,200 kilometers; Karachi-Rawalpindi, 1,200 kilometers; and Karachi-Dacca (East Pakistan), 2,300.

More than half of Pakistan's 94 million inhabitants live in the eastern part of the country, despite the fact that the western province is more than five times as large. Since 1951 the population has increased by 18 million. The per capita income of about \$62 annually is one of the lowest in the world.

The official language in West Pakistan is Urdu; in East Pakistan, it is Bengali. A number of regional tongues can be found, in addition, in West Pakistan. Roughly 85 percent of the population is illiterate. Dacca, with 1,761 persons per square mile, is the most densely populated area. Some areas have population densities as low as two persons per square mile.

West Pakistan is bordered by Iran, Afghanistan, Red China, and India. East Pakistan, apart from a relatively small stretch where it shares a border with Burma, is surrounded by Indian territory. The USSR may also be regarded as a neighbor because a southern tip of the Soviet Union is separated from West Pakistan only by a strip of Afghan territory approximately 20 kilometers wide.

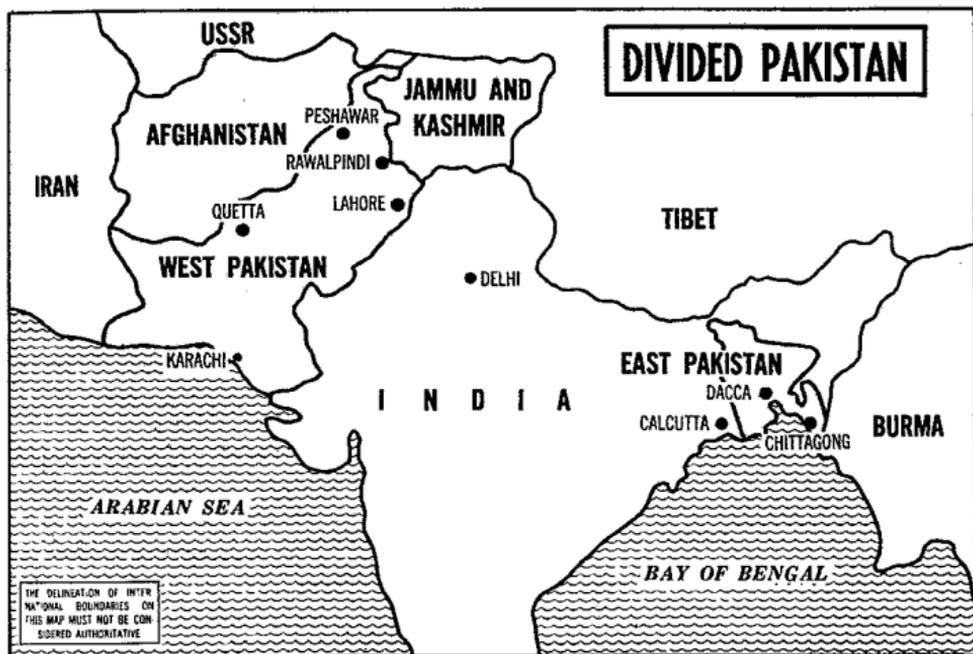
Relations With Neighbors

Relations with Iran are good; they are characterized by the membership of both countries in the Central Treaty Organization. Relations have grown steadily worse with Afghanistan.

They reached a new low when Afghanistan broke off diplomatic relations last September.

For centuries, nomadic tribes have been migrating across the Afghanistan-Pakistan border in the fall to spend the winter in the warmer area. They return to Afghanistan in the spring. The Afghans contend that the Paki-

ries between countries. Numerous problems are yet to be solved; agreement was reached surprisingly fast in certain areas, but there are unsurmountable obstacles in others. Minor border adjustments have generally been solved without difficulties, and the quarrel of the Indus Basin water resources was resolved on an interna-



stani tribes are living under Pakistan's rule only because they are forced to do so and that they want nothing more than an independent Pushtunistan. A few Afghan publications have even demanded the creation of a Pushtunistan state extending beyond the tribal territories to the Indus River. Such a state would include a large part of West Pakistan. It goes without saying that Pakistan does not care to discuss this issue.

