

An Analysis of Military expenditure in Hindustan and Pakistan to Their Security Conditions

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Abstract

Military expenditure is one of the most closely scrutinized aspects of government spending. There is a serious need for the link between military spending and development, the causes of military spending, or patterns of military spending. What a country spends on military measures or resources is known as defense expenditure. Both Hindustan and Pakistan is developing countries in South Asia with a common past. India is a fully democratic country, but Pakistan has a mix of democratic and military administration. Defense versus development is a constant topic of discussion among academics, army personnel, especially strategic studies or social science intellectuals. As a result, military budget analysis is a hot issue in economics in general, defense economics in particular. The prosperity and defense of a country cannot be ignored. Defense spending is a necessary evil for nation-states. The main goal of this article is to see how India or Pakistan justify their defense spending in the light of their respective security and threat situations. Those who will study this paper in future will have better understanding of defensive details.

Keywords: Defense Expenditure, Military, Security, Threat, Weapons.

Introduction

According to the "Stockholm International Peace Research Institutes" (SIPRI), military expenditure includes all capital and current expenditure on the armed forces, which may include peacekeeping, the "Ministry of Defense", as well as other government agencies involved in defense projects, equipped, paramilitary. The units are supposed to be trained, and ready for military operations as well as military space tasks (Carroll, Parikh, & Buddenbaum, 2012; Galić, 2005; Huseraş, Balteş, & Pîrvuț, 2021). Personal expenditure, military as well as civilian retirement pensions, military or civilian welfare care, support and maintenance of military families, procurement, military research as well as military construction, development, military-related expenditure, including aid, or civil defense must be excluded.

Before independence, both countries had a history of defense budgeting. Defense spending was estimated to be Rs. 58 crores per year, or more than half of federal government total revenue. Except during World War II, there was no foreign threat. In India, the military

budget is included in the total budget and given by the minister of finance (Chen et al., 2019; Pistikou, Tsanana, & Poufinas, 2021). It was not previously accorded the same priority as the rail budgets, which was submitted distinctly by the union rail ministers. It signifies that in India, growth always takes precedence over the defense. “The Ministry of “Defense Finance Division” oversees all financial concerns, such as the Departments of Defense”, “Department of the Defense Productions”, the Directorate of the Ex-Servicemen Welfare, as well as the “Department of Defense Research or Development”.

1.1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Defense Expenditure:

The proportion of GDP spent on defense is a typical metric of a country's defense spending and offers a good indication of its affordability. On this premise, comparisons are frequently done to assess where a nation stands with other countries, as well as to arrive at a 'norm' by looking at a country's historical tendencies. Military spending as a percentage of the GDP is a useful indication of how much of a country's resources are spent on military operations. It is a measure of the financial cost of military spending. It happens rather frequently. The "military load" or "defense burden" is what it's termed. It is the most helpful metric for comparing military spending across countries. Military spending as a percentage of GDP may be a decent indicator of the economy's "military burden," but it isn't a strong indicator of the military sector's precedence about the use of existing funds in decision-making. Alternatively, the proportion of military spending in total government spending is a useful measure of the military sector's relative value in a given country. In reality, the usefulness of this indicator for government spending is constrained by conceptual or data issues. Despite this, academics employ both intelligence and military expenditure ratios to calculate their findings.

1.2. Hindustan Defense Budgeting Determinant or the Security Situation in Hindustan:

India covers 3.287 million km² and has a land boundary of 15200 km and a marine border of 7516.6 km. The country is battling China and Pakistan on both the east and west borders. From Ladakh to Arunachala Pradesh, India has a disputed border with China, including various flashpoints such as Dhokla, Dault Beg Oldy, or Tawang (Arunachala Pradesh), as well as a border with Pakistan. Both neighboring nations have nuclear weapons arsenals with advanced delivery systems.

Insurgency is also present in the Indian north-eastern states of the Mizoram, Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, or Nagaland, which share borders with Bangladesh, Myanmar, and China. Bordering nations provide weapons, refuge, and financial support to insurgency organizations in the northeast states.

Low-intensity conflict is raging in Jammu and Kashmir (LIC). Every year, tens of thousands of civilians and military personnel are murdered.

In the Arabian or Bay of Bengal, the Indian Navy patrols a 7516.6-kilometer marine boundary with exclusive industrial estates. Despite this, the Indian Fleet protects commerce ships from Hormuz to the Adan, but it is on the verge of becoming a blue sea navy.

