

CIA/OCI IAS 0992/74

SECRET/NF/CD/BUO-THE SOUTH ASIAN MILITARY
HANDBOOK

CIA AUG74

02 OF 02

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Pakistan is actively exploring for uranium and has located a number of low-grade deposits. Thus it may eventually be in a position to produce enough uranium for its nuclear program.

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ANNEX C.

Chronology of Major Events in South Asia, 1940-1974

1940 March 23	All India Muslim League, meeting in Lahore, calls for separation of predominantly Muslim areas from India
1942 August 8	All India Congress Committee calls on British to "quit India"
1947 July	In plebiscite boycotted by advocates of independence, the Northwest Frontier Province votes to join Pakistan
August 14	Pakistani independence
August 15	Indian independence
October 27	Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir accedes to India; Indian troops enter Kashmir to fight Pakistani-backed tribal invaders
1948 February 4	Ceylon becomes independent
1949 January 1	Kashmir cease-fire becomes effective
July 26	Agreement reached on cease-fire line in Kashmir
1951 February 18	King Tribhuvan restored to throne of Nepal following a revolt ending a century of rule under hereditary prime ministership of Rana family
1953 November 20	Mohammed Daoud Khan becomes Prime Minister of Afghanistan
1954 May 17	US and Pakistan sign Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement
September 7	Pakistan signs SEATO Treaty
1955 March	King Tribhuvan dies; Crown Prince Mahendra assumes power in Nepal

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July 1	Pakistan joins Baghdad Pact (later CENTO)
1956 April	S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike becomes Prime Minister of Ceylon, following landslide victory for his party in general elections
August	Afghanistan signs first contracts for military equipment from USSR and other communist countries
1957 November	British military bases on Ceylon turned over to Ceylonese government
1958 May	Communal riots in Ceylon
October 27	Field Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan seizes power in Pakistan
1959 March 5	Pakistan signs bilateral defense agreement with US
September	Prime Minister Bandaranaike assassinated
1960 November	First Soviet military supply agreement with India
December 16	King Mahendra assumes direct rule in Nepal, abolishes parliament, and bans political parties
1961 September 6	Afghans close border and sever diplomatic relations with Pakistan
December 18-20	Indian conquest of Goa
1962 October 20	After months of border clashes, heavy fighting breaks out between India and China
October 28	Chinese halt their successful offensive
November 14	US agrees to grant emergency arms aid to India
November 21	Unilateral Chinese cease-fire goes into effect
December 1	Chinese begin unilateral withdrawal
December 20	US and [redacted] agree to continue arms aid to India

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1963 January	Soviets begin shipments of MIG-21s to India
March 2	Pakistan signs border agreement with China
March 9	Daoud resigns as Afghan Prime Minister
September	Afghan-Pakistani diplomatic and trade relations restored
1964 May 27	Jawaharlal Nehru dies
June 2	Lal Bahadur Shastri chosen Prime Minister of India
October 1	King Zahir of Afghanistan signs new Afghan constitution providing for limited democracy
1964 October	Ceylon and India conclude pact on future of stateless Tamils on Ceylon
April 1965	Fighting breaks out in the Rann of Kutch
June 30	Formal cease-fire signed more than a month after fighting ends in the Rann
Early August	Pakistan begins infiltrating "freedom fighters" into Kashmir
September 1	Pakistani troops launch major attack into Kashmir
September 6	Indians launch full-scale attack against West Pakistan
September 8	US embargoes all arms to India and Pakistan
September 22	Cease-fire goes into effect
September	First Chinese military supply agreement with Pakistan
1966 January 10	At Tashkent, India and Pakistan agree essentially to return to the status quo ante bellum
January 11	Prime Minister Shastri dies

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January 19	Indira Gandhi becomes Prime Minister
1967 April	US modifies arms policy to permit sale of some spares to India and Pakistan
1968 November 7	Students riot in Rawalpindi; disorders spread to all of Pakistan
1969 March 25	Ayub resigns and is replaced by General A. M. Yahya Khan
1970 May	Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike becomes Prime Minister of Ceylon following general elections; forms coalition government
October	US announces one-time exception in sale of military equipment to Pakistan
December 7	Z. A. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party sweeps National Assembly elections in West Pakistan; Mujibur Rahman's Awami League in East Pakistan. Provincial Assembly elections on December 17 follow same pattern
1971. March 1	East Pakistan Awami League calls for a general strike to protest Yahya's postponement of the convening of the National Assembly
March 15	Mujib announces he is taking over administration of East Pakistan; Yahya begins talks with Mujib
March 25-26	Talks break down; Pakistani army moves to restore central authority in East Pakistan; Mujib arrested
April	Island-wide insurrection on Ceylon almost topples government
April 17	Bangladesh Republic (in exile) officially established
July 2	US imposes total embargo on arms to Pakistan
August 9	Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty signed

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December 3	Following India's gradually increasing involvement in civil war in East Pakistan and a military build-up by both sides in the west, the Pakistani air force attacks Indian air bases in the west; full-scale war breaks out on both fronts
1971 December 16	Pakistani forces in East Pakistan surrender
December 17	Cease-fire goes into effect in the west
December 20	Yahya resigns; Z. A. Bhutto becomes President
1972 January	Mujibur Rahman, released from Pakistani custody on January 7, arrives in Dacca three days later and becomes Prime Minister
January 31	King Mahendra dies; Crown Prince Birendra assumes power in Nepal
July 3	Mrs. Gandhi and Bhutto reach agreement at Simla
December 7	Delineation of new "line of control" in Kashmir completed
December 20	Mutual troop withdrawals completed
1973 March 14	US announces resumption of limited supply of arms to Pakistan and India
July 17	Mohammed Daoud becomes President of Afghanistan after military coup ends the monarchy
August 28	India and Pakistan sign agreement in New Delhi for repatriation of prisoners of war and non-Bengali Muslims to Pakistan and Bengalees to Bangladesh
Autumn	New tensions develop along Pakistani-Afghan border
1974 February 22	Pakistan formally recognizes Bangladesh
April 9	At tripartite meeting in New Delhi, Bangladesh agrees to abandon war crimes trials in exchange for Pakistan's apology for actions committed by its army in East Pakistan in 1971.
May 18	India detonates a nuclear device

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The South Asian
Military Handbook

GLOSSARY

Performance Characteristics of Selected
South Asian Military Equipment

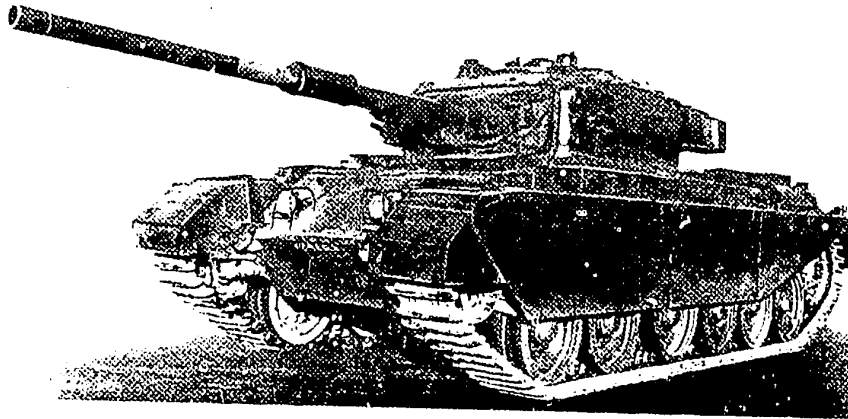
Glos - 1

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CENTURION MK-VII

India



Characteristics

Main armament	105-mm. gun
Weight	56 tons
Speed	22 mph
Cruising range	150 miles
Crew	4

Remarks

These British tanks first appeared in the late 1950s. India has relatively new models.

