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India

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In 1947, Jawaharlal Nehru became the first prime minister of India, after independence from the British Empire, which became the Republic of India upon passage of the Indian Constitution on Jan. 26, 1950. The Congress Party ruled India throughout nearly the entire post-independence period until the late 1990s, during which time Nehru's legacy influenced policies even after his death in 1964. In the three decades following independence, India clashed with China and Pakistan on more than one occasion over border disputes and Kashmir. India has accused the terrorist groups Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LeT) and Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) of responsibility for attacks on civilians, political leaders, and military personnel in Jammu and Kashmir. Tensions in Kashmir elevated to a crisis state in 1999 when Pakistan-backed forces intruded into Indian-held territory near Kargil, nearly causing the outbreak of a full-scale war. Indian-Pakistani tensions also heightened following an attack on the Indian Parliament in December 2001, which killed 14 people and led India to accuse Pakistan of failing to rein in the activities of terrorist groups.

Separatist and fundamentalist militant groups have also been active in areas outside Jammu and Kashmir. Organizations, such as the People's War Group, a Maoist "Naxalite" group, have carried out various terrorist attacks within the country, including bombings and assassinations of civilians and politicians. India has suffered from widespread communal violence, often rooted in religious, ethnic and caste differences, and exacerbated by the country's complicated and hierarchical social and ethnic divisions. Violence has targeted groups which traditionally face discrimination in India, including Christians, Muslims, Dalits (so-called "untouchables"), and indigenous tribal persons; such attacks frequently occur without punishment. The Indian government has used the rhetoric of the "war on terrorism" to repress religious minorities and political opponents. Ethnic violence and attacks by separatist militants have taken many lives in India's northeastern states. Intercaste violence causes hundreds of deaths, and has recently been prominent in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh states.

Prime Minister Manmohan Singh took office following the Congress Party's victory in general elections held in April and May 2004. India possesses a bicameral Parliament, and has a strongly rooted democratic tradition whereby the military is under civilian control and legislative representatives are chosen in multiparty elections that are usually deemed free and fair by observers. The Constitution reserves parliamentary seats for persons belonging to "scheduled tribes" and "scheduled castes." State governments are elected in regular intervals. However, problems with India's democratic process continue and nongovernmental organizations such as Human Rights Watch claim the 2002 State

Assembly elections in Jammu and Kashmir were characterized by widespread violence and allegations of vote-rigging.

According to the U.S. State Department's annual *Human Rights Report*, although the Indian government "generally respects human rights," numerous serious human rights problems remain. The government generally protects freedom of the press, the right to privacy, freedom of assembly, religious freedom, and freedom of movement; however, Indian authorities sometimes fail to ensure these rights. Extrajudicial killings by security forces, including faked encounter killings and deaths in custody, are a pervasive problem, particularly in Jammu and Kashmir as well as in several northeastern states. Police frequently use excessive force indiscriminately against demonstrators, leading to deaths. Police have been known to beat journalists, demonstrators and Muslims, and commit abuses against indigenous tribal persons. Special security legislation allows security forces to act with few constraints, and to detain suspects at will. The Armed Forces Special Powers Act of 1958, still in effect in certain parts of the country, including Jammu and Kashmir, permits security forces to shoot any person if it is deemed "necessary for maintenance of law and order." Although illegal, authorities frequently use torture with impunity to interrogate detainees, who are often arrested without charge and absent a legally required arrest report. Arrestees are often abused in custody, and held for months or years without a trial date. Overcrowding, malnutrition, and poor medical care typify the life-threatening conditions within Indian prisons. Discrimination occurs against women, children, persons with disabilities, persons of low caste status, indigenous tribal persons, and religious, racial and ethnic minorities. In Jammu and Kashmir and in the northeast, paramilitary personnel use systematic rape as a means of instilling fear among populations in insurgency-plagued areas. Police typically fail to arrest rapists, and only 10 percent of rape cases are fully adjudicated by the courts. Widespread intercaste and communal violence, often targeting Muslims and Christians, is insufficiently remedied by the government. Forced labor, child labor (including prostitution), and trafficking in persons, especially women and children, are widespread.