India is dependent on oceans because of its central peninsular location in the Indian Ocean or Asia's geopolitical status. India's oil imports have risen to almost 80%, with almost all of it coming by sea. India's total international trade volume is 95 percent accounted for by shipping. The Indian Ocean transports a third of both the world's bulk cargo and half of the world's container traffic. As a result, India places a premium on the safety of commerce and business.

India is constantly refining its acts east strategy or attempting to expand its control in the South China Sea or African countries. As a result, India needs a navy that is capable of operating in the blue sea.

1.3. The Factors Affecting Defense Budgeting in Pakistan and Pakistan's Security Situation:

From warm oceans to the highest peaks, Pakistan is believed to be located in the region's paradise; the China-Pakistan-Soviet triangle can connect most of the region's countries in every way. Many Pakistani experts, on the other hand, believe that the United States, India, Afghanistan, Israel, and Russia are all attempting to partition Pakistan into four regions. In actuality, Pakistan has a border with Afghanistan, China, Iran, or India, with a land boundary of 6774 kilometers or a coastline of "700 kilometers" with a land area of 796,096 square kilometers. Hindustan and Pakistan have a 3323-kilometer land border, with 461 kilometers walled in Punjab in 1993 or Rajasthan in 1999. Pakistan sees India as the sole foreign military danger on its eastern border. Afghanistan, which shares a long border with Pakistan, is attempting to stand on its own in the face of insurgency. As a result, Afghanistan could be considered military threat to the Pakistan. To summarize, Pakistan can withstand external military challenges from other neighbors, except for nuclear India, using its traditional military capabilities (Behera & Mohan Nayak, 2021).

The "Federal Administered Trade Area" (FATA), Sindh or Baluchistan are Pakistan's most troubled provinces. Pakistan is also dealing with sectarian violence perpetrated by religious extremists and insurgency organizations within the country. Despite this, various "non-state armed players" endanger Pakistan's internal security, which Pakistan employs as a security tactic against India, particularly in Kashmir. The army's dominance over democracy can also be demonstrated in Pakistan's general elections or defense spending. Pakistan's defense sector receives a significant portion of the country's overall budget. With such a large defense budget, elite military leaders have a greater opportunity to hoard black money. Pakistan's army has increased its defense spending in anticipation of a future confrontation with its arch-enemy India. Pakistan, according to Pakistani experts, needs to prepare for a variety of scenarios that may arise in the event of a future conflict with India (Amara, 2018; Ligaj, Kubicka, & Mańkowska, 2021; Mol & Beeres, 2005).

1.4. Defense Expenses in India or Pakistan is compared:

A comparison of key quantitative variables of defense spending in Hindustan or Pakistan reveals the true image of their defense expenditure. The forces driving India's defense budget led it to spend more on defense than Pakistan. In terms of the drivers of defense spending, however, India spends less than Pakistan. The gap between India's as well as Pakistan's military budget ratios is wider, with only the population ratio exceeding the defense budget ratio as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Comparison of Hindustan and Pakistan's Defense Expense Determinants.

Sl.	Factor	Hindustan	Pakistan
1	The military budget in % of GDP	2.8	4.02
2	Land border (in km)	15,200 km	7,307 km
3	Military budget (in U. S. dollars)	73.86 billion	35.
4	Coastal border (in km)	7,516.6 km	1,046 km
5	Area (in sq. km)	3.287 million km ²	881,913 km ²
6	Nuclear weapons (estimated)	90 -120	165
7	Active personnel	1,455,550	654,000
8	Population	138 crores	22.09 crores
9	Reserve personnel	1155000	550,000
10	Special economic zone (in sq.km)	2.37 million sq. km	240,000 sq. km

