DEFENCE INDUSTRY
THE OPTIONS FOR PAKISTAN

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Abstract

Pakistan’s strategic location at the cross-roads of three major civilizations, on one hand, offers many opportunities and, on the other, presents some grave challenges. While we have on our east a traditional adversary; to our west is a highly troubled and unstable Afghanistan under a potentially hostile government. In addition to conventional threats, terrorism has emerged as yet another existential challenge impinging upon our national security. Moreover, the race amongst the powers for acquisition of resources makes Pakistan much more susceptible to emerging conflicts at regional and global levels. The existing internal and external security paradigm presents compound challenges for Pakistan Armed Forces. There is a dire need to develop our Armed Forces’ capacity and capability to handle multifarious security challenges faced by Pakistan. There is a greater need now for ensuring capability to equip our Armed Forces with modern and technologically advanced equipment to undertake the desired operations. Experience in the past shows that supply of arms, ammunition and defence equipment were cut off by our traditional allies, precisely when they were most needed i.e. during wars. Indigenous defence industry, thus, becomes ‘compulsion for Pakistan rather than choice’.

Introduction

All nation states have their own territories, a system of governance, and a policy that is designed to serve national interests and economic, social and security objectives. The territorial integrity of a country assumes paramount importance, if a nation faces a potent threat and has to be defended with strength. The national interests need to be
pursued vigorously through a well-rounded security policy, and the objectives aimed at strengthening the elements of national power have to be accomplished. A nation state that endeavours to maintain a comprehensive national security environment within and for its people is sure to have set the pace for a secure, progressive, prosperous and incredible future. All Elements of National Power (EoNP) work in synergy for such a desirable future by spawning associated efforts for the attainment of common national interests and objectives. Maintenance of territorial integrity happens to be the principal Vital National Interest of all the independent nation states of the world, and Pakistan being no exception. Armed Forces of Pakistan are one of the EoNP mandated to ensure territorial integrity and, wherever required, assist the national government in establishing a safe and secure environment in the country in collaboration with other law enforcing agencies (LEAs). It is for this very reason that development and maintenance of credible Armed Forces are not an option but a compulsion for a sovereign nation state.¹

The necessity of developing a defence industry, side by side with multifarious political, economic and social commitments, arises out of the mandate of national defence. It forms an essential component of a nation’s means to safeguard its sovereignty. In abstract terms, ‘security of supply’ explains why smaller countries may seek their own arms industries. This security protects them from dependence on imports and against the risks such as arms embargo.² In addition, ensuring security of supply means countries can minimize the political consequences attached to weapon purchases from external sources, which in turn decreases constraints. Observing this pattern, some analysts imply that, "the increasing threat, in the post-cold war era, to impose arms embargoes of various sorts might drive even more countries into efforts to produce indigenous weaponry and to achieve some degree of self-sufficiency in, at least, some arms category."

Any society that aspires to progress needs to industrialize and complement growth through offshore acquisitions/procurements. The capability to produce arms can be
enhanced to a level where these local productions may be exported to earn foreign exchange. Indigenous defence industry of Pakistan not only consolidates national security, by meeting the crucial critical requirements of our Armed Forces, but also saves millions of foreign exchange that could have been spent, had the industry not existed. However, defence industry alone cannot run the economic engine of any country.

During the pre-partition era, around sixteen ordnance factories existed in the Indo-Pak Sub-continent. It was a bad luck that after the partition in 1947 all those sixteen factories went under Indian possession, since not a single one of them was situated in Muslim majority areas, which constituted the State of Pakistan. It became a dire need to undertake certain developmental projects in the field of defence production to attain a degree of self-reliance. Hence, the pursuit resulted in construction/establishment of a number of industrial sectors for defence production. At present over 20 major public sector units and around 145 private sector firms are engaged in the development and manufacture of defence related products.\(^3\) Pakistan’s defence industry has grown substantially, and has developed the potential to export some defence equipment to friendly states. The export potential in defence industry at present, though not significant to augment our national economy in real terms, is the key to the country’s survival in the existing national security paradigm.

