

Standard ways measuring power: **military, economic** and other forms of power (**military power**, *nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles, size of armies, air forces and navies, numbers of foreign bases and power projection capabilities, space-based assets and cyberspace capabilities*; for **economic power**, *absolute and relative GDP, world trade shares, foreign exchange reserves, tax revenues, military budgets, industrial production, possession of vital energy and other resources*)

Soft power – *scientific, technological, intellectual, ideological and cultural prowess, presence and power position in int organisations, institutional power*

Superpower: needs not just dominate own region but to extend beyond any one region in its reach and influence

Great power:

- greater than regional but smaller than global, does not need to have great capabilities in all spheres (i.e. economic capabilities alone), considered a Great power in other power's calculation
(Buzan and Waever)
- largely determined by relative military capabilities – in turn imply economic, industrial and technological power. Dominates its region
(Mearsheimer)

Regional power: power confined to home continent; whose regional power status more security related than economy related; defined by both relative military capabilities and historically inherited dynamic of amity and enmity
Land power – geostrategic importance owing to stopping power of water (more difficult by an order of magnitude project power across oceans or seas than threaten land invasion) - Mearsheimer

Middle power: those lack system shaping capabilities but cannot be 'ignored' – cannot challenge Great powers, have capabilities resist imposition
Great Power diktats and behaviour under compulsion

- May or may not be a regional power
- Regional power can be a great power or a superpower (i.e. US)

Organski and Kugler attribute power transitions to *worldwide spread of industrial revolution increasing the relative power of newly rising nations relative to Great Powers*

- Rise of a challenger almost guarantees a major war
- Exceptions: Britain → US

- Not all rising powers dissatisfied

India

- Constrained as a regional power by geostrategic factors – possession of nuclear weapons by Pakistan, a de facto ally of China
- Blocked along continental north by nuclear Pakistan and China
- Reduced to defensive and deterrent posture
- Indian Ocean to south hamper development of power projection capabilities that would count in global strategic calculations of major powers
- India not accepted as South Asia's natural leader
- Does not have power of compulsion over Pakistan
- Measured by criterion being able to dominate and impose will on neighbours, does not qualify as a regional power
- Can be qualified a regional power only by 3rd criterion – relative size
- Other power constraints: dependent energy and resource imports, weak manufacturing and technological base, arms importer
- Middle power, rising one that is increasing its global weight but not able to leverage relative weight in its own region

Continuity

- Continued antagonism Pakistan and China
- Continued supply arms relationship with Russia
- Only progress is confidence building measures prevent the outbreak of war – 1992 agreement not to attack each others nuclear facilities, 1999 agreement prior warning testing ballistic missiles, extended cruise missiles
- China: 4 border defence management agreements prevent start border war due to un-demarcated and disputed nature of Line of Actual Control
- Indian centric south Asia not coming into being
 - Relations Pakistan deadlocked on terrorism
 - LAC between India and China, minor incursions without casualties
 - China modernizing its forces and military infrastructure
 - China relations with Indian neighbours – Myanmar, Afghanistan

Change