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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

19 March 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Tenneson  
Draper Committee Staff

SUBJECT : Data on Division of Indian Armed Forces in  
Partition

Chuck, attached is a round-up of the available dope bearing on your question. Some of it we got from G-2. As you can see we aim to please.

In return for this favor I hope you will bear in mind (as you always did at NWC) my personal view that we ought to pay attention to Ayub when he says that he would prefer economic to military aid at this time. I can assure you that the intelligence experts feel that he is right on this score.



R. W. KOMER

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OCI-1521-59

19 March 1959

~~THE DIVISION OF BRITISH INDIAN MILITARY FORCES  
AT THE TIME OF PARTITION~~

<sup>Army</sup>  
The British Indian military forces in 1947 consisted of a relatively large army (391,000), and a small navy (8,700) and air force (13,000). The composition of the forces reflected the policy of the British Indian government to rely chiefly on the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force for naval and air strength. The general principle that governed the division of forces at partition was that the men in the services were to choose either Indian or Pakistani citizenship, and were to take their arms with them to the country of their choice. Most Moslems chose Pakistan and practically all Hindus and Sikhs chose India.

Army

The division of the British Indian army resulted in India's obtaining an army of 260,000 while Pakistan received 131,000. Several factors weakened the Pakistani military establishment. Most workshops and depots were in the territory allotted to India. Also, Pakistan took over no unit larger than a battalion intact, which greatly reduced the army's effectiveness for several years. Pakistan also received delivery of only a fraction of the 165,000 tons of military equipment formally allotted to it. Apparently some of the equipment received had been deliberately damaged by Indian forces.

India also suffered from the disruption of organized units, although not to the same extent as Pakistan. The most significant loss suffered by both sides was the departure of a majority of the British officers of the old Indian army. While both countries retained some British officers, the promotion of Indian and Pakistani officers to positions for which they were often inadequately prepared was a major factor in reducing the effectiveness of the forces.

Navy

India received about 5,700 naval personnel and Pakistan about 3,000. India received 4 sloops, 12 minesweepers, and 1 corvette, and Pakistan received 2 sloops and 4 minesweepers. Pakistan's position was stronger than the personnel division would indicate, for most of the training establishments were located in Pakistan, and most of the senior enlisted men went there. Since the great majority of officers were British, India had few trained men to operate its vessels.

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Air Force

India received about 10,000 air force personnel and Pakistan 3,000. India obtained a total of eight squadrons, of which seven were fighter squadrons and the eighth a transport squadron. Pakistan received two fighter squadrons and a few other types of planes.

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DRAPER COMMITTEE INFORMATION ON PAKISTAN ARMED FORCES

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FEBRUARY 1954</u>	<u>FEBRUARY 1959</u>
<u>ARMY</u>		
Corps Hq.	0	1
Infantry Divisions	8	7
Armored Divisions	0	1
Separate Infantry Brigades	2	1
Separate Armored Brigades	1	1
AA Brigade	0	1
Non-Divisional Regiments (bns)	15	6
Recon Regts (armored)	0	2
Arty Regts	15*	4
Separate Infantry Battalions	0	2
Total Personnel Strength	148,000	174,000
<u>SECURITY FORCES</u>		
Total Personnel Strength	50,000	50,000
<u>AZAD KASHMIR FORCES</u>		
Infantry Battalions	20	22
Total Personnel Strength	20,000	22,000
<u>NAVY</u>		
Cruisers	0	1
Destroyers	3	5
Total Personnel Strength	5,206	7,591
<u>AIR FORCE</u>		
Total aircraft	335	404 (incl 139 jet)
Aircraft in Tactical Units	74	222
Total Personnel Strength	13,567	13,388

\* In 1954 the Pakistan Artillery was not organic to the Infantry

Division; hence the large number of separate artillery regiments.

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Unable to determine  
Regrading date. ✓

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DRAPER COMMITTEE INFORMATION ON INDIAN ARMED FORCES

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FEBRUARY 1954</u>	<u>FEBRUARY 1959</u>
<u>Army</u>		
Corps Hq.	1	2
Infantry Divisions	6	7
Armored Divisions	1	1
Separate Infantry Brigades	8	12
Separate Armored Brigade	1	1
Parachute Brigade	1	1
Artillery Brigade	0	1
Independent Regiments (bns)	10	14
Light Armored Cavalry	1	4
Artillery	5	10
Horse Cavalry	4	0
Separate Infantry Battalions	28	14
Total Personnel Strength	430,000	400,000
<u>State Forces</u>		
Horse Cavalry Regiment (bn)	1	0
Infantry Battalions	18	19
Total Personnel Strength	17,000	15,000
<u>Navy</u>		
Cruisers	1	2
Destroyers	3	3
Total Personnel Strength	8,635	13,380
<u>Air Force</u>		
Total Aircraft	674	1,009
Aircraft in Tactical Units	218	511
Total Personnel Strength	14,255	22,525
	<u>46,999</u>	<u>405</u>

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