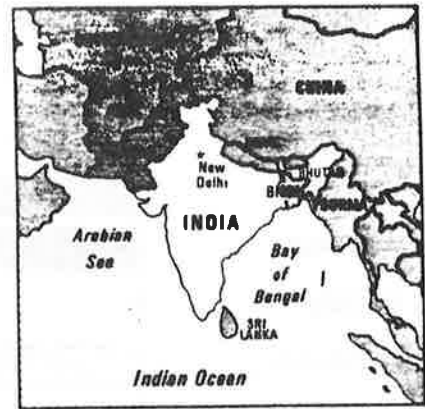


INDIA

MEF G-2: Telephone:	CG I MEF//G-2// STU-III AV 365-9103
Theater J-2: Telephone:	USCINCCENT MACDILL AFB FLA//J-2// STU-III AV 968-6265
DIA DB Desk Code: Telephone:	DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-2C// STU-III AV 243-2491
Embassy Defense Attache: Telephone:	USDAO NEW DELHI IN//DATT// 600651, EXT: 2691/2692/2693 UNCLASS FAX: 91-11-689-2391

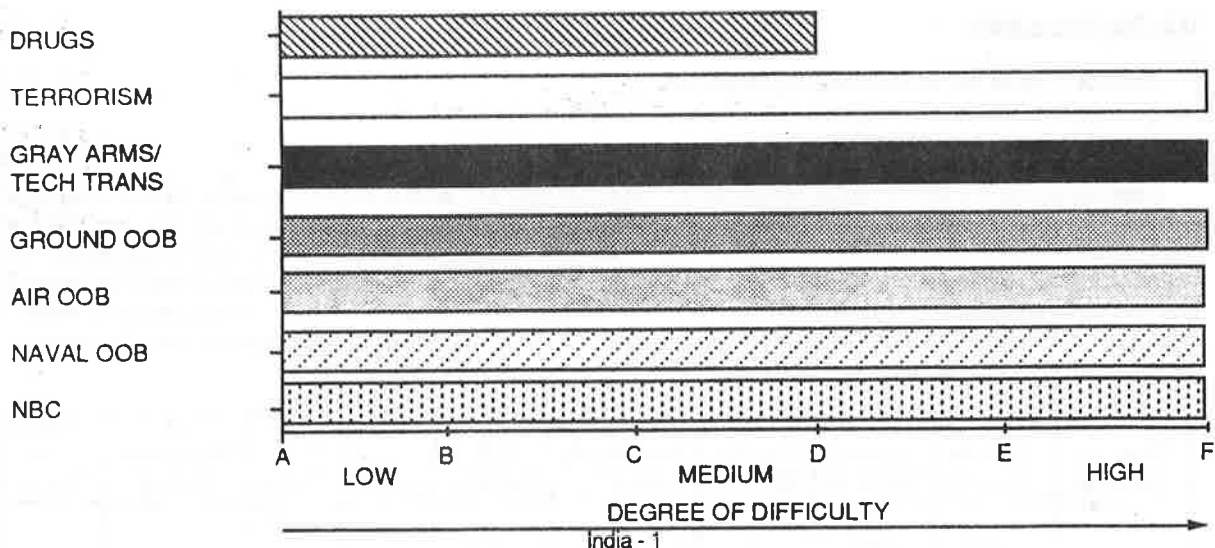


SUMMARY

India is located adjacent to important Indian Ocean trade routes. The U.S. is India's largest trading partner and an important source of foreign economic assistance. Almost 5,000 U.S. citizens reside in India. Opium is produced for legal purposes but there is concern that it is being diverted to illegal trafficking. India is involved in money laundering and acts as a transit point for Pakistani and Burmese heroin and precursor chemicals enroute to refineries. Sikh terrorism has been on the rise with attacks against government and civilian targets. India has begun to develop weapons systems and is expected to become an arms exporter in the future. Due to involvement in drugs, terrorism, and gray arms/technology transfer, India deserves attention by military planners. India has the second largest ground, air, and naval OOBs in the region. Military equipment is obtained from the U.S.S.R., U.K., France, and Italy. India may have chemical weapons with means of delivery and may be developing nuclear weapons.