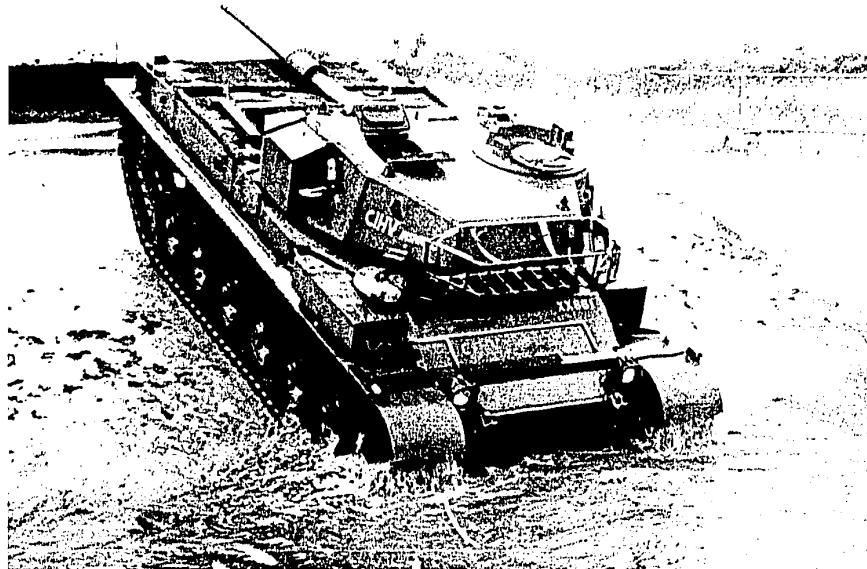
Glos - 2

SECRET

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VIJAYANTA TANK

India



Characteristics

Main armament	105-mm. gun
Weight	37.5 tons
Speed	35 mph
Cruising range	340 miles
Crew	4

Remarks

This tank, identical to the British Vickers, is produced in India under license.

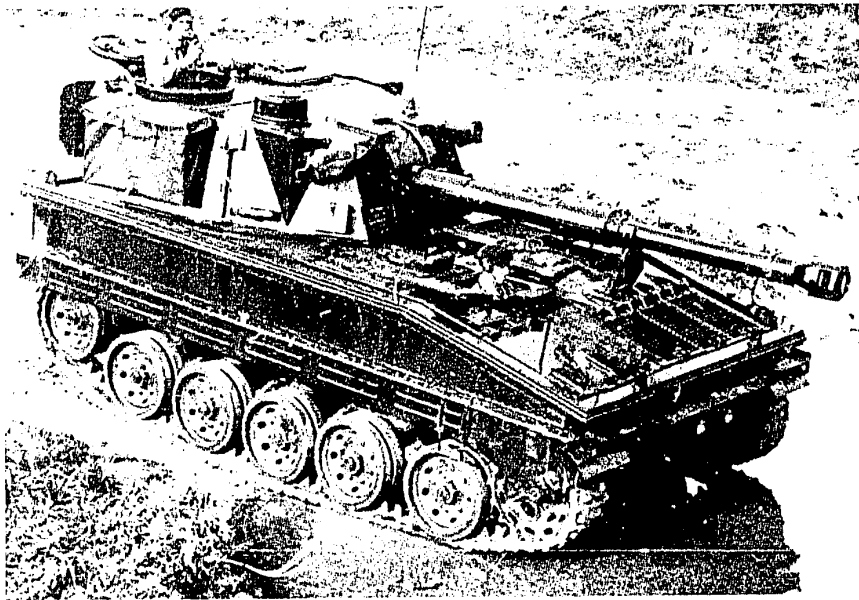
Glos - 3

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ABBOT SELF-PROPELLED GUN

India



Characteristics

Main armament	105-mm. gun
Weight	16 tons
Speed	30 mph
Cruising range	240 miles
Crew	4

Remarks

India purchased Abbot self-propelled guns from the UK and deliveries were completed in the early 1970s.

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T-54/55/59 MEDIUM TANK

India, Pakistan, Afghanistan



Characteristics

Main armament	100 mm. tank gun
Weight	40 tons
Speed	31 mph
Cruising range	250 (T-54) miles 310 (T-55) miles
Crew	4

Remarks

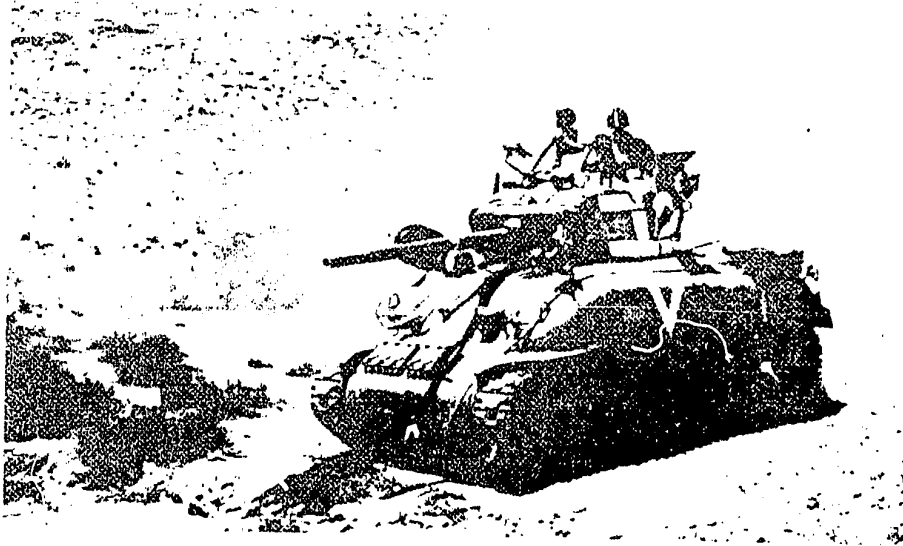
India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan have received enough of these medium tanks to make them the mainstay of their armored forces. New Delhi has purchased T-54/55s from the USSR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. Pakistan has received the T-59, the Chinese version of the tank, and a few Soviet models. Afghanistan has received its T-54/55s from the USSR.

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M-4 SHERMAN TANK

Pakistan



Characteristics

Main armament	.75- or 76-mm. gun
Weight	35 tons
Speed	25 mph
Cruising range	175-200 miles
Crew	5

Remarks

This US tank is of World War II vintage, but Pakistan still has several hundred in its inventory.

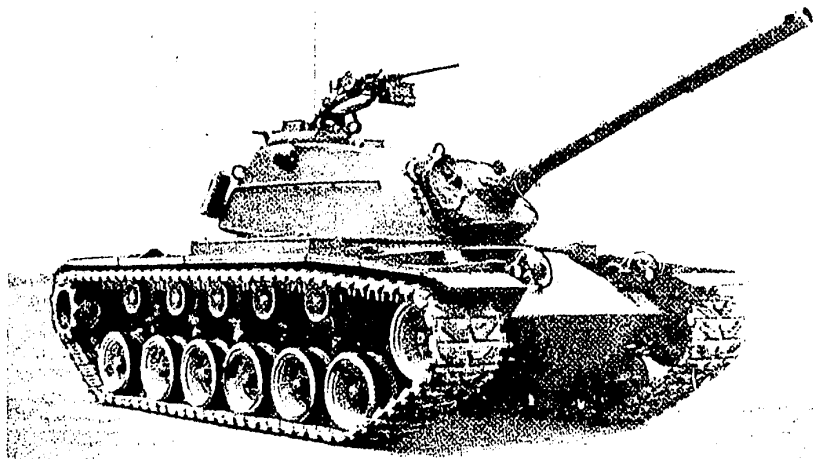
Glos - 6

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M-47/48 PATTON TANK

Pakistan



Characteristics

Main armament	90-mm. gun
Weight	52 tons
Speed	32 mph
Cruising range	160 miles
Crew	4

Remarks

US medium tank comparable to the Soviet T-54/55. They are gradually being replaced in the Pakistan inventory by Chinese T-59s.