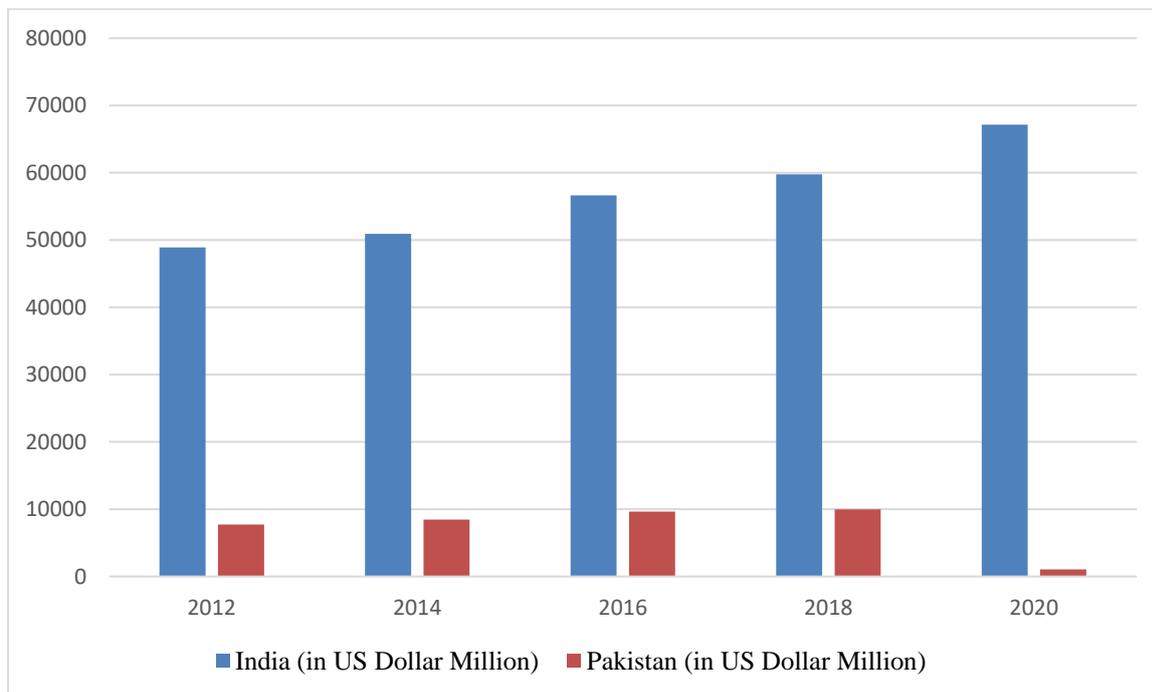


Figure 1: Comparison Between “Defense Expenditure” of Hindustan and Pakistan.

The ratio of Hindustan and Pakistan's defense spending is shown in Figure 1. India's defense spending has always been bigger than Pakistan's in terms of volume. According to the global pricing model of Trade Economics as well as analysts, Pakistan's military spending is estimated to reach USD 10000.00 million during 2021. According to our economic model, the military expenditure of Pakistan is expected to be 12000.00 USD million throughout 2022.

1.5. Benefits of the “Defense Expenditure”:

Defense spending is a critical component of national security, or every government devotes a large amount of its budget to it. Given the shortage of resources or conflicting demands from other sectors, a country's capacity to satisfy all of its Defense needs is restricted.

1.6. Military Expenditures Determinants:

When examining a country's military budget, the most important issues to evaluate are how much internal and external security is needed and how much security the government can afford. As a result, these two issues are important in assessing the amounts, trends and variables affecting a country's military spending. As previously stated, military capacity is not just dependent on military spending, and military expenditure is not solely dependent on Gross Domestic Product; a variety of other variables also impact it. Economic, geographical, political, and strategic variables, among others, are the key determinants of military spending. According to the literature on military spending, not all of these predictors are included in all research; some studies only included some elements while leaving the others out. All of these factors might have an impact on a country's military spending, either directly or indirectly. People try to incorporate all economic or noneconomic, internally and externally, political or nonpolitical, geographical, geopolitical, and geostrategic variables while making this list.

1.7. Comparison of Pakistan's or India's military capabilities:

Most assessments of the military establishment of Pakistan or India are based on statistics or the amount of military assets held by the armies of each country, and conclude that the Hindustan military establishment is the dominant force. However, history has repeatedly

demonstrated that, despite its numerical disadvantage, the Pakistani military has been able to fend off the greater foe. This requires a more objective assessment of the two armies than just a comparison of their assets. This is why current study attempts to explain why a large army is not intimidated by a force nearly twice its size and ranks fourth among the most powerful armies in the world. At the strategic level, it should be reviewed whether the two countries have appropriately explained the threats they face in accordance with the approach drawn from current research to evaluate the military prowess of both countries and as well as how they respond to these threats.

