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Editor's Note

1. IMPLICATIONS OF CHINA'S NAVY MODERNISATION 1

Jayadeva Ranadev looks closely at the changes taking place in the Chinese Navy largely due to China's access to Russian military technology, weapons and equipment and designs over the past 15-odd years. In operational terms, the Chinese Navy is now operating in the Western Indian Ocean albeit in an anti-piracy role, using, in all probability, the facilities it has helped Pakistan create.

2. THE CHINESE CONCEPT OF COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL POWER: AN OVERVIEW 17

In this path breaking analysis, Dr **P. K. Ghosh** defines the major aspects of the concept of Comprehensive National Power as evolved into a theoretical model for comparing the overall power equations among nations in relation to each other. The basic theme appears to be somewhat similar to the concept of correlation of forces adopted by the USSR. But history tells us that we need to be careful in basing policy choices on the type of assumptions made by China's calculations of the Comprehensive National Power of nations.

3. INTEGRATED PERSPECTIVE PLANNING 55

There has been a continuing belief in India that our defence planning system has continued to be deficient in a variety of ways. This approach mostly ignores the much higher impact of uncertainties and ambiguities in defence planning inevitable in a developing country which has to depend upon imports of weapons and equipment and even crude oil. However, Air Marshal **A. V. Vaidya** PVSM, VM (Retd), with his extensive experience and insight, deals with this theme in a remarkably cogent manner.

4. COUNTER-TERRORISM 73

The “Global War on Terrorism” launched by the United States after the terrorist bombing of September 11, 2001, has clearly been stalemated both in Iraq as well as in Afghanistan. In the latter case, it faces a challenge that India also faces: how to get counter-terrorism cooperation from the government which owns nuclear weapons and has nurtured *jihadi* terrorism as an instrument of foreign policy. It is in this context that Lt. Col. **Rajiv Ghose** SM, Research Fellow at the Centre for Air Power Studies, has examined the issues and challenges of counter-terrorism in the Indian context.

5. CTBT EXHUMED: NEED INDIA WORRY? 101

Nuclear non-proliferation as also nuclear arms control have reached a plateau; and yet there are increasing concerns about what has been termed as the “tipping point of proliferations.” President Obama, after coming to power, has unambiguously stated that he intends to work for global disarmament, the entry into force of the CTBT currently held up by the US Senate’s non-ratification, and conclusion of the FMCT. Dr. **Manpreet Sethi** examines the trends in these arms control processes to assess their implications for India’s interests if they are brought to life.

6 MILITARY-MEDIA RELATIONS: 125
CAN THE MEDIA BE A FORCE MULTIPLIER?

The media had always played a crucial role in the lives and history of nations. But the information and communication revolution, especially with the exploitation of space and also with electronics-based media that carries an profound impact on the viewers even in the case of momentary displays, has enhanced the media's impact immensely. This is why Brig **P. K. Mallick** looks at the media as a possible force multiplier which, by the same set of definitions and capabilities, would also result in being the force divider!

7. THE MOST DANGEROUS NATION 157

Pakistan in recent years has been described in different ways, while it is not clear how it would evolve in the future. It has often been described as a failing state and other nomenclature. Perhaps Dr. **Amarjit Singh** has come closest to the reality by treating it as the most dangerous nation today, most of all for itself.