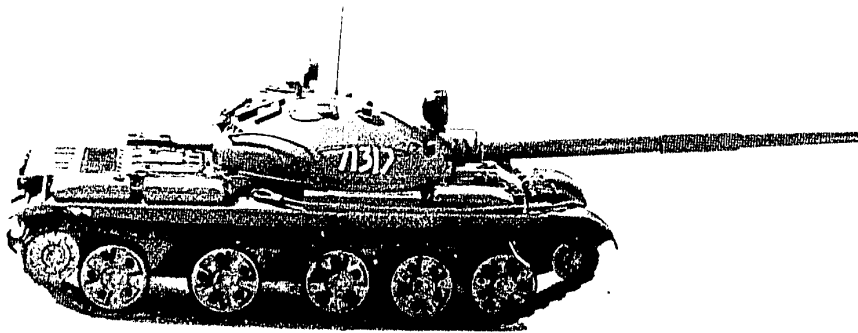
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T-62 MEDIUM TANK

Afghanistan



Characteristics

Main armament	115 mm. smoothbore gun
Weight	. . . . .	40.2 tons
Speed	. . . . .	30 mph
Cruising range	. . . . .	310 miles
Crew	. . . . .	4

Remarks

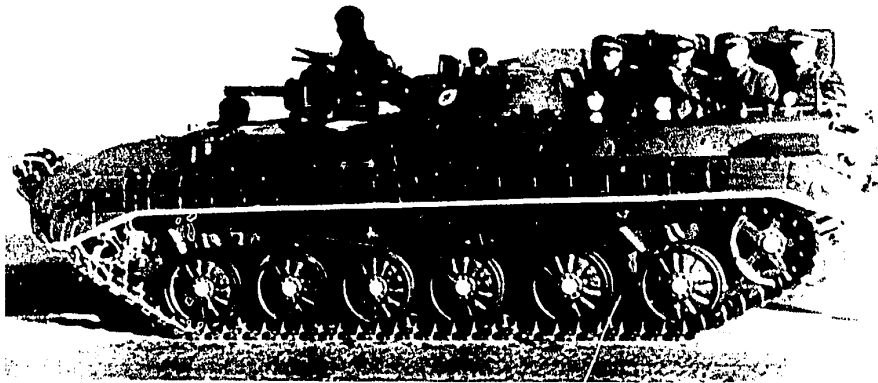
Afghanistan received its first T-62s in 1973. Developed from the T-55, the T-62 is the most modern tank used by Soviet forces.

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BMP INFANTRY COMBAT VEHICLE

Afghanistan



Characteristics

Main armament 76-mm smoothbore gun,
SAGGER anti-tank missile
Weight, combat loaded 14 tons
Speed 35 mph
Cruising range 180 miles
Crew/passengers 3/8

Remarks

The BMP is a tracked, armored, amphibious vehicle mounting a 76-mm gun and a SAGGER anti-tank missile. The vehicle provides greater firepower and protection than standard Soviet armored personnel carriers. Afghanistan received a few BMPs in 1973.

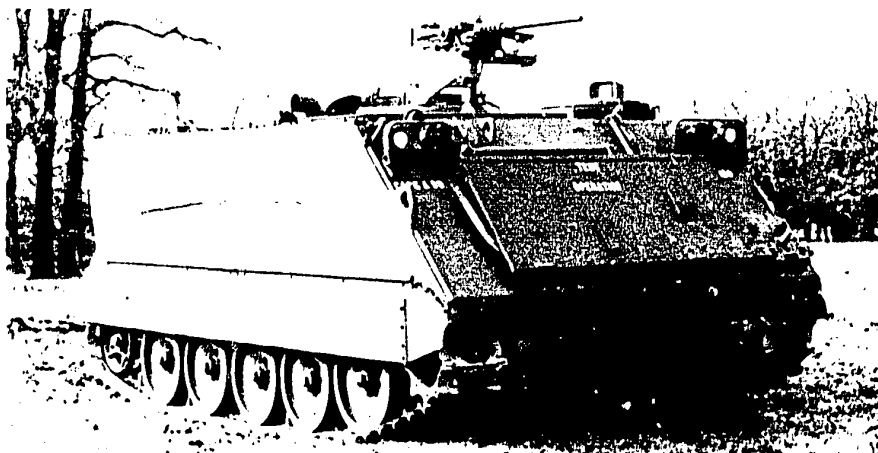
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M113 ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIER

Pakistan



Characteristics

Main armament	5 inch machine gun
Weight	12 tons
Speed	40 mph
Cruising range	300 miles
Crew/passengers	.1/11

Remarks

The M113 amphibious armored personnel carrier is extensively used by US and Western ground forces.

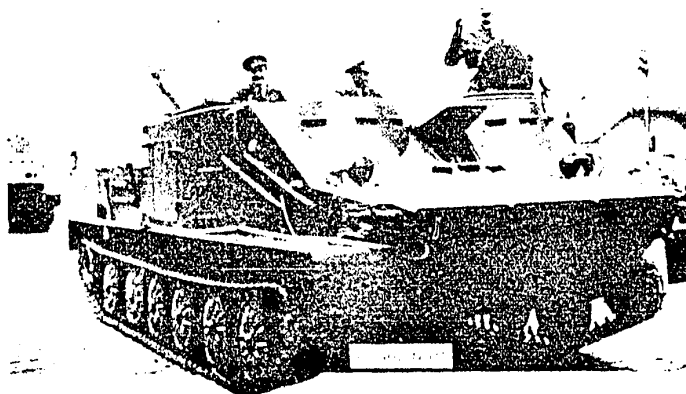
Glos - 10

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OT-62 ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIER
BTR-50 ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIER

India, Afghanistan



Characteristics

Main armament	.....	machinegun in turret recoilless gun outside
Weight	.....	15 tons
Speed	.....	39 mph
Cruising range	.....	279 miles
Crew/passengers	.....	.2/18

Remarks

The Czechoslovak OT-62 tracked amphibious armored personnel carrier is a development from the Soviet BTR-50 Pk. India utilizes both the OT-62 and BTR-50 in some of its mechanized infantry units, but also employs the OT-64 wheeled APC and hopes to develop its own APC in the future. Afghanistan also has BTR-50 and BTR-60s (predecessor of the OT-64).

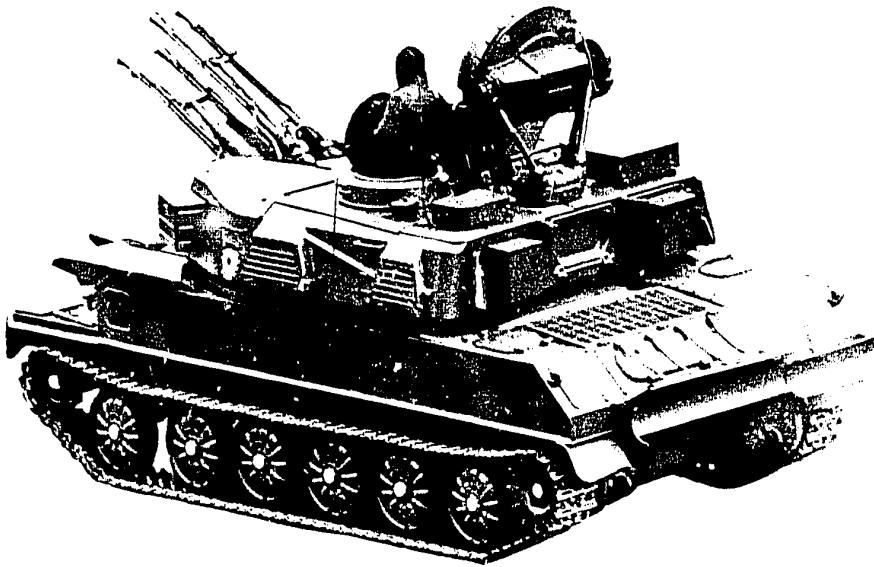
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ZSU-23-4 SELF PROPELLED ANTI-AIRCRAFT WEAPON