While there are positive indicators, Pakistan’s indigenous defence industrial sector has certain impediments, which need to be addressed to ensure further meaningful progression. The lack of suitable industrial infrastructure, difficulties in access to needed raw materials, together with inadequate funds, poor research and development, planning, management and organizational inadequacies, unclear political apathies, are all limitations which have affected the arms industrialization process of all the third world countries including Pakistan.\(^4\)
Threat

"We live in a difficult neighbourhood. We are faced with threats to our security. We remain engaged in a struggle for the safety of our citizens. We are the victims of war on terrorism".5

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Yearbook 2011 asserts, "in the light of the growing security challenges, the world is likely to face a difficult period of growing uncertainty and fragility, and diffusion of risks and threats."6 Pakistan’s security concern would remain, primarily India centric, due to unresolved bilateral issues, Indian military capability, its war fighting concepts, which are purely Pakistan specific. Activities by Indian Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) in collaboration with Afghan intelligence agency, Riyasat-i-Amniyet-i-Milli (RAM), and other intelligence agencies pose a serious threat to our security. India is observed developing capabilities for delivering limited, swift and ‘smart’ attacks; as expressed in its 2004 ‘Cold Start’ doctrine, introducing mobilization for limited warfare within 72 hours.7 The survey of Indian public opinion in 2010 showed support for Indian Armed Forces development and also clearly defined Pakistan as ‘threat’, while fearing China’s military progression.8 Enhanced quantitative and qualitative force differentials will enable India to coerce Pakistan both militarily and economically, by entangling her in an unsustainable arms race.

Growing Indian force development plan, which demonstrates reach and sustainability, presents new security challenges to Indian Ocean Region (IOR) littorals. Unprecedented expansions of Indian Navy (IN) will create critical imbalances in the relative force structures of Pakistan Navy (PN) and IN, which will be exploited by the latter during any future conflict. Indian Navy will attempt to destabilize Pakistan both militarily and economically, through coercion, severance of Sea Lines of Communication (SLOCs), blockade of important Pakistani ports and degradation of maritime
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assets. Indian acquisition of sea based second strike capability will alter the equation of nuclear parity.

Indian Air Force’s (IAF) existing capabilities provide Indian air power a dominant role to play in the region. IAF would be able to employ simultaneous and parallel operations against adversary rather than the sequential application. Induction of force multipliers would further enhance IAF’s combat potential. IAF is planning to be a strategic air force, possessing mostly hi-tech aircraft. IAF’s plan 2020-22 is likely to materialize in the long term, as US, the West, Russia and Israel are supporting it.

Asymmetric threat in North Arabian Sea (NAS) and along Pakistan’s coast is a new and most likely dimension of threat to Pakistan’s eco-maritime assets. The incidents of piracy have started to occur within Pakistan’s Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), in addition to narco-human smuggling activities. The Mumbai incident also highlights the influence of non-state actors at sea.

Internal security forms the nucleus of national security policy of any country, and more so for Pakistan, which is faced with extreme internal threats. Internal security is marred by a climate of intolerance, extremism, militancy and terrorism both in the hinterlands and in urban areas, something that is further propounded by criminal corruptions and societal crimes. During 2010 alone, there have been 1986 terrorist incidents, wherein, 478 security forces personnel and 1,361 civilians embraced martyrdom (shahadat), while 1,316 security forces personnel and 3,744 civilians were injured. The worst to that, Pakistan’s, otherwise slim economy, has suffered a loss of over US$43 billion since 2001. Pakistan is facing an extraordinary security situation and the resources required to cope with the challenges have to be provided, but, “we cannot afford huge military budgets without having a coherent national security strategy, which includes economic, social, political and diplomatic dimensions.”

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Pakistan’s Armed Forces, in near future, are likely to remain embroiled in providing assistance to the government in handling the internal security paradoxical situation. These forces require apposite equipment and requisite weaponry to handle this type of threat in addition to the conventional threat from our east. The Indian arms’ industry meets 30 per cent needs of its armed forces at present, whereas, they have plans to raise self-reliance to at least 70 per cent in the near future. Pakistan’s smaller arms industry has difficulties in providing ammunition for LEAs and armed forces, as the intensity of internal conflicts has increased.