There are strong family ties between Pakistan and India. Many families are still divided by the bounda-

tional basis by treaty. A procedure has been established for the transit of traffic through India and East Pakistan to reduce border friction.

The Kashmir Question

The problem which embitters Indo-Pakistani relations is Kashmir. In 1947 the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, a Hindu ruler, ceded this area with its preponderantly Moslem population to India. Bitter fighting ensued between the troops of the Maharaja and the Moslem population, and Pakistani tribes penetrated Kashmir to protect the Moslem population.



United Nations

UN observers monitor a border discussion between Indian and Pakistani officers

In the meantime, Indian troops had also entered Kashmir. When the latter came dangerously close to the Pakistani border, Pakistani troops also marched into the disputed land.

The conflict was brought before the United Nations which reached a cease-fire agreement. India and Pakistan accepted the UN resolution, under which Kashmir's population was to decide, by an impartial plebiscite under UN supervision, whether their state should accede to India or Pakistan. The resolution also provided for the withdrawal of the Pakistani and Indian troops which had entered Kashmir during the fighting. As yet, the troops of neither country have been withdrawn.

In 1957 the delegate of the USSR in the UN Security Council vetoed the resolution for a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir. Since that time, no prog-

ress has been made toward a solution of the conflict. The area is not demilitarized, and UN military observers still protect the immunity of the cease-fire line. At the end of 1961, Pakistan, in another effort to resolve the Kashmir dispute, brought the matter again before the UN, hoping that the problem could be settled.

The Pakistani Armed Forces

Pakistan has full confidence in her soldiers who come from regions the British already considered particularly well suited for recruitment in the British-Indian Army. The Pathans—inhabitants of the northwest part of West Pakistan—occasionally refer to themselves with pride as “the Prussians of Pakistan.”

The Pakistani armed forces are organized along British lines and consist of an army, an air force, and a

navy. The army is by far the largest component force. The commander in chief is President Ayub Kahn who was appointed field marshal in the fall of 1959. He is also the Defense Minister.

Service and Promotion

The soldiers are volunteers who are divided into three groups at the time of entry, depending on the physical, technical, and educational qualifications. The basic training of recruits varies between four and one-half and 12 months, depending on the branch of service. Upon completion of basic training, the recruits are assigned to the group of "Young Soldiers." After attaining experience, they are designated "Trained Soldiers."

On a trial basis, the military service term was set at seven years. Providing there is a vacancy, the soldier, upon completing his active service, joins the reserve for eight years. Upon personal request or upon recommendation of his superiors, the term of active service of a key individual may be extended three years at a time but not in excess of a total of 18 years.

Corporals and sergeants (naik/-havildar) are classified as noncommissioned officers (NCO's). After promotion to NCO, the active service is extended to 15 years; the combined active and reserve service to 27 years. In most instances, there are more volunteers for service than vacancies. This permits selectivity in enlistment.

The next higher ranks—jemadar, rissaldar (or subahdar), and rissaldar major (or subahdar major)—are designated junior commissioned officers (JCO's). The JCO's have a special position. In companies, they serve as deputy of the company commander and platoon leaders. In a battalion, the rissaldar major is the link between the commander and the troops. He lives

with the soldiers, knows each and everyone, and reports all incidents to the commander. As an experienced soldier, he is respected also by the officers. His words carry weight.

As a rule, an officer is promoted from lieutenant colonel to brigadier; however, this does not exclude a colonel from becoming a brigadier. The brigadier is not considered a general officer.

Pay and Allowances

A recruit's salary varies from 20 rupees per month to 35 rupees per month, depending upon his educational attainments at the time of entry into service. In addition, there is a clothing allowance of 9.93 rupees and additional allowances of 15.50 rupees. (A rupee is equal to 21 cents.)

Each examination passed in the course of the general education instruction is connected with a pay increase. Allowances and pay of the "Trained Soldiers" are also dependent on the technical branch in which he serves. Auto mechanics, tank crews, and communications soldiers, for example, are broken down in the groups B, C, and D, while an infantryman belongs to group G. In general, the differences in pay amount up to five rupees between the groups. A rissaldar major in the highest pay step draws 265 rupees plus allowances.