Afghanistan, India



Characteristics

Main armament	. . . . .	4, 23 mm AA guns
Weight	. . . . .	15.4 tons
Speed	. . . . .	25 mph
Cruising range	. . . . .	150 miles
Crew	. . . . .	4

Remarks

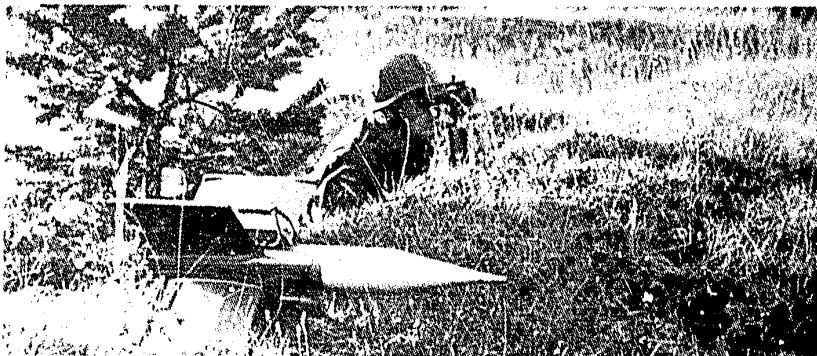
Both Afghanistan and India received ZSU-23-4s from the USSR in 1973.

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COBRA ANTI-TANK GUIDED MISSILE

Pakistan



Characteristics

Range 2,000 meters maximum
400 meters minimum
Guidance wire command link
Penetration up to 13 inches of armor plate

Remarks

Pakistan produces the US-designed Cobra anti-tank missile under license.

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AT-1 (SNAPPER) ANTI-TANK GUIDED MISSILE

Afghanistan



Characteristics

Vehicle GAZ-69 (carries 4 missiles)
Missile Range 2,200 yds maximum
650 yds minimum
Penetration up to 12 inches of armor plate

Remarks

Afghanistan has a small number of SNAPPER wire-guided anti-tank missiles mounted on GAZ-69 vehicles.

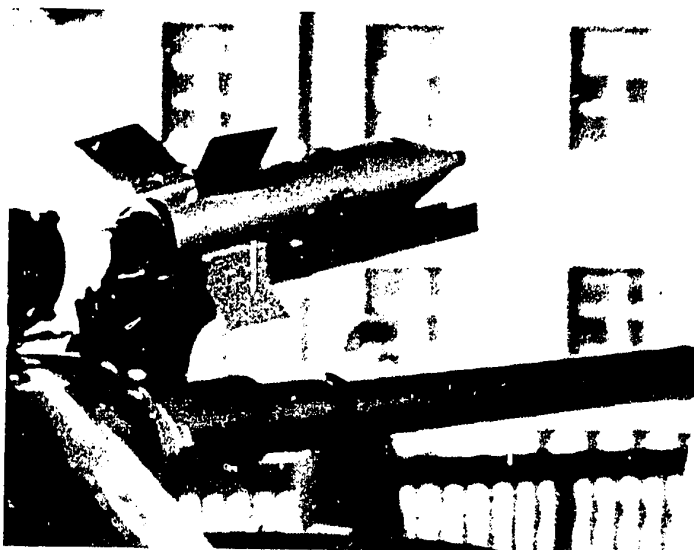
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AT-3 (SAGGER) ANTI-TANK MISSILE

Afghanistan



Characteristics

Maximum operational range 3000 meters
Warhead type/weight HEAT/6.9 lbs
Guidance Wire command link
Accuracy 80% (single shot hit probability)

Remarks

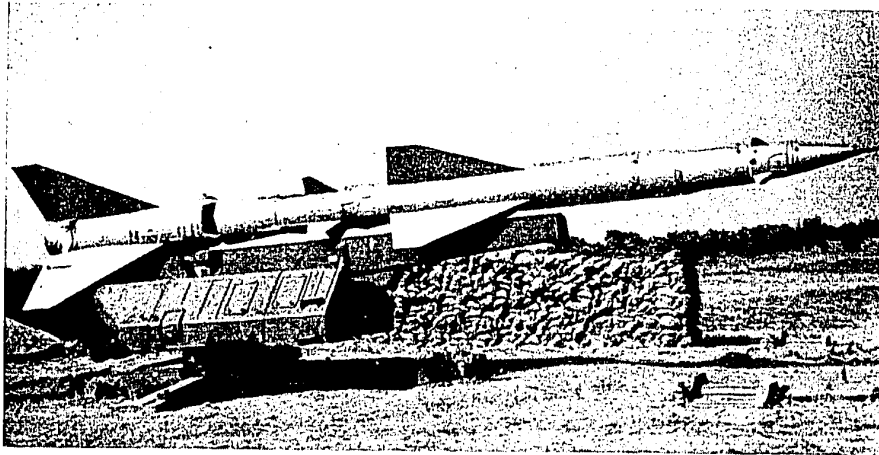
Afghanistan has the SAGGER mounted on BTR-40s and on the BMPs it received in 1973.

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SA-2 GUIDELINE
Surface-to-Air Missile

India



Characteristics

Maximum Operational Range	19-27 nm
Altitude Range	1,500 to 80,000 ft
Warhead Type/Weight	HE/420 lbs
Guidance	Command
Accuracy	75 to 100 ft
Missile Weight	5,450 lbs
Missile Length	35.6 ft
Missile Diameter	19.7 in

Remarks

India acquired about 19 SA-2 launch batteries in the 1960s. The British Tigercat missile system is being acquired for low-altitude air defense.

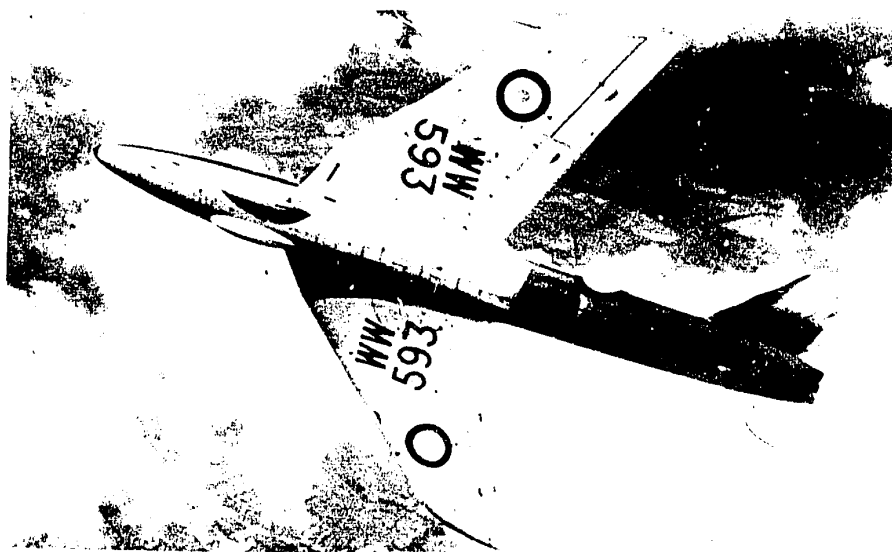
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HAWKER HUNTER
Fighter

India



Characteristics

Engines	1, turbojet
Span	34 ft
Length	46 ft
Radius	270 nm
Speed	530 kts
Combat ceiling	45,000 ft

Armament 2,000 lbs
(cannon, bombs, rockets)

Remarks

The Hawker Hunters performed well during the 1971 war, and India is attempting to retain them in service as long as possible. They were supplied by the British in the late 1950s.