Self-reliance Strategy

Pakistan has reasons of varying dimensions to produce arms. The most vital reason remains to be the security concern to acquire a degree of self-sufficiency in crucial items. Pakistan also needs an independent and reliable defence capability and the most dependable and reliable source is the domestic one. Another contributing factor is that increased reliance on defence imports makes a country susceptible to experience embargoes, economic and military sanctions and similar other restraints during an actual conflict. The case of Pakistan, during US-imposed sanctions in 1990s, is a relevant example. Comprehensive national security warrants capable Armed Forces, supported by technically innovative industry. National leaders and the population alike overwhelmingly believe that well-equipped Armed Forces are vital to achieving national security.

The activity of arms’ production, often referred to as 'Ladder of Production', can be sub-divided into various stages, ranging from highest level of dependency, where a country spends the resources to import arms to meet the defence requirements, to independent R & D, indigenous production and invention of lead technologies. Every nation wants ideally to keep under its control critical defence technologies. However, no country, besides the US, can afford to have a full cradle-to-grave industry in every sector. Pakistan retains a reasonable, open and wide-ranging defence industry,
which delivers a large portion of our Armed Forces’ crucial needs. However, complete indigenization is neither attainable nor even desirable. We need to be self-reliant to an extent where we do not get isolated from the rest of the technologically advanced world.

Pakistan cannot afford to maintain a complete cradle-to-grave industrial base in all areas; neither it is desirable nor feasible. The issue can be handled by bringing in greater clarity on the capabilities, which must be retained indigenously, and those which have implication or compulsion can be met from well developed foreign market.18 We need to consider how best the Ministry of Defence Production (MoDP) should keep engaged with the industrial base, in order to meet our requirements. We need to formulate a prudent Defence Production Policy for Pakistan. Our Defence Production Policy (DPP) needs to focus on the principle of need-based production of crucial equipment for our Armed Forces.19 Pakistan’s Defence Industrial Strategy should promote a sustainable defence industrial base that retains those indigenous industrial capabilities which are needed to ensure our national security. The strategy must yield dividends to all stakeholders i.e. the people of Pakistan, Armed Forces and industrialists. The shortfalls in the essential indigenous defence industrial capabilities that are needed to support self-reliance must be identified and addressed.

We may continue to acquire selective platforms, arms and equipment from foreign countries, with appropriate guarantees, including Transfer of Technology (ToT). However, in the process, we need to keep a close watch on increased risk to maintaining our operational independence during any future conflict.20 With the advent of new technology, we need to pick and choose the one, which meets our essential/crucial defence requirements, is financially viable, and then try to acquire requisite technology. Total self-reliance not only isolates industry from technological advancements but also has a potential to isolate a nation state politically.21
Joint ventures and collaborative developments in defence industry, with ToT as the binding string, may accrue better dividends. We should go for joint ventures and collaborative enterprises, while ensuring the sovereign ability, to use our Armed Forces in the way we choose. It is mandatory for us to assess our industrial capabilities against national security primacies, which should aim at achieving strategic assurance and crucial/critical defence capability. The capability to produce military hardware, in addition to accruing foreign exchange savings and earnings, also has strategic implications for our country. It is a foregone conclusion that our very existence may be threatened, unless we are able to produce weapons/equipment, to meet our crucial needs for defence and to enjoy relative autonomy from foreign powers in the matters of defence and national security.\textsuperscript{22}

**Desired Capabilities**

**Pakistan Army**

Pakistan Army is intensely engaged in counter-terrorism and fourth generation warfare operations. Despite the advancement in technology, new style and kind of warfare, on the ground, requires highly trained and motivated service personnel to engage in combat at a very personal level. It is in such engagements that state-of-the-art weapons and equipment are essential to provide the superior firepower. Round the clock, all-weather capability is a must to suppress, neutralize and demoralize enemy forces. It is essential that we retain self-reliance in our critical demands and capability for munitions’ production.