1.7.1. India identified threats:

Despite the long Jammu & Kashmir problem, India sees two primary military threats, one of which is Pakistan. The other obvious threat to India comes from China due to territorial disputes between the two countries; In 1962, China or India fought wars over the dispute; In 2017, the Doklam standoff took place, in which the armies of the two countries faced each other for two months, a week and five days in the disputed region. The border issue between the two nations escalated out of control again on June 15, 2020, when 20 Indian troops, including a Colonel, were slain.

1.7.2. Threat Assessment or Response in Pakistan:

Pakistan's military confronts several dangers, the most serious of which is India, Pakistan's arch-enemy and neighbor. The Pakistani military is primarily preparing for this danger, with all asset acquisitions, training, and military-technical improvements aimed at countering it. Pakistan's close ties with China provide it with a strategic edge over its foe since the Pakistani military does not face same problems as Indian military. The competition between China or India benefits Pakistan since India needs to deploy a huge number of troops in comparison to China, which counteracts India's numerical advantage over Pakistan (Hali, Ahmed, & Iqbal, 2020).

After obtaining nuclear power status, Indian military strategists concentrated their efforts on developing greater yield nuclear bombs and longer-range nuclear weapons delivery systems, whilst Pakistan experimented with both tiny and controlled yields as well as larger yields. Pakistan produced both precisions short-range or long delivery systems when it came to weapon delivery systems. With each successful test of a longer-range nuclear weapon delivery system, Indian military strategists shifted their strategic attention away from Pakistan, believing they had established adequate nuclear deterrence against the country.

1.7.3. "Joint Forces Command" (JFC):

For the strategic or operational levels to be in sync, a successful Joint Forces Command is required. Despite having a "Chairman Joint Chief of Staff Committee, (CJCSC)" Pakistan's diverse forces for land, sea, and air had major coordination problems before 2000. The CJCSC is a 4-star general tasked with maintaining cooperation. Pakistan's engagement in Global War on Terror has forced the Pakistani military to deal with domestic terrorist threats. Following initial failures in these counter-insurgency operations, adaptive steps were implemented to better train or strengthen cooperation among sister units to battle insurgents more effectively. The Pakistani military has been fighting rebels and terror organizations for two decades and has had significant success, including the building of strong coordination procedures or a battle-hardened force, as well as the development of software to find or target terrorists from the air.

1.7.4. Militaries are being upgraded technologically:

The third most important factor of military performance is timely asset upgrades to defeat the opponent. When comparing the military of India and Pakistan in terms of technological advancement, it is clear that the defense budget of India is much larger than that of Pakistan. Pakistan's defense budget for 2020-21 is "\$7.8 billion", while India's defense budget allocation for 2020-21 is "US\$73.65 billion". With such a huge defense budget, India has been attracting defense contractors from across the world for the past two decades (Hali et al., 2020).

The items on India's list of military modernization equipment are constantly changing and stacking up, leaving onlookers, particularly defense contractors, in awe of the Indian military. Yet, when looking through the details of the Indian defense treaties described above, it is vital to remember that all of these transactions are being negotiated to offset Pakistan's enhanced military assets or defeats imposed by Pakistan's military. The Pakistani military has a combat force that is lesser than half that of India's or military expenditure that is the one eighth that of India's defense budget. For India, this creates two serious issues. To begin with, Pakistan successfully controls its lower military budget to put the Indian military on the defensive.

Literature Review

J. Paul Dunne et al. studied dynamics of determinants of the military spending would be best understood through cases studies of the individual nations or studies of the groups of reasonably homogenous countries, according to research on the variables that affect the amount of military expenditure or military burden in countries. The authors of this post analyze and contrast the economies of Greece, Spain and Portugal, the three peripheral economies of the European Union. In this study authors used a basic model based on the overarching theory of military budget demand is used to examine the relative importance of strategic as well as other economic or social elements to the three countries. The “electronics cash management service” ECMs are well defined, or the results for each country are remarkable. Even when dealing with generally comparable nations, the differences in their strategic or economic experiences are significant, making it difficult to draw general conclusions (Dunne, Nikolaidou, & Mylonidis, 2003).

Sajid Ali discusses how the Kashmir conflict, in addition to becoming a flashpoint between two nuclear powers, continues to pose a threat to Pakistan's national security. In this study, the author analyzes the historical viewpoint of the Kashmir issue and its relationship to the dynamic difficulties that Pakistan's National Security faces. The author of this article finds that resolving the conflict is critical for both Pakistan and India and that the only likely route ahead is to stage a referendum for Kashmiri individuals to discover their destiny (Hali et al., 2020).