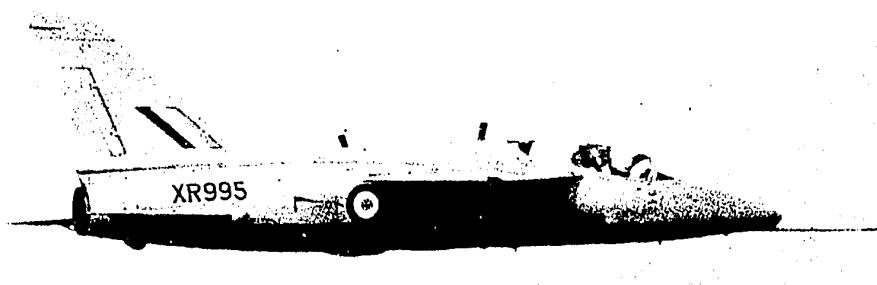
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SECRET

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GNAT
Fighter

India



Characteristics

Engines	1, turbojet
Span	22 ft
Length	30 ft
Radius	370 nm
Speed	590 kts
Combat ceiling	40,000 ft

Armament 2,000 lbs
(cannon, bombs, rockets)

Remarks

The Gnat, although a subsonic aircraft, performed well in the 1971 war. India has decided to continue production of the aircraft under British license, and is working on an improved version.

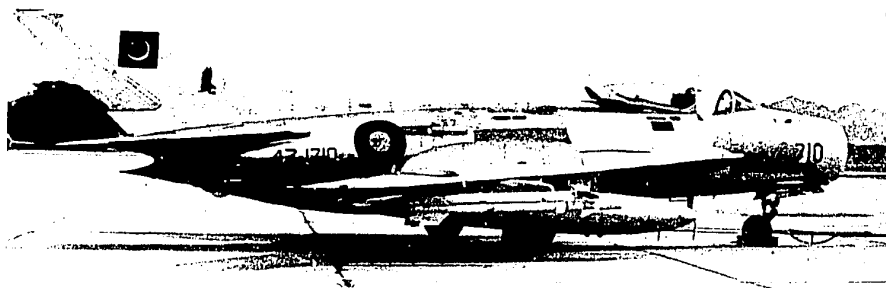
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MIG-19 (FARMER)
Fighter

Pakistan



Characteristics

Engines	2, afterburning
Span	29 m
Length	31 ft
Radius	550 mi
Speed	765 mph
Combat ceiling	55,600 ft

Armament

Maximum payload 1,100 pounds (guns, bombs, rockets, missiles)

Remarks

Pakistan has received well over 100 MIG-19s from China since 1965. It performs well at low altitudes and in a ground-support role, and is replacing older F-86s in operational units.

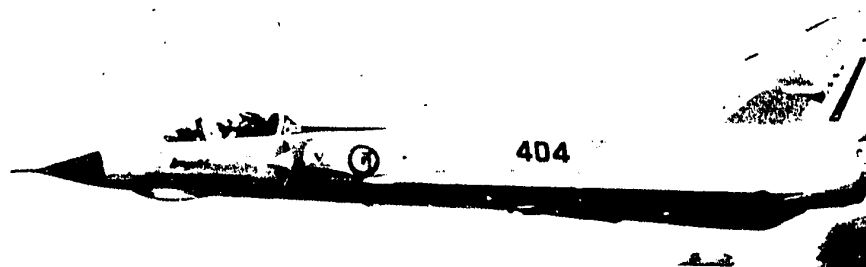
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MIRAGE III-C,-E
Fighter

Pakistan



Characteristics

Engines	1, turbojet
Span	27 ft
Length	49 ft
Radius	260 nm (C); 790 nm (E)
Speed	.600-1,050 kts
Combat altitude	50,000-60,000 ft

Armament 2,000 lbs
(cannon, bombs, air-to-air and
air-to-surface rockets and missiles)

Remarks

The Mirage III and the Mirage 5 are the best supersonic fighters in the Pakistan Air Force, and Islamabad plans to purchase additional aircraft from France.

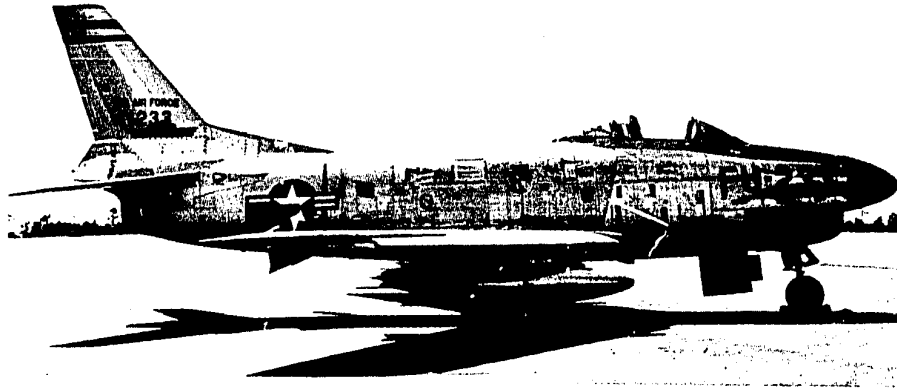
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F-86 SABRE
Fighter

Pakistan, Bangladesh



Characteristics

Engines	1, jet
Span	39 ft
Length	39 ft
Radius	600 nm
Speed	600 kts
Combat ceiling	49,600 ft

Armament 2,000 lbs
(guns, bombs, rockets)

Remarks

The US F-86 fighter has long been the mainstay of the Pakistan Air Force, and in spite of its subsonic performance, Islamabad is still seeking more. They were heavily committed during the 1971 war. Bangladesh captured about eight F-86s at the end of the war, but needs spare parts and technical assistance to keep them operational.

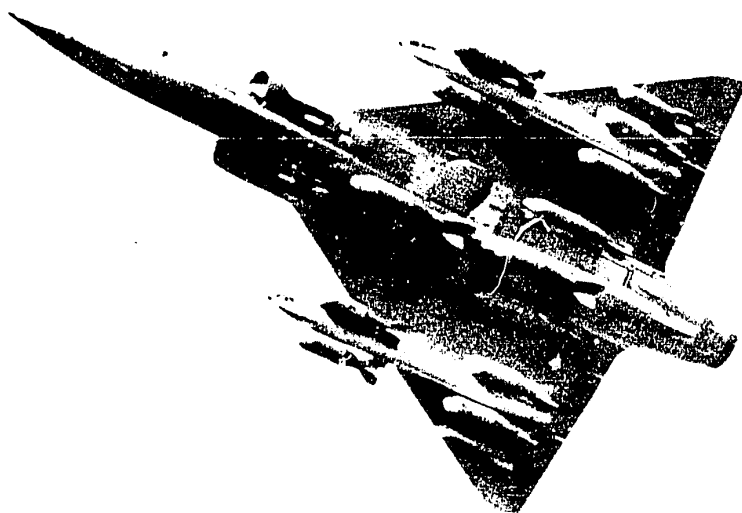
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MIRAGE 5
Fighter/bomber

Pakistan



Characteristics

.....	1 Turbojet
.....	27 ft
.....	51 ft
.....	475 mm
.....	1,150 kts
.....	57,550 ft

Armament (..... (cannon, bombs, air to air and
..... (air to surface rockets and missiles)

Remarks

Pakistan purchased 40 Mirage 5s from France in 1970,
but delivery did not begin until late 1972.

