

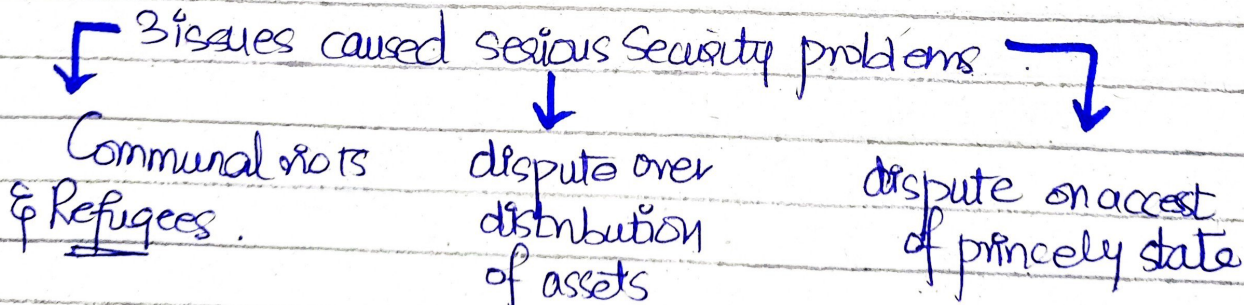
PAKISTAN'S STRATEGIC CULTURE

↳ The sum total of ideals, conditional emotional responses, and patterns of behavior that members of national strategic community have acquired through instruction or imitation and share with each other

~ Jack Snyder

1. Insecurity and Hostile India

The fact that Pakistan was a new state, carved out of India on the basis of Muslim separatism, has contributed to its insecurity. Policy makers disposition towards Pak and hope that the new state might collapse, making it possible to return territories access to India. Pakistani leaders reacted sharply. Their greatest fear was the collapse of the state due to internal disorder.



2. Afghanistan's Inedentist Claims On Pakistan's territory

This intensified Pakistan's insecurity. When the Afghan govt came to know in 1947 that British had finally decided to wind up their rule and that state of Pakistan would come into existence, it laid claims on NWFP & parts of Balochistan. On the pretext of this claim, Afghanistan opposed Pak's admission to UN in Sept, 1947.

◦ Intermittent border clashes 1950s & 1960's caused much concern & their diplomatic relations severed twice. A large section of public opinion & govt in Pak feared two front war. Pak-India
Pak-Afghan.

3. Lack of Strategic Depth

Pakistan's territory lacks depth. The main railroad link from South to North (Karachi to Peshawar) runs parallel to India Pakistan border, at several points it is within the 60 miles of Indian border of LOC in Kashmir.

The three Pakistani cities Lahore, Sialkot, Kasur are situated very close to India and there are hardly any natural barriers like rivers mountains. Such a situation creates serious handicaps for the security managers because an adequate defense of these populations center & communication lines call for confronting troops of adversary right on border or in adversary's territory. This requires a well equipped army, highly mobile & hard hitting army that Pakistan lacked.

4. Opposition to India's Regional Ambitions

Pakistani civilian and military leaders have often expressed strong reservations about India's efforts to assume leadership role in S.A due to its size, population, industrial and technological advancement and military power. India leadership model asserts that strong India capable of projecting its power is a guarantee of security and stability of whole S.A. It isn't threat to any state.

Leadership Strategy of India
↳ 2 perceptions ↘

neighbouring states must coordinate fop with imperatives of India's centrality

India doesn't favour any outside states to establish military pres relations with outside power supplying weaponry or ↑ military presence.

• Bilateral problems be dealt without outside intervention

Regional states should establish relations within parameters acceptable to India.

Pakistan → advocates Pluralistic model which advocates Principle of Sovereignty & equality for all.
↳ respect of national sensitivities

5. Defence Requirements

Enjoyed top priority in Pakistan no matter the govt was run by civilians or generals. defence was allocated major share.

- 1949-1950 73% of total expenditure
- 200-2001 24-25%
- 2024-2025 1.7pc

6. Procurement of Weapons

Pakistan began procurement of weapons from abroad soon after independence because of acute sense of insecurity. Weapons and equipment from Great Britain

- 1954-1955 Pakistan joined US sponsored alliance.
- May 1954 Mutual Defence Assistance Treaty b/w Pak & US - this facilitated arms transfer to Pakistan.

Para As early as 1951, Pakistan's military realised that Pakistan lacked the resources to upgrade its defence and obtain modern weapons. Therefore they were convinced that Pakistan must have a strong and reliable friend who was willing to contribute to Pak's efforts. By joining defence weapons they were able to get

- military
- training
- weapons