## COMPARISON OF INDIAN MILITARY MIGHT WITH CHINA AND PAKISTAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETERS</th>
<th>INDIA</th>
<th>PAKISTAN</th>
<th>CHINA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active Military Personnel</td>
<td>13,25,000</td>
<td>9,19,000</td>
<td>26,93,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ARMY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanks</td>
<td>4,426</td>
<td>2,182</td>
<td>7,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armored Fighting Vehicles</td>
<td>3,147</td>
<td>2,604</td>
<td>9,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self-Propelled Artillery</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Towed Artillery</td>
<td>4,158</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>6,246</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rocket Artillery</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>2,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AIR FORCE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft (All Types)</td>
<td>2,185</td>
<td>1,281</td>
<td>3,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighter Aircraft</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>1,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attack Aircraft (Fixed-Wing)</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>1,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attack Helicopters</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport Aircraft</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helicopters</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serviceable Airports</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>507</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NAVY</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fleet Strength</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft Carriers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frigates</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corvettes</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>39</td>
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</tbody>
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Appendix B

QUESTIONNAIRE

Name _______________________________ Rank __________________________
(Optional)
Service in years ________________ Organization ________________________

Background

Peace is essential for growth and development of the nation. However, history stands testimony to the fact that peace is often punctuated by military war. War in today’s environment will give a notion of victory to a party for limited time and space but will set back the economy of both the warring nations. This highlights the inescapable necessity of developing a viable deterrence capability not only in terms of military strength alone but encompassing all other elements of comprehensive national power to prevent war and ensure enduring peace.

The paradigm of peace and war normally follows the sequence Peace - Confrontation - Crisis – Conflict -War -Resolution, which will result in peace again, with war (military action), being the deciding factor. Deterrence is an interim condition that may exist between nations during the period of peace and before the outbreak of war. Deterrence deals with the prevention of war and decision making for war results in decisive employment of military force with political objectives being the same. Deterrence being a peacetime objective, it enjoins upon all the policymakers to assiduously evolve plans for its development and application. It’s only when the deterrence is not working out or losing its utility/purpose, the challenge of ‘Decision Making for War’ is triggered. It is with this aim that the study is being undertaken.

Instructions

This questionnaire contains 20 questions with multiple options. You are requested to indicate which of the answer is the most appropriate, as per your judgment by ticking (√). Please ensure that only one option is ticked.
**QUESTIONS**

**Question 1**
After the advent of nuclear weapons, the concept of deterrence shifted to a concept of nuclear deterrence. Nuclear weapons came to be viewed as a strategic necessity and analysts believed that the introduction of such weapons will reduce confrontation between nations including conventional wars and, therefore, nuclear deterrence was an inherently stable condition. Do you agree/disagree?

(a) Strongly Agree  
(b) Partially Agree  
(c) Agree  
(d) Partially Disagree  
(e) Strongly Disagree

**Question 2**
Deterrence is a strategy of conflict management and accomplished by the use of threat, which can be military, diplomatic or economic. Therefore, deterrence is not purely a military concept but also an aspect of diplomacy and encompasses all aspects of statecraft. Can non-nuclear strategic deterrence be effective in deterring wars?

(a) Strongly Agree  
(b) Partially Agree  
(c) Agree  
(d) Partially Disagree  
(e) Strongly Disagree

**Question 3**
The role of conventional military forces will continue to be pivotal regardless of the fact whether the opponent possesses nuclear capabilities or not. Do you agree with this statement?

(a) Strongly Agree  
(b) Partially Agree  
(c) Agree  
(d) Partially Disagree  
(e) Strongly Disagree
**Question 4**

Pakistan is using the threat of nuclear weapons as a strategy to abet cross-border terrorism. To be effective the strategies of deterrence have to be credible and capable. Do you think Pakistan’s nuclear threat is credible and capable?

(a) Strongly Agree  
(b) Partially Agree  
(c) Agree  
(d) Partially Disagree  
(e) Strongly Disagree

**Question 5**

Do you think non-nuclear strategic deterrence in term of some economic measures, diplomatic isolation and revoking of Indus Water Treaty (IWT) or any other measures can alter Pak’s intention of abetting cross border terrorism?

(a) Strongly Agree  
(b) Partially Agree  
(c) Agree  
(d) Partially Disagree  
(e) Strongly Disagree

**Question 6**

Strategic coercion is split into negative and positive subsets: Deterrence and Compellence. Deterrence seeks to protect the status quo and relates to defence, while Compellence is active and seeks to change the status quo by persuading the opponent to change his behavior. As deterrence has not worked against Pakistan, can some Compelling strategies be adopted?