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SU-7 (FITTER)
Fighter/Bomber

India, Afghanistan



Characteristics

Engines	1, after-burning jet
Span	31 ft
Length	50 ft
Radius	325 nm
Speed	1,205 kts
Combat ceiling	59,000 ft

Armament 4,400 lbs
(guns, bombs, rockets, 2 infrared homing missiles)

Remarks

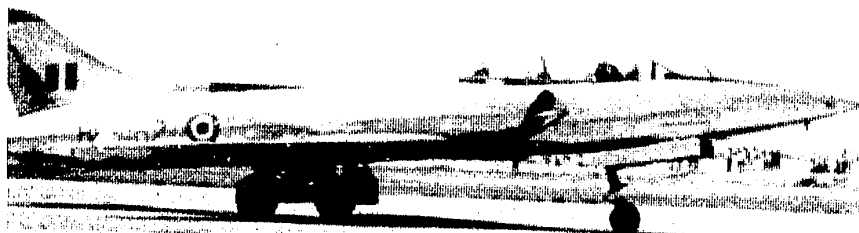
The Indians purchased SU-7s from the Soviet Union prior to the 1971 war, but were dissatisfied with their combat performance. New Delhi now seeks a fighter/bomber with increased range, speed, and payload comparable to the Mirage 5s in the Pakistani inventory. Afghanistan has about 20 SU-7s in its inventory.

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HF-24 MARUT
Fighter/Bomber

India



Characteristics

Engines 2, turbojet
Span 30 ft
Length 52 ft
Radius 490 nm
Speed 600 kts
Combat ceiling 55,000 ft

Armament 4,000 lbs
(cannon, bombs, rockets)

Remarks

The HF-24 is the only combat aircraft produced in India that is not under a foreign license agreement. The aircraft was designed and built with foreign technical assistance, and the Indians continue to work on an improved version.

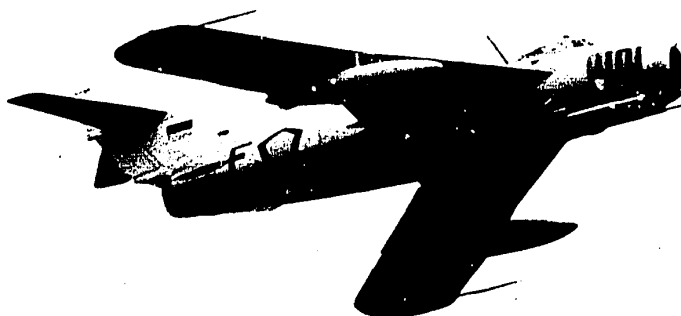
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MIG-17 (FRESCO)

Afghanistan



Characteristics

Engines	1, jet
Span	31 ft
Length	30 ft
Radius	280 nm
Speed	570 kts
Combat ceiling	48,500 ft

Remarks

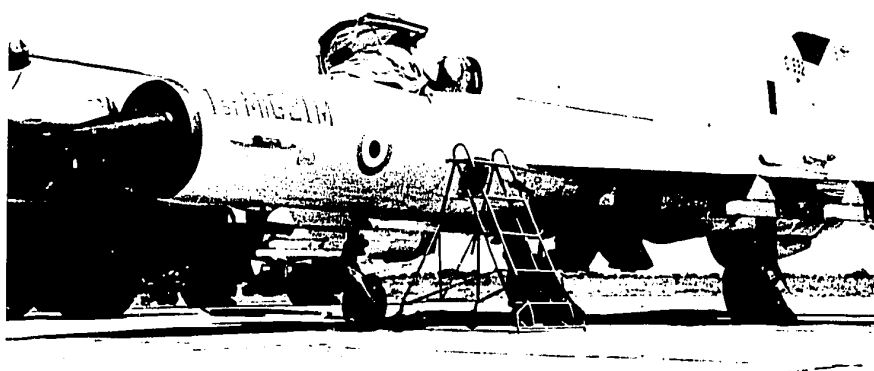
Afghanistan has had MIG-17 aircraft for many years and received more in 1974. The aircraft most closely equates to the F-86 Sabre jet which Pakistan has in its inventory.

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MIG-21 (FISHBED)
Fighter/Interceptor

India, Bangladesh, Afghanistan



Characteristics

Engines . . . . .	.1, after-burning jet
Span	23 ft
Length	44 ft
Radius	400 nm
Speed	1,260 kts
Combat ceiling	62,600 ft

Armament

3,300 lbs (guns, bomb, rockets,
two infrared homing missiles)

Remarks

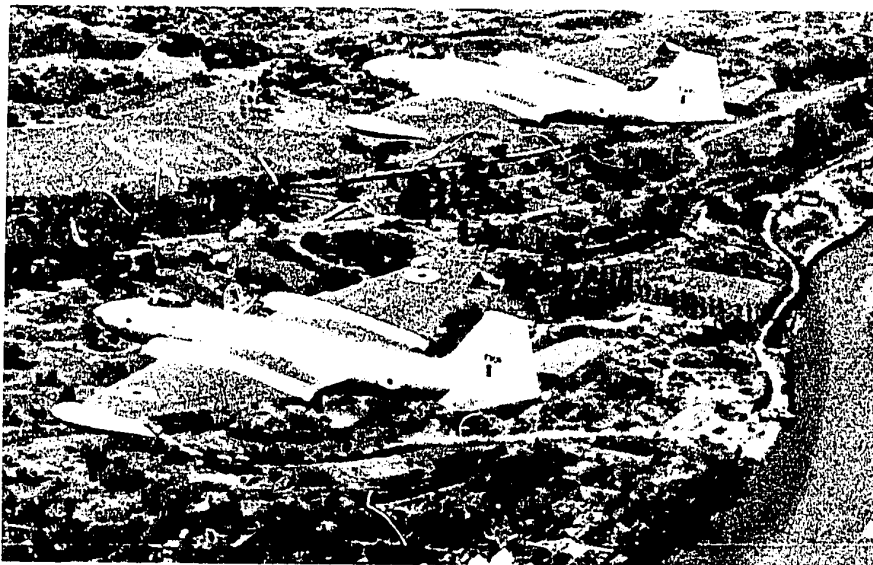
The Indians have two versions of the Soviet MIG-21 in their inventory, the earlier MIG-21-FL(D) and the MIG-21M(J). The later version has improved range and an internal gun, and is more effective in a ground-support role. The MIG-21M will soon replace the MIG-21FL in series production under Soviet license. Bangladesh and Afghanistan have also received MIG-21s from Moscow.

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B-57 CANBERRA
Light Bomber

India, Pakistan



Characteristics

Engines	2, jet
Span	64 ft
Length	66 ft
Radius	1,100 nm
Speed	530 kts
Combat ceiling	48,400 ft

Armament 6,000 lbs
(guns, bombs, rockets)

Remarks

The US B-57 Canberra is the main bomber in the Pakistan Air Force, but it is vulnerable to Indian air defenses because of its subsonic speed. The British Canberra is the main bomber in the Indian Air Force.