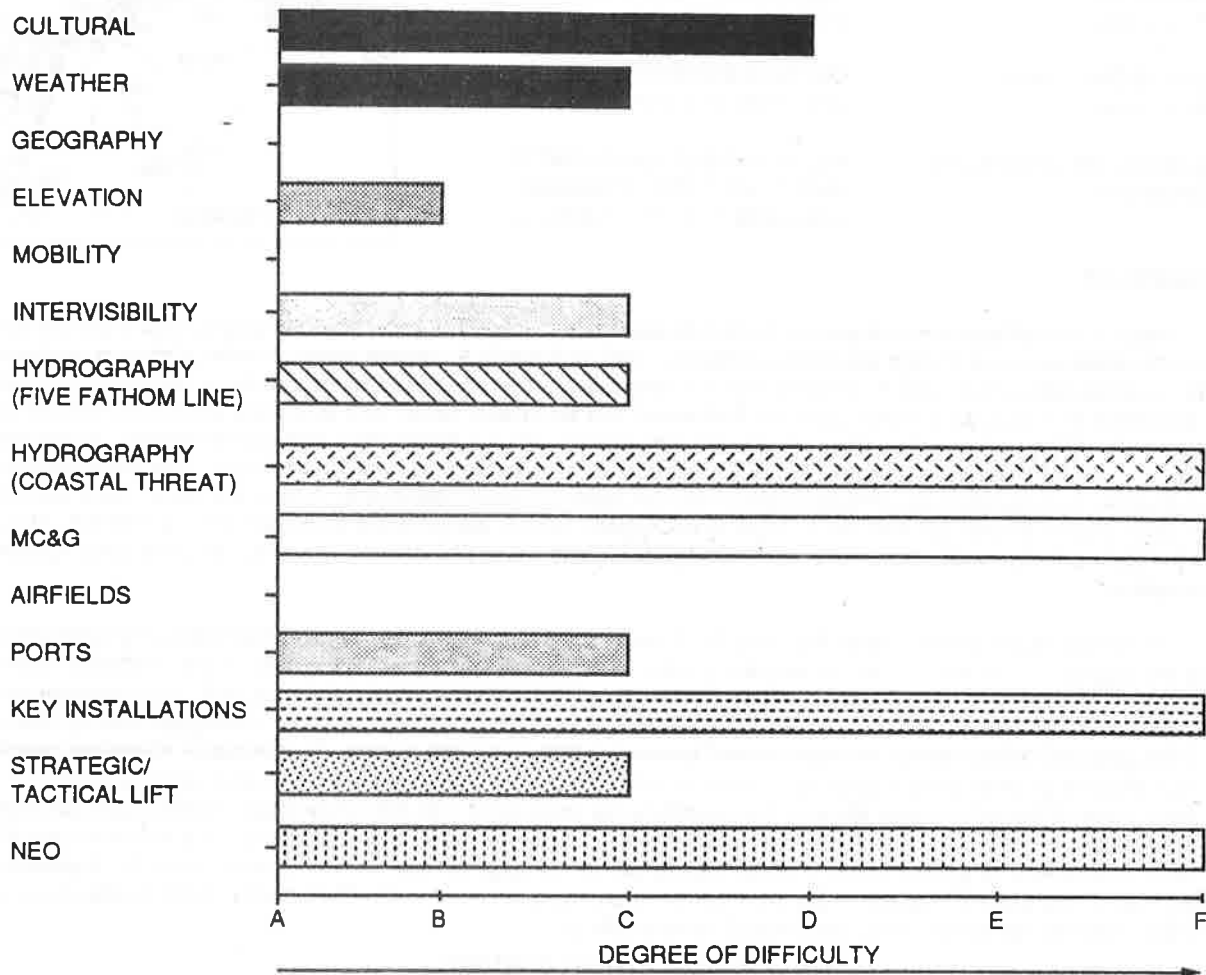
India has a climate that varies from tropical in the south to temperate in the north. The topography ranges from a mountainous northern border, to northern plains, desert in the northwest, rolling hills in the northeast, and a southern peninsula with moderate elevation. India has a culture much different from the U.S. It is generally well suited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) normally ranges between 1,000 and 2,000 meters. Hydrographic conditions permit NGF ships to provide some support for operations ashore, but would be out-gunned by coastal defense weapons. A major shortfall for military operations in this country is the absence of 1:50,000 scale maps. Airfields and ports are quite sufficient to handle strategic lift. Key installations for military planning include oil fields. It is estimated that the Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require two to four days to reach India. Due to about 5,000 potential evacuees, and the 458 nautical miles distance to the probable evacuation site (New Delhi), NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in India would be very difficult.