(a) Strongly Agree  
(b) Partially Agree  
(c) Agree  
(d) Partially Disagree  
(e) Strongly Disagree
Question 7
Dissuasion and Deterrence are generally applied together to change the course of action of an adversary. Dissuasion is more comprehensive and discourages others from developing capabilities and/or adopting courses of action that are hostile to our interests. It involves positive and negative measures. Can dissuasion strategies work against China?
(a) Strongly Agree
(b) Partially Agree
(c) Agree
(d) Partially Disagree
(e) Strongly Disagree

Question 8
Owing to the developments in the geopolitical environment, nuclear deterrence, which was highly effective in the Cold War era, has seemingly lost its erstwhile predominant relevance and have proved ineffective against containing the threat of terrorism posed by non-state actors. Can conventional deterrence relying exclusively on non-nuclear weapons deter war?
(a) Strongly Agree
(b) Partially Agree
(c) Agree
(d) Partially Disagree
(e) Strongly Disagree

Question 9
Non-State Actors pose a difficult challenge in terms of deterrence. Since they are elusive and ambiguous by nature, evolving a credible deterrent policy against them is a major challenge, both conceptually and in practice. Do you agree?
(a) Strongly Agree
(b) Partially Agree
(c) Agree
(d) Partially Disagree
(e) Strongly Disagree
Question 10
Low-Intensity Conflict Operations (LICO) in terms of insurgencies, terrorism and small scale intrastate conflicts have become the dominant trend with a relatively lesser reliance on massive firepower, maneuver and technological advantage. Has that reduced the primacy of conventional wars?
(a) Strongly Agree
(b) Partially Agree
(c) Agree
(d) Partially Disagree
(e) Strongly Disagree

Question 11
Decision making for war is the most complex and difficult task as war entails large-scale loss of lives and destruction and outcome of this decision impacts the nation’s prestige besides political/ diplomatic gains or losses. There is an interplay of a large number of objective and subjective factors involved in the decision making. The theorists talk about rational, emotional, intuitive and cognitive decision-making approaches, but feel that emotional and cognitive content predominate decision making for war. Do you agree?
(a) Strongly Agree
(b) Partially Agree
(c) Agree
(d) Partially Disagree
(e) Strongly Disagree

Question 12
Strategic culture plays an important role in determining a state’s behavior and its responses to emerging threats and policy formation. India has developed a predominantly defensive strategic orientation as the strategic decisions taken in the past wars including peace agreements indicate. Except during the time of active conflict, security issues do not enjoy primacy on the Indian agenda. Do you agree?
(a) Strongly Agree
(b) Partially Agree
(c) Agree
(d) Partially Disagree
(e) Strongly Disagree
Question 13
India due to its consistent growth has become economically and politically valuable to China to risk intensifying tensions. Given the massive and growing economic footprints of both countries, do you agree that economic cooperation between India and China is an important determinant in deterrence and decision making for war?
(a) Strongly Agree
(b) Partially Agree
(c) Agree
(d) Partially Disagree
(e) Strongly Disagree

Question 14
Strategic restraint exercised by the country during the 1999 Kargil War has emboldened Pakistan’s perception of India is a soft nation which emboldened it to continue acts of terrorism in India, like the 2001 terrorist attack on Parliament and the 2008 Mumbai terror attack. Do you agree?
(a) Strongly Agree
(b) Partially Agree
(c) Agree
(d) Partially Disagree
(e) Strongly Disagree

Question 15
Do you agree that India acted firmly against Chinese threats during the Doklam standoff and has succeeded in conveying a message of India’s assertiveness in dealing with border management issues on its own terms and conditions?
(a) Strongly Agree
(b) Partially Agree
(c) Agree
(d) Partially Disagree
(e) Strongly Disagree
Question 16
To expedite the process of indigenization, India launched ‘Make in India’ programme in 2014 to facilitate the participation of private industry in defence products and also enhances the military as well as industrial capability. Seeing the progress of the last few years do you feel that the Make in India programme will lead to greater indigenization and capability building of India’s Armed Forces?
(a) Strongly Agree
(b) Partially Agree
(c) Agree
(d) Partially Disagree
(e) Strongly Disagree

Question 17
Any future India-Pakistan conflict against the nuclear backdrop is likely to raise concerns in the international community. Pakistan is exploiting this situation while fomenting unrest and promoting jihad through a proxy war in J&K. Do you think India should not succumb to international pressure and take the appropriate decision in its national interest even going to war if Pakistan does not cease to support cross-border terrorism?
(a) Strongly Agree
(b) Partially Agree
(c) Agree
(d) Partially Disagree
(e) Strongly Disagree

Question 18
India mobilized its Armed Forces post-terror attack on Parliament in Dec 2001 but the terror attack on J&K Assembly in Oct 2001 and Mumbai terror attack in Nov 2008 did not evoke a strong military response. What, in your opinion, should be the parameter for the trigger to employ military force?
(a) No of casualty inflicted.
(b) Importance of institution.
(c) Extensive damage to economic infra
(d) Any other parameters
Question 19
What were the reasons for non-achievement of intended objectives of India’s coercive diplomacy against Pakistan during Operation Parakram? Was it Pakistan’s possession of nuclear weapons or non-calibration of diplomacy and coercion or lack of strong political leadership or international pressure. Grade on a scale of 10.
(a) Pakistan’s nuclear weapons.
(b) Non-calibration of diplomacy and coercion.
(c) Lack of strong political leadership.
(d) International Pressure

Question 20
India has fought five conventional wars against its adversaries since independence. How will you rate India’s decision-making process in the various wars and what was the most important determinant?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wars</th>
<th>Very Good</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Below Average</th>
<th>Most Important Determinant</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947-48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(To choose from Political Leadership, Military Capability and International Alliances)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
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<td>1971</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
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