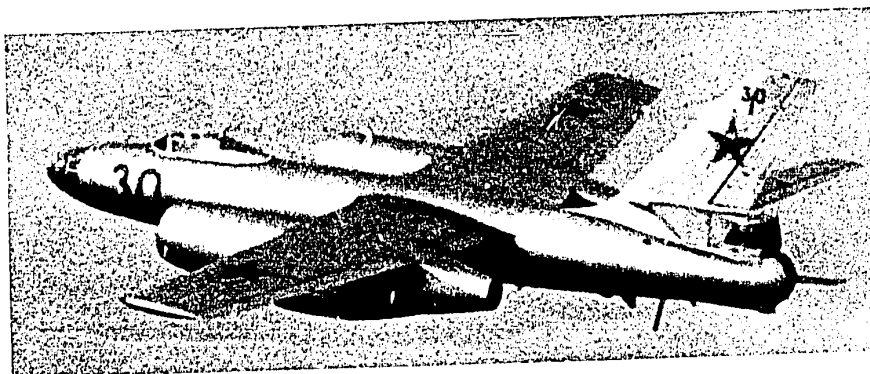
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IL-28 (BEAGLE)

Afghanistan



Characteristics

Engines	2, jet
Span	71 ft
Length	58 ft
Radius	570 nm
Speed	460 kts
Combat ceiling	41,900 ft

Remarks

Afghanistan has had this Soviet bomber for many years. It most closely equates to the B-57 Canberra, which both India and Pakistan have in their inventories.

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TU-16 (BADGER)
Bomber

Pakistan



Characteristics

Engines	2, jet
Span	108 ft
Length	121 ft
Radius	1,650 nm
Speed	500 kts
Cruise speed	445 kts
Combat ceiling	44,800 ft
Crew	5-6

Bomb Capacity 20,000 lbs

Normal bomb load 6,600 lbs

Remarks

China reportedly will make a squadron of TU-16s available to Pakistan in time of crisis, with the aircraft to remain in China until then.

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MI-8 (HIP) HELICOPTER

Afghanistan, India,
Pakistan, Bangladesh



Characteristics

Engines	2, turbine
Normal cargo (w/full fuel & hover take off)	7,200 lbs
Troop capacity	24
Radius/range (w/normal cargo)	125/240 nm
Average cruise speed (at 2,000 ft)	115 kts

Remarks

India has more of these troop carrying helicopters than any other South Asian country.

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ALOUETTE III

Bangladesh, India, Pakistan



Characteristics

Engine	1, turbine
Weight	2,474 lbs. empty 4,850 lbs. maximum
Range at best altitude	290 nm
Max cruising speed	100 kts

Remarks

India is producing the Alouette III under license. The French-designed helicopter is used mainly by the Indian air force, but a small number are employed by the navy. Pakistan also assembles Alouette IIIs, which are used by the army.

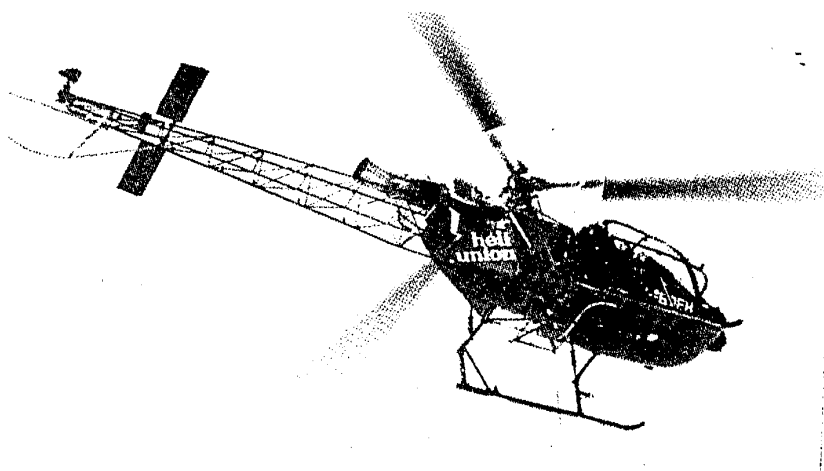
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SECRET

SA-315 (Cheetah) HELICOPTER

India



Characteristics

Engine	1, turbine
Weight	.....	2,193 lbs. empty
		4,850 lbs. with external cargo
Max cruising speed	.....	65 kts
Service ceiling	.....	13,125 ft

Remarks

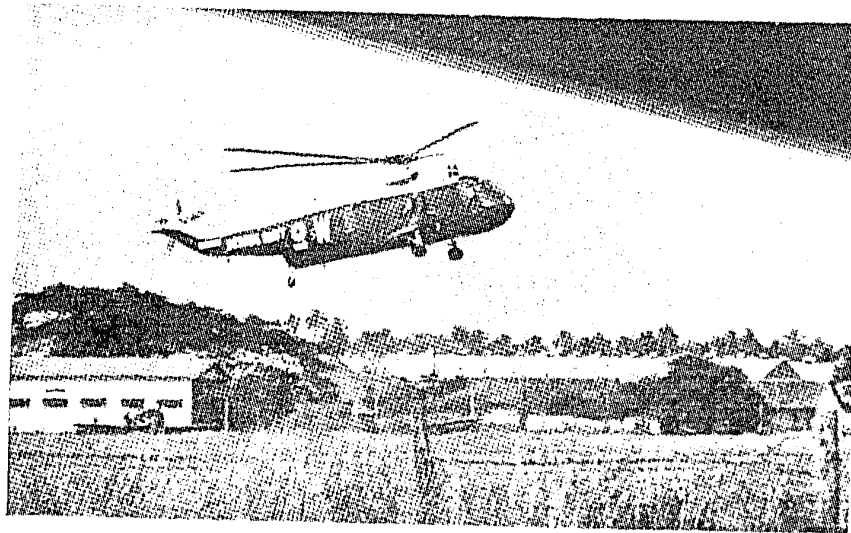
The French-designed Cheetah (French version--Lama) is being produced under license in India as an observation helicopter.

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WESTLAND SEA KING HELICOPTER

India, Pakistan



Characteristics

Engine	2, turbine
Weight	15,474
Max speed	132 kts
Approved ceiling	10,000 ft

Remarks

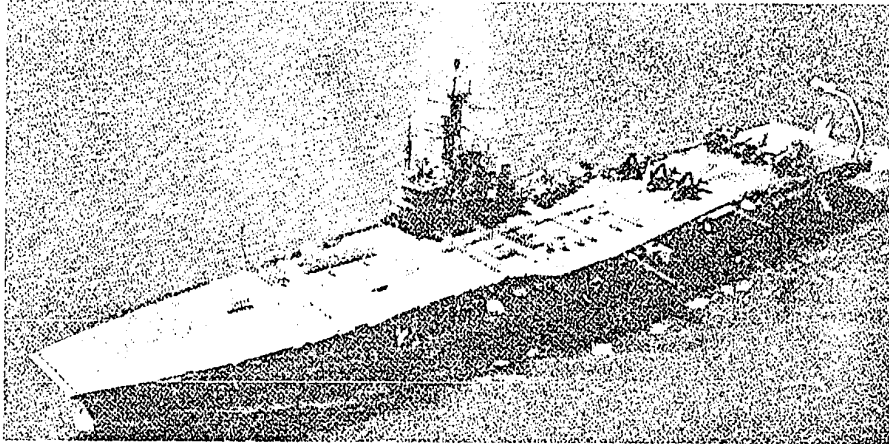
This British-built helicopter is used by the Indian navy for anti-submarine warfare. Pakistan has also purchased a few SEA KINGS for its navy.

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SECRET

MAJESTIC-CLASS
Aircraft Carrier

India



Characteristics (INS Vikrant)

Complement	1,343
Length	630 ft
Beam	80 ft
Draft	24 ft
Displacement	16,000 tons
Maximum speed	24.5 knots
Aircraft	21 capacity (Seahawks or Alizes)

Remarks

India purchased the "Vikrant" from the UK in the late 1950s.