U.S. Military Assistance prior to Sept. 11, 2001

India's military expenditure was approximately \$14 billion in Fiscal Year 2003 (FY 03), which comprised 2.4 percent of its annual Gross Domestic Product. India's military forces are composed of 1,325,000 active personnel. India has participated in the UN Register of Conventional Arms, but has not reported any arms imports from the United States. Indian relations with the United States during the Cold War were negatively influenced by India's cordial relationship with the Soviet Union, embodied in the 1971 Indo-Soviet Peace and Friendship Treaty. India's implicit support for the Soviet Union's 1979 invasion of Afghanistan, and India's denouncement of U.S. arms sales and military assistance to Pakistan also adversely affected India-U.S. relations during the 1980s. In 1998, the U.S. imposed sanctions on economic and military assistance to India and Pakistan following both countries' nuclear tests; these sanctions were required by the 1994 Glenn amendment. Between 1990 and 2001, U.S. military assistance to India totaled \$191,909,000 in Direct Commercial Sales (DCS) and \$5,210,000 in Foreign

Military Sales (FMS); but all of this DCS and FMS occurred during and prior to 1998, with all DCS allocated before 1995. Between 1990 and 2001, India received \$3,687,000 in International Military Education and Training (IMET), but received no Foreign Military Financing (FMF) or Military Assistance Program (MAP) assistance.

U.S. Military Assistance since Sept. 11, 2001

India has cooperated closely with the United States to combat terrorism since September 2001. U.S. and Indian military and law enforcement officials have participated in joint military and training exercises, in part under the auspices of the Antiterrorism Assistance Program. India has cooperated with international efforts to curb the financing of terrorist activities, and has passed strong legislation which broadens significantly government powers to apprehend suspected terrorists. In late September 2001, the United States lifted remaining Glenn amendment sanctions that had been imposed on India in 1998, although some nonmilitary assistance to India had already resumed by 2001. High-level political and military meetings have accompanied U.S.-Indian relations since late 2001.

In Fiscal Year 2002 (FY 02), India received no FMF assistance, but obtained \$1,012,000 in IMET funding. India was allocated \$7,000,000 in Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance in FY 02. In FY 03, India did not obtain any FMF funds, but received \$1,000,000 in IMET assistance and \$10,500,000 in ESF. For FY 04, India has been allocated \$1,250,000 in IMET and \$14,912,000 in ESF. India has been promised \$1,400,000 in IMET in FY 05, as well as \$15,000,000 in ESF.

CASE STUDY PROFILE

Country	India
Government type	Federal Republic
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births - 2003 estimate)	57.92
Total Armed Forces (2003 estimate)	1,325,000 active
Military Expenditure (U.S. \$, millions) (FY 03)	\$14,018.8
Military Expenditure % GDP (FY 03)	2.4

**Human Rights Record
2002**

Fair; poor in some
areas

India's Submission to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (Imports, U.S. only)	I. Battle Tanks	II. Armored Combat Vehicles	III. Large Caliber Artillery Systems	IV. Combat Aircraft	V. Attack Heli- copters	VI. Warships	VII. Missiles and Missile Launchers
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fiscal Year	IMET	FMF	FSA	ESF	Total
1990	\$263,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$263,000
1991	\$226,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$226,000
1992	\$310,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$410,000
1993	\$362,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$362,000
1994	\$152,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$152,000
1995	\$208,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$208,000
1996	\$357,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$357,000
1997	\$404,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$404,000
1998	\$177,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$177,000
1999	\$241,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$241,000
2000	\$489,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$489,000
2001	\$498,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$5,498,000
2002	\$1,012,000	\$0	\$0	\$7,000,000	\$8,012,000
2002 ERF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2002 SUP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2003	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$10,500,000	\$11,500,000
2003 SUP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2004 (request)	\$1,250,000	\$0	\$0	\$14,912,000	\$16,162,000
2004 SUP (request)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

2005 (request)	\$1,400,000	\$0	\$0	\$15,000,000	\$16,400,000
Total	\$8,349,000	\$0	\$0	\$52,512,000	\$60,861,000

NB: ESF numbers prior to 2002 are amounts obligated; other figures are amounts appropriated.

Sources

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