

History Of The Formation Of The Army In The Islamic Republic Of Pakistan

Mamatkulov Sirojiddin Khusan ugli

Senior Lecturer, PhD, Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: Detailed information is provided on the stages of forming the army, one of the important tasks facing the state after the Islamic Republic of Pakistan gained independence, including the difficulties and specific aspects of complex tasks such as providing them with a material and technical base.

Keywords: Islamic Republic of Pakistan, National Assembly, Senate, Election Commission, Supreme Court, FATA, army, presidential elections, Muttahida Qaumi Movement – Pakistan (MQM-P), Pakistan Muslim League (Q) and (PML-N), Istehkam-e-Pakistan Party (IPP), Balochistan Awami Party (BAP).

Introduction: The Pakistani Army is a military force established by the Pakistani government to ensure the integrity and security of the state. It is the sixth-largest Muslim country in the world in terms of active military personnel. The Armed Forces, in turn, are divided into three main types of service: army, navy, and air force, as well as a number of paramilitary forces and strategic planning units of the Armed Forces unit. Administratively, the Armed Forces Command forms the command of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCHS) and is organized under the leadership of the Chief of Staff of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. All branches work together during operations and joint missions under the Joint Headquarters (JHC).

Since the 1963 China-Pakistan Agreement, the military has had close military ties with China, working together to develop the JF-17, v K-8, and other weapons systems. By 2013, China had become the second largest foreign supplier of military equipment to Pakistan. Both countries are cooperating on the development of nuclear and space technologies. Their troops have a joint military exercise schedule. The military also maintained close ties with the US, granting Pakistan important non-aligned status with NATO in 2004. Pakistan receives most of its military equipment from domestic suppliers, as well as from China and the United States.

The Pakistan Armed Forces were established in 1947 when the country gained independence from the

British Empire. Since then, the armed forces have played a decisive role in Pakistan's modern history, in major wars with India in 1947, 1965, and 1971, and in some cases gained civilian government control to restore order in the country.

The need for border management led to the fight against civil unrest in the Northwest and ensuring the security of border areas in the Punjab and Sindh armed forces. According to 2018 data, the total active personnel of the Pakistani Armed Forces IIS was about 653.8 thousand, including 12,000-15,000 personnel in special strategic units and 282,000 active personnel in the paramilitary forces. The armed forces have a large group of volunteers, so there is never a need for a special call-up for military service, although the Pakistani constitution and additional laws stipulate that a call-up is announced when the country is in a state of war.

In Pakistan, the armed forces are the most organized organization in Pakistan and are highly respected in civil society. Since the establishment of Pakistan, the military has played a decisive role in uniting the state, promoting a sense of statehood, and ensuring loyal service. In addition, the Pakistani armed forces made the largest contribution to the UN's peacekeeping efforts, with more than 10,000 personnel travelling abroad in 2007 under UN programs. The country also has foreign troops, including Pakistani military personnel serving as military advisors in African and Arab countries. It is also known from history that

combat units of the Pakistani military forces operated as part of a brigade of forces in several Arab countries during the Arab-Israeli wars, assisted coalition forces in the First Gulf War, and participated in the Somali and Bosnian conflicts.

The leadership of the Pakistani armed forces is provided by the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCHS) near the Ravalpind Military District in Punjab. It includes the Air Force-Air HQ, Navy-HQ, and Army Generals-HQ, and finally, the Joint Staff (JSHQ), military personnel. The Joint Chiefs of Staff includes the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the Chief of Staff of the Army, then the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, then the Chief of Staff of the Navy, the Commandant of the Naval Corps, and the Commander of the Special Plans Division.

Federal investigations into civil-military relations during the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 and Bangladesh's War of Independence were conducted by a commission headed by Hamuder Rahman, Chairman of the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Hamoudr Rahman's recommendations helped establish Joint Chiefs of Staff to monitor all military affairs and joint missions and to coordinate their execution during operations.

The administration of the Northwest Administrative District varies between the three main branches of the

armed forces, appointed by the prime minister, who is approved by the president. Chairman of all other four-star officials; However, he does not have the authority for operational command of the armed forces. As Chief Military Advisor, he assists the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defense in carrying out their collective duties.

According to estimates by national and international organizations in 2017, 653.8 thousand people actively served in the three main sectors of the service, with an additional 482 thousand serving in the armed forces and 550 thousand in the reserve. This is voluntary military service, but conscription can be carried out at the request of the president with the consent of the Pakistani parliament. It is the sixth largest army in the world in terms of the number of military forces and deploys its troops in military assistance and peacekeeping operations around the world.