INDIA - THREAT SUMMARY



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INDIA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



U.S. Equities in India

- India dominates the South Asian subcontinent.
- Overall U.S. equity is moderate.

India dominates the South Asian subcontinent geographically and is near important Indian Ocean trade routes. It has common borders with the countries of Bangladesh, Burma, Pakistan, China, Nepal, and Bhatan. Sri Lanka lies beyond a narrow strait off India's southern tip. India also supports 15 percent of the world's population. Only China has a larger population. The U.S. is India's largest trading partner (\$4.1 billion in annual bilateral exchange) and has been an important source of foreign economic assistance. Almost 5,000 U.S. citizens reside in India. In recent years U.S. relations with India have been affected by differing perceptions on regional security issues and questions of international finance.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
466	1,463	2,725	48	4,702	4,945	4 4	8	Medium

Drug Threat

Drug Production	Drug Processing	Precursor Chemicals	Money Laundering	Transit Point
X	X		X	X

India, the world's major producer of licit opium for processing into pharmaceuticals, is of increasing concern to U.S. officials as a transit route for Pakistani and Burmese heroin and for precursor chemicals used in manufacturing heroin. In the last two years, concern has grown over diversion from licit production. India has long had a sophisticated money laundering system which is but one element in a thriving underground economy.

Terrorism

In India, Sikh terrorism remains primarily domestic, but the Sikhs have demonstrated amply their ability to operate on an international scale. Sikh terrorist operations consist primarily of bombing, often against civilian targets and assassinations of government officials and moderate Sikhs. Sikh activity outside India was illustrated most dramatically by the 1985 bombing of an Air India flight over the North Atlantic. There has been, however, no comparable attack outside India since then.

Gray Arms/Technology Transfer

India presently builds complex systems such as the T-72 tank and MiG-25 jet fighter for the Soviet Union and is expected to become a major arms exporter in the 1990s.

Consolidated Threat

India deserves special attention by military planners because of its involvement in narcotics, terrorism, and gray arms/technology transfer.

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General Ground OOB

India has the second largest ground OOB in the region.

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/TR	T-72	Bloc	1,100	27	1,257	F

Ground OOB consists of a 1,100,00 force of regulars. Army recruits are generally trained in the training battalions of their regiments or in the training units of their corps. They also receive training at various technical and nontechnical schools throughout the country. Officers receive comprehensive training at several service academies. Advanced officer instruction is obtained at the National Defense College at **New Delhi**. Tanks: T-55, T-72, Vickers 37; Artillery: Abbot, M-46, M-1944, S23, **Yugoslavia** M-48.

General Air OOB

India has the second largest air OOB in the region.

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Bloc	NT/AW	Bloc	113	27	290	F

Fighter Aircraft: MiG-21FL/PFMA/MF, MiG-23MF, MiG-29B/UB; Close Air: Ajeet, Jaguar, MiG-23BN, Mirage 2000H; Air Defense: SA-2, SA-3, SA-6, SA-7, SA-8, SA-9, SA-11, SA-14, and Tigercat SAMs and AA guns. The existing Indian Air Defense Ground Environment System (IADGES) is installed along the northern and western borders and consists of radars obtained from the **U.K.**, **France**, **U.S.S.R.**, and **Italy** and a communications system provided by the **U.S.** A number of 3-dimensional radars are currently operational.

General Naval OOB

India has the second largest naval OOB in the region.