Mian Zahid Hussain et al. stressed how militaries' growing reliance on leasehold improvements for operational and communicational objectives makes their important assets or plausible targets for the adversaries. States are obligated to take action to defend their space assets as a result of such threats. India is working on customized military satellites which will have C4 ISR capability. Technological progress will have a significant impact on the strategic stability of South Asia. This research examined the possible security situations between India

and Pakistan, suggesting that technical disparities could lead to strategic instability (Hussain & Ahmed, 2019).

Discussion

With Pakistan, there might be a security dilemma. Any defense buildup in India might be viewed as a threat by Pakistan. Pakistani policymakers desire a competitive advantage over India in both conventional and nuclear warfare. However, it has been demonstrated several times that India is typically ahead of Pakistan. From the beginning, Pakistan has believed that with superpowers, India can shatter Pakistan for its “Akhand Bharat” nationalist leaders. It is, however, difficult for India to do so now that Pakistan has become a nuclear power. Pakistan, according to its politicians and army, possesses a second-strike capability against Hindustan. As a result, there is no basis for Pakistan to spend such a substantial part of its GDP on defense. Pakistan is losing money rather than gaining money by spending so much on the military. A country in the worst economic situation should prioritize growth before the defense. Pakistan has instilled dread of India in its people through propaganda. In reality, there is little risk and a lot of misinformation. If the Pakistan wanted to invade Jammu or Kashmir as it did in the Kargil in 1999, it would have to spend a lot of money on defense (in terms of GDP). However, if India loses Kashmir, it would open additional fronts along the Rajasthan and Punjab borders, making Pakistan's situation much more precarious. Unrest in Baluchistan, "Sindh, or Jammu & Kashmir" has been blamed on both Pakistan and India. However, turbulence in Baluchistan or Sindh, as well as a minor skirmish between the Rashtriya Rifles or Pakistani Rangers, have prevented Pakistan from spending as much on guns as it has on butter.

Pakistan may spend more on nuclear development to ensure security by discouraging India. On the other hand, Pakistani policy makers would be well informed that no one ever wins a nuclear war. Both sides lose if there is a nuclear exchange in a conflict. Both Hindustan and Pakistan are unable to utilize nuclear weapons due to international pressure as well as their ecological constraints, and conventional military dominance is their only alternative. Because India is a regional power or the world's fourth largest economy, its defense spending is justifiable. It is expected to become a superpower, contending with China in Asia and across the world for economic, political, and strategic domination. As a result, India's defense spending has a legitimate significance.

Conclusion

Defense spending is a critical component of national security, or every government devotes a large amount of its budget to it. Given the shortage of resources and conflicting demands from those other sectors, a country's capacity to satisfy all of its Defense needs is restricted. The situation between Pakistan or Hindustan differs from that between Hindustan or China. Between India and Pakistan, there is a permanent border. Only in Kashmir do India and Pakistan have a boundary conflict. However, from Aksai-Chin to Arunachal Pradesh, India, and China are at odds, fighting for commerce, security, or geopolitical interests in Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Southeast Asia, including the South China Sea, as well as the Indian Ocean. Furthermore, both India or China are vying for Asian and global leadership in commerce as well as economics. Pakistan will not be able to cross this threshold in the foreseeable future. India's defense spending is geared at China rather than Pakistan. Pakistan may pose a concern, but it is unlikely to pose a serious challenge to India. Despite its flaws and

vulnerabilities, India has always overcome Pakistan. In terms of GDP, India's defense spending is justifiable.

There are certain issues with the Indian defense system as a whole. The white elephant has become synonymous with the "Defense Research or Development Organization" (DRDO). Defense Public Sector Units (DPSU) in India have expensive and time-consuming weapon systems. Private defense enterprises in India are unable to meet the needs of the country. 'Make in India,' on the other hand, is proving to be a failure. However, there are some encouraging indicators in the 2018 Defense Production Policy compared to the 2011 Defense Production Policy. To save money and strengthen local defense research and development, India should reduce its reliance on foreign suppliers (R & D). We must increase our defense exports and seek new markets. Our Defense Procurement Procedures (DPP) or Indian Design "Development Management must be strengthened" (IDDM).

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