Despite Pakistan being a predominantly Muslim country, the service of women in the army is also not limited. The country has female high-ranking officers and female army and air force personnel who have actively participated in military operations, as well as military operations against the Taliban. The following table shows Pakistan's current military personnel:

Service type	Number of employees in current service	Reserve
Army	550000	500000
Navy	22000	5000
Air Force	45000	8000
Combat units	482000	Noma'lum
SPD Force	21,000+	Noma'lum

Below is information about three main service units of the Pakistani Armed Forces.

Army. After the division of India in 1947, the Pakistan Army was formed by Indian Muslim officers who served in the British Indian Army. The army is the largest branch of the country's armed forces, consisting of about 55,000 active personnel and 500,000 reserve units. Although the Constitution is the basis for the draft service, Pakistan has never been called up for military service. The army operates under the leadership of the Chief of Staff, and according to the law, the commander-in-chief of the army is appointed on the advice of the president and with the approval of

the prime minister. As of 2018, General Kamar Javed Bajwa was Chief of Army Staff. Army General Zubayr Mahmud Hayat is the current chairman of the Joint Committee of Chief of Staff. The army has broad corporate (e.g., the Fauji Foundation), commercial (e.g., Askari Bank), and political interests, and in many cases has taken control of the civilian government to restore order in the country.

The Army's aviation corps operates about 250 aircraft, including 40 AH-1 Cobra combat helicopters. The Army Strategic Nuclear Forces Command controls a wide range of missile systems in its arsenal. Despite the amendments introduced by Pressler in the 1990s, the

army focused on developing ground weapons systems and military equipment production. As domestic news, G3A3 rifles, Anza missile systems, as well as Al-Zarrar and Al-Khalid main battle tanks (MBT) are contributing to successful development.

Since 1947, the army has waged three wars with neighboring India and conducted a series of border clashes with Afghanistan. Due to Pakistan's diverse geographical location, the army has extensive combat experience in diverse landscapes. The army maintained a strong presence in the Arab world during the Arab-Israeli wars, was the first to assist coalition forces in the Gulf War, and played an important role in the Bosnian War, as well as in the rescue of American soldiers captured in Somali Mogadishu in 1993. Recent major joint operations by the army include black rain operations and Rah-e-Nijat operations against armed militants in Pakistan. The army also actively participates in UN peacekeeping missions.

Air Force. The Pakistan Air Force Academy was founded in 1947 and the Pakistan Air Force (PAF) is a "strong component of the country's defense." The prefix qiroI was added in 1947, but dropped when Pakistan became an Islamic republic in 1956. SUP is the seventh largest air force in the world and the largest air force in the Islamic world. It has about 943 fighters and more than 200 trainers, a force multiplier of transport, communications, helicopter, and aircraft. The Air Force's central structure is Air Headquarters (AHQ), which was established in collaboration with Ravalpindi Cantt and his close HQ staff. According to the current law, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force (SUP) is a four-star Chief Air Marshal, appointed on the advice of the president and with the approval of the prime minister. Currently, Air Force Air Marshal Suhail Aman.

In many important events in Pakistan's history, the Air Force plays a decisive role in the country's defense and national security and makes a great contribution to security in civil society. His military significance and reputation among young people are considered high. It officially applies the slogan "absolutely unequalled with the will and mechanism necessary to live according to its standards in the next millennium and years to come."

Historically, the air force has been heavily dependent on French aviation technology developed by the US and China and has maintained its growth despite adjustments, said Pakistani army expert Presler. While F-16s remained a stronghold for the Air Force, the local development and rapid production of the JF 17 provided an alternative route to meet their need for airstrikes. Therefore, according to SUP calculations, the Air Force intends to decommission licensed French

Mirage III and Mirage 5 fighter jets.

The Pakistan Aeronautical Complex (PAC) continues to produce lightweight multipurpose combat development aircraft and later electronic JF-17s with the Chinese Air Force. In 2016, 70 JF-17 aircraft were used, now they will be replaced by 50 Mirage IIIs and F-7PS. The Air Force plans to replace all F-7PS and Mirage III and Mirage 5 aircraft by 2020. Understanding the importance of fifth-generation fighters, the SOU negotiated the purchase of approximately 36 Chinese FC-20 fighters - the FC-20 is expected to be delivered in 2015 for a \$1.4 billion deal made in 2009. In partnership with Turkey's Aerospace Industries, the Pakistan Air Force is updating its (BZ) ee F-16 A/Bs, medium-term program, of which about 26 are in operation. In 2010, the Air Force acquired 18 new F-16 C/D Block 52s Gate-II units under the U.S. "Peace Gate" program.

Pakistan Navy. The Pakistan Navy was created in 1947 by Indian Muslim officers serving in the Royal Indian Sea. The prefix "Royal" was soon added, but was removed when Pakistan became an Islamic republic in 1956. Its main task is to protect the country's seaports, maritime borders, 1,000 km (650 miles) from the coastline, and to support missions to maintain national security and peace. Together with approximately 71 operated ships and 36,000 service personnel, its operational coverage has achieved even greater national and international accountability in combating global sea-based terrorism, drug trafficking, and human trafficking.