We also require the ability to develop munitions for specific purposes to match our defence doctrines, however, we need to maintain a balance between technological imperatives, credibility, sustainability and financial constraints. Selective, but a robust through-life defence production indigenous capability is vital. There are some types of complex technologies/weapons that Pakistan’s Armed Forces acquire from overseas. We may continue outsourcing
high-tech acquisitions from abroad, remaining cognizant of the security of supply of arms and ammunition at critical junctures.

Hence, there is a dire need for us to retain the capability to support the current inventory, right tactical software and design, and to integrate indigenously developed hardware and software systems. However, in the long term we should endeavour to attain the ability to design, develop, assemble, support and upgrade the acquired state-of-the-art complex weapons and systems. It may sound to be an uphill task, requiring a number of critical and sensitive underpinning capabilities, besides substantial finances, but it is equally crucial for meeting bare essentials of our country’s assured security and sovereignty.

We need to work with all the elements of the indigenous defence industry, whether those are in public or private sectors. It is deemed mandatory to maintain a sustainable defence industry that meets our requirements in the most cost-effective manner. There is a substantial potential in our public and private sectors, awaiting exploration and exploitation for industrial consolidation. It can only be possible through a coordinated approach that we be able to sustain a viable industrial base, in order to ensure comprehensive national security.

Given the nature of the international terrorist threats, capabilities, previously never thought of, are increasingly deemed necessary for the Armed Forces, in particular, for the Pakistan Army. This reinforces the importance of the counter-terrorism (CT) element of the Armed Forces, and provides greater challenges and opportunities for both industry and the Armed Forces to evolve a developmental strategy, in order to become more cost-effective in the CT field.

**Pakistan Navy**

In order to ensure seaward defence and security of Pakistan’s SLOCs, Pakistan Navy needs to sustain a potent
defensive capability. For this purpose, PN should accord high priority to the attainment of a number of capabilities required to design up to medium size surface ships and submarines. For the foreseeable future, Pakistan Navy should also retain and further mature all of those capabilities, specific to submarines and their propulsion systems, to support their design, development, build & rebuild support and operation.

Our defence industry must demonstrate an ability to drive down and control the costs of such developments in maritime domain. In the pursuit to retain the ability to maintain and support the navy, there are a number of specific key maritime system capabilities and technologies, which we should develop indigenously such as Electronic Warfare (EW) suites, SONARS, echo-sounders, gyros, communication equipment etc. While, Pakistan may continue to venture in techno-advanced markets, it is essential to maintain an industrial base that can support our navy’s critical/crucial requirements without interruption, to ensure effective seaward defence and safety & security of our sea-based trade corridor.

Pakistan’s defence industry should be restructured to improve its performance. Karachi Shipyard & Engineering Works (KS&EW) must maintain the momentum generated by the construction project of F22P frigate and other small crafts, to attain higher technological standards, ensuring quality product. All maritime supporting industries, including Maritime Technology Complex (MTC), Shipyard, PN Dockyard, Pakistan National Shipping Company’s technical workshop and the private sector must work in coordination to synergize the production, economize on efforts and ensure sustainability.

Pakistan Air Force

Air power continues to offer the ability to influence the battle space, utilizing its inherent attributes of reach and speed, to enable strategic, operational and tactical agility. Pakistan Air Force (PAF) has inducted a new JF17, highly sophisticated combat aircraft in collaboration with China.
Current plans do not envisage Pakistan Air Force needing to design and build another aircraft of a future generation. However, because the current fleet and the recent inductions by PAF are likely to have long operational lives, we need to retain the ability to maintain and upgrade them for a considerable period. The focus must shift to through-life support and upgradation, and what is required to sustain this critical capability in the absence of large-scale production.