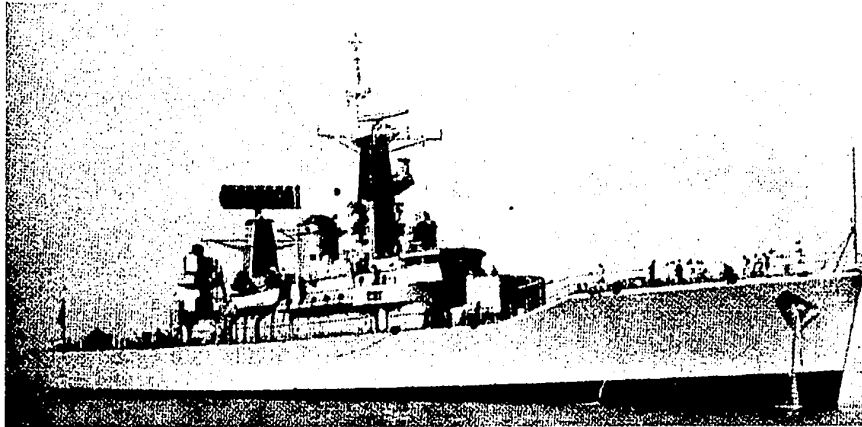
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SECRET

SECRET

LEANDER-CLASS
Frigate

India



Characteristics

Complement	263
Length	360 ft
Beam	43 ft
Draft	18 ft
Displacement	2,450 tons
Maximum speed	30 kts

Armament 2 twin 115-mm. main guns;
2 quadruple Seacat AA missile launchers;
1 ASW-configured Alouette III

Remarks

India is building six Leander-class frigates under British license, all of which should be completed by the late 1970s. The Indian Navy also has a large number of former British warships: two light cruisers of 1930s vintage; two destroyers of 1940s vintage; and seven destroyer escorts of 1950s vintage. The older units are used as training ships or are scheduled for replacement.

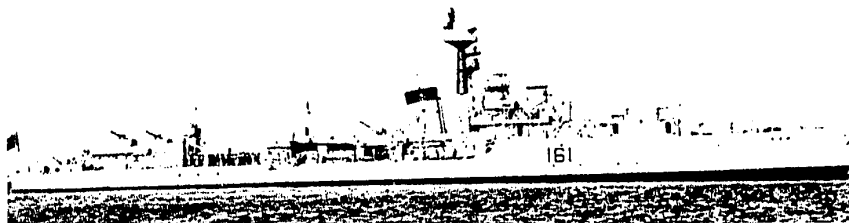
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BATTLE-CLASS
Destroyer

Pakistan



Characteristics (PNS Badr)

Complement	270
Length	355 ft
Beam	40
Draft	17 ft
Displacement	2,325 tons
Maximum speed	31 kts
Armament	4 115-mm. main guns

Remarks

The "Badr" is one of the major surface warships in the Pakistan Navy. It is one of seven former British warships in the navy, the others being one light cruiser, three more destroyers, and two destroyer escorts. All are of the 1940s vintage.

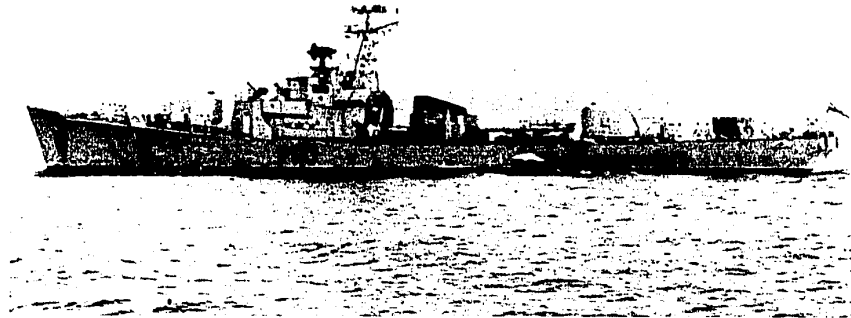
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SECRET

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PETYA-CLASS
Destroyer Escort

India



Characteristics

Complement	100
Length	269 ft
Beam	30 ft
Draft	9 ft
Displacement	1,100 tons
Maximum speed	34 kts

Armament

Guns	2 twin 76.2-mm. mounts
Torpedoes	5 16-in. tubes
ASW	4 MBU-2500 rocket launchers
Depth charges	number unknown
Mines	2 mine rails

Remarks

India has received eight Petyas from the Soviet Union and two more are scheduled for delivery by 1975.

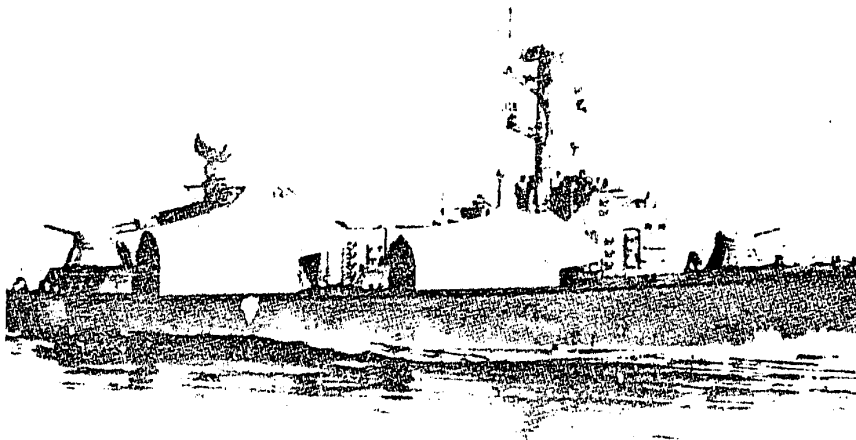
Glos - 37

SECRET

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OSA-1 CLASS
Guided-Missile Patrol Boat

India



Characteristics

Complement not available
Length 128 ft
Beam 25 ft
Draft 6 ft
Displacement 205-215 tons (full load)
Endurance
at economical speed 1,500 nm at 14 kts
at maximum speed 550 nm at 34 kt

Armament

Missiles 4 single SS-N-2 SSM launchers;
4 missiles
Guns 2 twin 30-mm. AA machine-gun mounts

Remarks

India received eight Osas from the Soviet Union prior to the 1971 war, and they played a decisive role in the conflict. New Delhi has since ordered eight more of these coastal patrol boats.

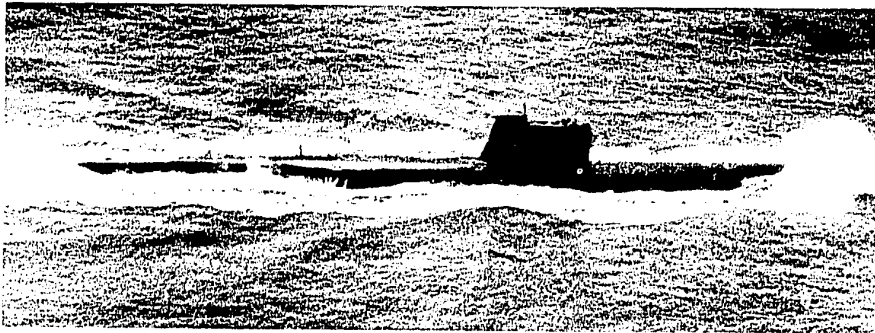
Glos - 38

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F-CLASS
Torpedo Attack Submarine

India



Characteristics

Complement	79
Length	300 ft
Beam	25 ft
Displacement	
surfaced	1,775 tons
submerged	2,470 tons
Propulsion	diesel, 3 screws
Torpedoes	22

Remarks

India received four F-class submarines from the Soviet Union before the 1971 war, and four more are on order.

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DAPHNE-CLASS
Submarine

Pakistan



Characteristics

Complement	45
Length	190 ft
Beam	22 ft
Displacement	
surfaced	869 tons
submerged	1,053 tons
Propulsion	Diesel, 2 screws
Torpedoes	12 launchers

Remarks

Pakistan purchased three of these submarines from France in the late 1960s.

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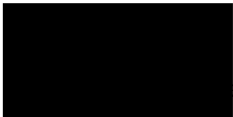
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