The management structure is the United (NHQ), which is called the naval headquarters. The Navy operates under the command of the Chief of Staff, under the command of a four-star admiral appointed by the president. Since October 2014, Admiral Muhammad Zakauallah has been the Chief of Naval Staff.

The Navy operates on Agosta 90B submarines built within the country. Navy Day is celebrated annually on September 8. It has been celebrated since 1965. In the same year, the navy showed great courage in the Indo-Pakistani War. In the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, the Navy lost half of its strength. The Navy is closely tied to the construction of the American Navy.

From 1947 to 1971, engineering and operational work on a large infrastructure was carried out. Amendments made by Pressler forced an embargo in the 1990s, during which an Agosta-class submarine acquired from France was used, and advanced airborne independent propulsion technology (AIP) was created; two of them were built at facilities in Karachi, Pakistan.

The Navy includes helicopter carriers, fighters, frigates, landing ships, patrol ships, anti-mine measures, as well as various vessels. Established in 1972, the Naval Air

Arm enables the Air Defense Fleet, sea exploration, and anti-submarine warfare. The presented "Mirage 5" aircraft flew in the Navy equipped with "Exocet" anti-ship missiles. The P-3C Orion turboprop aircraft of the Navy, equipped with electronic reconnaissance (RTR) systems, plays an important role in the assembly of the reconnaissance fleet. Since 2001, the Navy has expanded its scope of service throughout the country, emphasizing its role by creating a command of the military-strategic forces based in Islamabad.

In the 1990s, the fleet lost the ability to provide itself with the latest technologies and negotiated with the Royal Navy in 1993-1994 on the acquisition of old modern Tarik-class fighters, which are still undergoing extensive modernization. At the same time, the Navy is participating in negotiations with China for self-sufficiency and assistance. This eventually led to the emergence of the F-22P Zulfikar class milling cutters developed at Karachi Shipbuilding and Engineering Works (KSEW); at the same time, Agosta-90B submarines were also built.

Pakistan's role in the fight against terrorism was significant, and in 2011, SHalam developed the Alamgir anti-submarine defense system. Submarines remain the backbone of the Navy, which is developing a nuclear submarine. Since 2001, there have been reports in the media that the fleet is striving to expand its strategic strike capabilities by developing naval versions of cruise nuclear missiles. Bobur cruise missiles have a range of 700 km (430 mi) and can also use conventional and nuclear missiles. Future development of Babur rockets includes launching from submarines, landing ships, as well as expanding the range to 1000 kilometers (620 mi).

As noted above, the army is hypertrophied and occupies a privileged position in the state structure of Pakistan. According to 2008 data, the armed forces had 619 thousand personnel, of which only 24 thousand were in the navy and 45 thousand in the air force. According to 2015 data, the number of military personnel reached 710,000, ranking Pakistan 11th in the world in this indicator. In addition, most of the servicemen belong to the Ground Forces. Apparently, military intelligence and counterintelligence are also included in this category. In addition to the aforementioned Ministry of Internal Affairs, there is also Military Intelligence, subordinate to the leadership of the Ground Forces.

Although the Armed Forces of Pakistan are two times smaller than the Armed Forces of India, they occupy the 5th place in the aforementioned classification, with the number of military personnel in Pakistan almost three times greater than in India (based on a six-fold

predominance of the Indian population). In Pakistan, according to data from the mid-2000s, the "military brotherhood" (together with family members), according to researcher Siddiq, amounted to 9.1 million people, which is about 6% of the population. This did not include the armed forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Guard (over 300,000 in 2008). If we were to take all military personnel with family members, their share in the population was about 10%. The fact that every tenth Pakistani depends on the armed forces and paramilitary services means that society as a whole is highly militarized.

During the "parallel" life of the two independent states, defense expenditures in the Pakistani budget were 2-3 times higher than the size of the entire Indian economy. In the 1970s and 1980s, they amounted to about 6-7% of GDP (a maximum of 7.2% was recorded in the 1986/87 fiscal year). Subsequently, allocations gradually decreased (to 4-5%) to 3.2-3.4% in the first five years of our century and rose to 3.5-3.6% in the mid-2010s.

However, as P. Topichkanov noted, until 2008, the military budget remained closed to the public, and only then was the military budget discussed in the Senate. However, many reports of military aid were not disclosed. In particular, information on the prices of the nuclear missile complex remained closed. At the same time, the state of Pakistan's rapid nuclear construction is affecting the world press. According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Pakistan is not lagging behind, and sometimes even ahead, India in terms of the number of military nuclear installations. The equipment of its ground forces with high-speed cruise missiles is no less than that of India in general, which equalizes the capabilities of the parties in the event of a limited conflict with the use of tactical nuclear weapons.

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