A little more investment in the development of a mix of manned (like JF-17) and unmanned aircraft (e.g. Uqaab), if incurred, would also ensure that we make better informed decisions in the domain of national security. We need to move forward with a substantial joint venture with our strategic partners for acquisition of advanced technology in this area. It is essential to implement plans for attaining self-reliance in the industrial capabilities, required to ensure effective through-life support to the existing and planned air fleet and to invest in developing Unmanned Combat Air Vehicle (UCAV) technology. There is no supreme requirement to sustain an indigenous capability in large transport and training aircraft. However, we need to focus on attaining knowledge and skill about the systems’ engineering and design, and developing capability to integrate new systems, avionics and defensive aids into these platforms.

To support the industrial capabilities, identified after the analysis of Armed Forces requirements, there are a number of areas in which Pakistan’s Defence Industry must sustain existing technological strengths. We can venture in other fields, to further develop our expertise, if our resources permit. There are other technologies, showing potential range of defence applications that may have either a large impact on specific defence capabilities or a more subtle impact across many aspects of national security. We need to focus on our crucial comprehensive national security requirements and maximize our capability through cost-effective and judicious approach towards indigenization of our defence industry.
Pakistan’s Defence Industry

The concept of developing a military industry is founded on the plinth of support to military forces. Our defence industry offers Pakistan far more reliable means for ensuring national security in today’s anarchic world. We need to build our war stamina, sustain our internal security maintenance effort within affordable cost, and most of all break the shackles of conditionalities attached with supply of defence equipment to Pakistan by the developed world.

From the experience of our past, we have learnt that during any crisis, dependence on foreign military assistance (weapons, equipment, sensors etc.) is highly risk prone and may not even be available at crucial times. Pakistan has launched an ambitious defence industrialization programme. To a large degree, we have been successful in creating sizeable arms industry, however, the dream of complete eradication of foreign dependency does not look either feasible or desirable, at least in the near future. The typical impediments attached are steering Pakistan to adopt a course in between the complete self-reliance and dependency on foreign sources.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

The cost-benefit analysis indicates many fringe benefits attached to the defence production and subsequent exports to international buyers. Increased job creation, followed by a rise in the income and livelihood of the workforce, will add to poverty elimination efforts. Increased industrial and trade activities in the downstream sector of defence industry will act as a multiplier. The foreign exchange surplus earning against the Pakistani rupee cost incurred on exported products can be diverted for high technological imports to further augment defence production, thus initiating an avalanche effect. Increased production levels to meet export targets will lead to optimum utilization of existing infrastructure, and will, subsequently, reduce the fixed cost. The overall production efficiency, thus, achieved through efficient production and
international standards shall be beneficial for even our Armed Forces, being the largest consumers.

Pakistan has a very strong base for developing its defence products indigenously and our exports had already reached the US$70 million mark in previous years. However, it has fallen to around US$30 million in 2009-2010, due to Pakistan Armed Forces growing involvement in war on terror (WOT), requiring diversion of indigenous developed arms to own forces rather than to exports. Notwithstanding, we need to increase this export figure into a three digit value. For this, we must increase the number of products being manufactured and obviously bring an improvement in the capability of our existing products. A number of steps have been taken towards product diversification and enhancement of life cycle. Product diversification is an important aspect in enhancing the range of exports and in this area an innovative and dynamic approach needs to be adopted.

Pakistan’s growing defence industry is progressing high-tech to keep up with the challenges of a changing world that requires advanced weapons and new strategies, to maintain peace and stability in a hostile neighbourhood. At the same time, Pakistan’s defence industry is contributing to scientific, technological, industrial and economic development of the nation, by training and employing thousands of citizens. The investments made in defence production are a good bargain for the companies, their investors and the taxpayers of Pakistan, to help ensure the nation’s economic, political and national security against both internal and external threats.