A lieutenant receives 350 rupees per month during the first year of service, and a captain in the fourth year receives 450 rupees and 700 rupees in the 13th year of service. The pay of a colonel ranges from 1,450 to 1,550 rupees and a four-star general draws 3,000 rupees, in addition to allowances.

Soldiers are entitled to retirement pay after 16 years; an NCO after 18 to 22 years of service. JCO's may serve from 24 to 32 years.



Embassy of Pakistan

Junior officers participating in a tactical discussion at the Infantry School, Quetta

The Training Year

The units are billeted in cantonments which in many cases are several miles outside of a town. Well-furnished messhalls and dayrooms, and facilities for sports and movies are available.

Individual training is conducted from spring to fall. Schools, commando duty, and leave also occur during this period. Officers have one calendar month and NCO's and enlisted men have 60 days' leave per year. Unit training begins in October and ends in January. It ranges from battalion to division exercises.

The training is hard and demands much from the individual soldier, although the climatic conditions are taken into consideration. Reveille is at 0500 hours; in winter at 0600 hours.

Four times a week there are physical exercises in the morning.

The Army

The army has a total strength of roughly 200,000 men, of which about 6,000 are officers. It comprises six divisions (one is in East Pakistan), two independent brigades, one air defense brigade, one armored division, and one independent armor group. At present, there is one corps command. A second armored division is planned.

Apart from these units, one Frontier Corps of about 25,000 men (members of tribes), about 10,000 West Pakistan Rangers, and about 10,000 East Pakistan Rifles are available. These units belong to the civil defense but are under the leadership of army officers on detached duty. Finally,

there are approximately 20,000 Free Kashmirians. Headquarters of the army is in Rawalpindi.

Air Force and Navy

The air force strength is about 15,000 of all ranks; officers number roughly 900. It consists of two groups: one embraces all flying units and the

of all trained pilots are jet qualified. The air force headquarters is in Peshawar.

The navy consists of about 7,000 men, including approximately 700 officers. It has one cruiser, used only as a training ship, eight destroyers, and three frigates, all formerly British vessels. At its disposal are also six formerly US minesweepers and some auxiliary craft—rescue, water tanker, and surveying. Karachi is the seat of the naval headquarters.

Pakistan's Second Five-Year Plan

A midplan review, supported by statistics, tells an impressive story of economic growth:

Pakistan's national income, in real terms, has risen by almost 11 percent since 1960.

The plan's food production target has been reached almost three years ahead of schedule.

Ninety-two percent of the target for private industrial investment was attained before the plan reached the halfway mark.

During the first two years of the plan, installed power-generating capacity has increased by 30 percent.

Approximately one-third of the plan's objectives have been attained in railway development.

Almost 700,000 children have been added to the primary school enrollment lists during the first half of the second plan; concurrently, 7,200 new primary schools have been erected.

other supply, service, and ground operation units. The flying units are comprised of nine fighter squadrons, eight equipped with *F-86's* and one with *F-104's*; two combat squadrons (*B-57's*); two reconnaissance and two transport squadrons; and one coastal research squadron. About two-thirds

Reserves

Nominally, there are no reserve units in Pakistan, but there is a sufficient number of trained soldiers available for the activation of territorial defense forces.

In addition, in an emergency, a number of National Guard units may be activated. In peacetime, only a provisional headquarters is maintained for each unit of the National Guard.

Officers, JCO's, and other ranks on the reserve list must be called to active duty through a general notification. Their annual exercises of one month are served in their respective regiments every second year.

There is no system for premilitary training, but boys aged from 12 to 17 years are admitted to apprentice schools maintained by the branches of service and trained accordingly.

Cadets are trained in four cadet schools (one in East Pakistan) to facilitate selection of qualified volunteers for career officers. Moreover, a few young soldiers who are organized as "Y" cadets (young cadets) receive precommission training at military academies.