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
F/N Carrier	Bloc	Bloc	52	27	219	F

Ships: 2 Fixed Wing Aircraft Carriers (Ex-**U.K.**), 5 Destroyers, 21 Frigates, and 6 Corvettes with SSMs, SAMs (SA-N-1), guns, torpedoes, antisubmarine mortars, countermeasures, and radars; SSMs: SS-N-2C Styx; Patrol Craft: 5 Fast Attack Craft-Missile (Ex-**Soviet**) with SSMs, guns, and radars; 14 Fast Attack Craft-Patrol.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Threat

- Known to be a past possessor of chemical weapons.
- Suspected to have chemical weapons delivery systems.
- Strong indications of a nuclear weapons capability and a substantial means of delivery.

India is known to be a past possessor or repository of chemical weapons. Reports have been made that Indian chemical weapons possession were common knowledge and not considered unusual. It is suspected that India has delivery systems for chemical weapons. Evidence has also accumulated in the past few years that India possesses all the essential elements for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. India tested a nuclear device in 1974 and today it is estimated to be able to produce about 15 nuclear weapons per year. Its nuclear weapons delivery capability far exceeds that of Pakistan, its rival neighbor.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Hindi (English, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telegu, and Urdu)
Primary religion - Hindu

There is a significant cultural difference between India and the U.S.

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
5-120	59-82	5-450	Mixed

The climate in India varies from tropical in the south to temperate in the north.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
X			

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
	X				

The topography includes the **Himalaya Mountains** extending along much of the northern border, a well-watered and fertile plain in the north, northwestern desert, northeastern hills, and the southern peninsula with moderate elevation. Most of the population lives in cities, towns, and villages.

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General Cross-Country Mobility

- India is generally well suited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

The majority of India--the southern plains--is well-suited for tracked movement. The region is characterized by rolling, cultivated, or scrub-covered plains.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Line of sight distances are generally restricted to between 1,000 and 2,000 meters.

The terrain of India is characterized by the **Himalaya Mountains** and its associated ranges, the rocky surfaces of the Peninsula, and an alluvial plain of the **Ganges-Brahmaputra Lowland**. Almost one-fourth of the land is covered with forest. It is estimated that about 50 percent of India would present line of sight distances of between 1,000 and 2,000 meters.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide limited support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
63102	9,150	Fair

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Significant coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
180 mm S23	30,000	Threat Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- 1:50,00 scale map coverage for India is not available.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
			X		

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Airfields

- Highly accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
12	2 C-5 10 C-141B	8/4	>1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Agra	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Ambala	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Bangalore	C-141B, C-130	-
Bombay	C-141B, C-130	-
Calcutta	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Dundigal	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Gauhati	C-141B, C-130	-
Indira Gandhi International (Delhi)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Lucknow (Amausi)	C-141B, C-130	-
Madras	C-141B, C-130	-
Nagpur	C-141B, C-130	-
Srinagar	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.

Ports

- Several major ports are available to accommodate strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Okha	Small	46-50/46-50	26-30	Yes
New Mangalore	Small	26-30/56-60	26-30	-
Cochin	Medium	31-35/36-40	26-30	Yes
Alleppee	Small	26-30/over 76	-	-
Nagappattinam	Small	26-30/26-30	61-65	Yes
Apendicherry	Small	36-40/26-30	6-10	-
Madras	Medium	31-35/61-65	31-35	Yes
Vishakhapatnam	Medium	31-35/31-35	31-35	Yes
Paradip	Small	36-40/36-40	41-45	-
Calcutta	Large	26-30/26-30	26-30	Yes

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TAB A/P 5

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Key Installations

Facilities may be available for the production and storage of chemical and nuclear weapons. Oil fields are located at **Assam, Gujarat, and Bombay**. Communications services tend to be unreliable. A network of railroads runs throughout the country. Roads are adequate during the dry season but many are narrow and may be impassable during the monsoon.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
New Delhi	- Poor telecomm - 170 Radio stations - 14 TV stations - Domestic satellite system	1,633,300 km	61,850 km	10	12	- Crude oil - Refined products - Natural gas	Yes	NC

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The **Pacific ARG** with its embarked MEU would require between two to four days to reach **India**. The **AAF/ACB** can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- Due to the large number of potential evacuees (about 5,000) and the 458 nautical miles distance to the most likely evacuation site (**New Delhi**), NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in **India** would be very difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
267	4,945	458 (New Delhi)	F