**Indigenous Products**

Pakistan’s arms industry is now capable to produce ships, jet trainers, fighter aircrafts, and main battle tanks, apart from many down streams items and products. The export of arms produced by Pakistan, however, is not matching the perceived expectations as yet, due to various reasons, including lack of political clout in international power corridor, unclear arms export policies, limited access to state-of-the-art technology,
limited product diversification etc. There should be unanimity in policies of public and private investors in the yield of defence production. There are no policy guidelines for MoDP charted in the overall defence policy of Pakistan. There is a need to draw a strategy, which should be international or regional market-oriented to promote indigenous products, depending upon our potential. The products should be made reliable, cost-effective and have back-up support. The setting up of Defence Export Promotion Organization (DEPO) was a right step in the right direction by Pakistan.

Pakistan has made significant progress in developing indigenous capabilities for production of sophisticated weapon systems and equipment. Pakistan’s defence products not only are more cost-effective and affordable but will also be more accessible for the regional countries, such as Gulf countries, due to geographical proximity. Our defence industry would enhance Pakistan’s credibility in the international market. It would also help in earning sizeable foreign exchange. Pakistan has achieved reckonable excellence in defence production, which is a breakthrough in the defence field. Experts from different countries have shown interest in Pakistan’s Ordnance Factories. Heavy Industries Taxila and Global Industries & Defence solutions equipment especially the Al-Khalid tank, which equals the best tanks of the world in quality. Similarly, the products of Heavy Industries Taxila (HIT) are of high quality and can compete with European, American and Russian defence equipment from all aspects.

Pakistan’s existing defence industry has developed the capacity to manufacture products even beyond the domestic requirements and to export the surplus in order to earn foreign exchange. There are products that we can offer and those can surely interest the whole world. There exists a credible export potential. Our defence exports can increase dramatically by exporting Al-Khalid tanks, small Fast Attack Craft (Missile) and JF-17 Thunder fighter aircraft. Our technical knowledge, quality products, skill and professionalism of our people have created a very positive image of Pakistan in the world.
Products developed by Pakistan’s defence industries are being projected in the world through participation in International Defence Exhibition (IDEX). IDEX provides excellent opportunity to develop better understanding and friendship, networking of defence industry for trade and joint ventures, and more importantly, seeking affordable solutions to prevent war through conventional balance. Pakistan’s participation in international forums, such as that of IDEX etc, is a testimony to the fact that today our defence industry stands at relative parity not only to the other third world countries’ industry, but also matches, in certain fields, with that of the developed world.

**Role of Private Sector**

Globalization has afforded private sector abundant opportunities to enter new markets. Those projects which accrue the best returns for all stakeholders will be the deciding factor. The same compulsions will also be high priority determinants in decision making for the private sector, as to where they should base their projects. This phenomenon holds equally good for private sector, involved in defence related production as well. Therefore, it is essential for us to strategize astutely, as to which industrial capabilities we need to maintain inland. In absence of such a strategy, private defence industry will make independent decisions in line with their personal gains, relegating our vital national interests. This may result in frittering away the essential indigenous capability required to maintain our national security.

Defence industrial base established by the government has a potential to create an opportunity for the rest of the industrial sector, through the use of innovative technology, to improve their operational capability as a whole. For this, the public-private defence industrial partnership needs to be developed in more significant manner, where success of the partnership vitally depends upon mutual respect.

An important aspect in enhancing defence exports is the role of the private manufacturing sector in defence. In some
fields, the private sector in collaboration with the public sector has been able to assist in thwarting certain technological barriers, particularly in communication equipment, missile technology and heavy machinery as well as in certain subsystems. The government is now actively supporting the private manufacturers in exploring foreign markets for their products, more so, in the export of non-traditional products and services.

**Role of State**

There is much more that Pakistani government needs to do to inspire the private industrial sector to venture into defence production sector. At present, due to heightened security concerns and complex bureaucracy, access into the defence production system is too cumbersome. This system, though inflexible to some extent, has dissuaded many new companies with the potential to be involved in defence industry. The government should evolve responsible policies to create an environment where our defence industry can thrive. These must include:-

- Internal security, creating safe and secure conditions, conducive to attracting business in Pakistan.
- Defence export budget, allocating an export budget, and prudent management of financial liabilities.
- Investment in infrastructure, delivering essential infrastructure to maximize economic, social and environmental benefits.
- Innovations; steering Pakistan to the level of investment in innovation infrastructure through the science, technology and allocation of R&D fund and strategic investment in key innovation capabilities. Develop a responsive partnership with defence industry by supporting crucial projects.
- Attractive export regulations ensuring that our taxes and charges are fair and efficient and remain
competitive with other states to attract buyers’ market, with a focus on avoiding and removing irritants.

- Export promotion-assisting market’s development for defence businesses. Support greater presence of Pakistan’s defence capability at national and international trade fairs, exhibitions and events.
- Human resource development, contributing in developing large reservoir of human resource available in Pakistan to highly productive and skilled manufacturing workforce. Target science and engineering in broader skills programmes in the country. Promote defence industry careers, envisaging future defence industry skill needs; develop viable strategies for enhancing the skill capability in the defence industry.

**Conclusion**

Pakistan’s security imperatives will remain the prime concern, while allocating resources to develop defence sector amongst other Elements of National Power. Expenditure is always seen as a matter of concern, due to its incompatibility with the economic state of Pakistan. Due to the lack of availability of financial resources, we are unable to maintain a balance between the military expenditure and the social sector development budget. However, the priority accorded to the military expenditure is solely based upon the threat analysis. The development of defence industry is essential to address the crucial needs of our Armed Forces at the time of crises. The arms production is a relatively expensive and resource-consuming process, as compared to their availability, but it is like an insurance premium for national assets and sovereignty. A prudent nation bears this insurance cost year after year, so that it does not lose the assets altogether. This may seem exorbitant to those, who live in immediate present and have to sacrifice their butter for the guns but, in fact, it is highly economical and worthwhile for those who have larger
perspective like comprehensive national security and for those who have yet to see the sun rising in a prosperous, secure and progressing Pakistan of tomorrow. Hence, today’s Pakistan, under the international and regional circumstances, is left with a very limited choice of strategies. Our policy-makers have a real uphill task ahead, as they have to develop strategies which should reinforce our defence, while flourishing the economy.

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Notes

1 Major General Muhammad Ijaz Hussain Awan, DG DEPO, interview by Commodore Asif Butt, Islamabad, October 27, 2011.
4 Vice Admiral Khalid Amin, Commander Logistics, Pakistan Navy, interview by Commodore Asif Butt, Karachi, November 16, 2011.
5 Dr Abdul Hafeez Sheikh, Finance Minister Pakistan, in budget speech made in Parliament, June 3, 2011.
Statistics are of events from 1 January to 26 December, 2010. Data obtained from Ministry of Interior.


Professor Dr. Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema, Dean Faculty of Contemporary Studies, National Defence University, interview by Commodore Asif Butt, Islamabad, November 14, 2011.


Major General Muhammad Ijaz Hussain Awan, DG DEPO, interview by Commodore Asif Butt, Islamabad, October 27, 2011.

Rear Admiral Saleem Akhtar, DG MTC, interview by Commodore Asif Butt, Islamabad, November 20, 2011.

Professor Dr, Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema, Dean Faculty of Contemporary Studies, National Defence University, interview by Commodore Asif Butt, Islamabad, November 14, 2011.

Major General Muhammad Ijaz Hussain Awan, DG DEPO, interview by Commodore Asif Butt, Islamabad, October 27, 2011.


Vice Admiral Khalid Amin, Commander Logistics, Pakistan Navy, interview by Commodore Asif Butt, Karachi, November 16, 2011.


Major General Muhammad Ijaz Hussain Awan, DG DEPO, interview by Commodore Asif Butt, Islamabad, October 27, 2011.
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28 Mr. Jamil Ahmed Khan, Ambassador of Pakistan in UAE, while talking to the media after visiting the Pakistani Pavilion, at International Defence Exhibition 2011, Abu Dhabi, February 24, 2011.

29 Ibid.

30 Major General Muhammad Ijaz Hussain Awan, DG DEPO, interview by Commodore Asif Butt, Islamabad, October 27, 2011.