

**中国远程火力打击有多强？可无视印度防空系统，装备 S-400 也没用！**

**The Chinese View: China's Long Range Missiles not threatened by Indian Air Defence Systems**

**Translated by Hemant Adlakha**

Honorary Fellow, ICS, and Associate Professor,  
Centre for Chinese and Southeast Asian Studies,  
JNU, New Delhi

[haidemeng@gmail.com](mailto:haidemeng@gmail.com)

**Summary**

*The article first appeared on the blog Jiang Jiang Za Tan She on July 2, 2020. But since has been picked up and re-circulated by most media outlets on the websites. The article discusses in details and points out the ineffectiveness of the Indian air and missile firepower against China. The article is extremely informative about the Chinese air and missile defence preparedness. The article also provides a few photographs of Chinese lethal air and missile firepower, including the latest DF-17 which was displayed with pride at the National parade on the occasion of the PRC 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary last year on October 1.*

*The translation was first published in the Indian Defence Review, IDR, on July 6, 2020*

**Source:** [https://k.sina.cn/article\\_5173525563\\_1345dbc3b00100quv2.html?from=mil](https://k.sina.cn/article_5173525563_1345dbc3b00100quv2.html?from=mil)

As tensions along the border in Ladakh region continue to escalate, the India Defence Ministry carried out two large-scale measures this month, i.e., spent large sums of money to purchase 12 S-400 and an unknown number of Mig 29 fighters from Russia. The other significant move was the visit of the Indian Defence Minister to Russia to ask the authorities in Moscow to expedite the delivery to India of the recently ordered S-400 air defence missile system. In response, the Russian officials promised to complete the delivery ahead of schedule.



At the same time, the Indian Air Force continues to pile up the deployment of Su-MKI, Mig 29, Mirage-2000 and other indigenously built Indian LCA fighter planes. Knowledgeable sources have revealed, at present, the number of fighter aircraft deployed by the Indian Air Force along the border frontline areas has reached nearly 60% of its total strength. The number is likely to further go up in the coming days. However, many Chinese military affairs specialists have dismissed the move by saying “this is just a

‘feel good’ move” and in reality would not help “India gain initiative at the negotiating table.”

Because no matter how much weaponry and combat troops are deployed by India, these will be no match when faced with the power of China’s long-range missile firepower. Even without the J-20 Stealth fighters and J-16 fighter planes, Chinese-equipped Guard Rocket Series, Long Sword cruise missile and DF-17 Hypersonic Missile are just enough to keep the Indian Air Force from parrying. The reason is very simple. The above mentioned Chinese weaponry can ignore or need not pay heed to the Indian air defence missile system, even if India acquires the S-400 long-range missile defence system within a month or so. Why?



Because more than the fact that the performance of S-400 long-range air defence missile system has proven to be good, much depends on who is using the system and who is the target enemy. China’s indigenously built Guardian-2 rocket launcher comes equipped

with the largest calibre and also has the longest range. According to the official data available, the latest Guardian 2D Model rocket launcher has a maximum range up to 480 kilometres, and its hit-accuracy can be controlled within 500 metres. It is basically the same as the short-range tactical ballistic missile.



According to experts, a hypersonic boost-glide vehicle is a warhead stored in the nose of a missile and will be released when the rocket-booster sends it fast and high enough into the air.

Furthermore, unlike tactical ballistic missiles, the cost of Guardian-2 rocket launcher is not only lower than the tactical missile but it is also cheaper in the cost of its use. Therefore, it can be easily equipped and used on a large scale. The rocket has a modular design and the launch vehicle has an automatic loading system. Once the launch is completed, it can be quickly loaded to make a second launch and to firmly suppress the enemy with firepower. Because of its multiple advantages, i.e., long range, quick reaction time, precision hit and low cost etc., the Guardian-2 Model rocket launcher can effectively carry out accurate cover strikes on

enemy high-value targets such as armoured forces, military bases, missile launch positions and airports, and so on. Thus, the combat effect can be fully realized. On being deployed in a high plateau area, it is in a predominant position and can achieve all-round control of the border area. Any turbulence and disturbance will attract saturation blows.

If the Guardian-2 rocket launcher enjoys an outright advantage in terms of its long range, high accuracy and low operating cost, then the advantage of DF-17 hypersonic missile can be best described in just one word, i.e., “speed.” When the DF-17 hypersonic missile was on display at the National Day military parade in Beijing last year, the US military experts estimated the speed of its combat parts to be above 10 Mach. It can carry both conventional warheads and tactical nuclear warheads. It has a remarkable ability to accurately and quickly strike targets within its range. Remember, in theory, an active air defence system is basically unable to effectively intercept.



Once deployed in the border area, it will be able to carry out surgical strikes on military bases and airports on the Indian side but cannot

effectively respond. With the Guardian-2 rocket launcher and DF-17 hypersonic missile, once the enemy air defence positions and interception net support has been knocked off,

the CJ-10 cruise missile will then destroy each and every remaining high-value target based on the “door-to-door” pattern.

---

*The views expressed here are those of the translator and not necessarily of the Institute of Chinese Studies*

## PRINCIPAL SUPPORTERS TO ICS RESEARCH FUND

### TATA TRUSTS



MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



INDIAN COUNCIL OF  
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

GARGI AND VIDYA  
PRAKASH DUTT FOUNDATION



JAMNALAL BAJAJ  
FOUNDATION

PIROJSHA GODREJ FOUNDATION

## ICS PUBLICATIONS



A short brief on a topic of contemporary interest with policy-related inputs



Platform for ongoing research of the ICS faculty and associates



Authored by the faculty, also emerging from research projects and international conferences



Draft paper of ongoing research

## ICS JOURNAL



In its 55th year, *China Report* is a refereed journal in the field of social sciences and international relations. It welcomes and offers a platform for original research from a multi-disciplinary perspective, in new and emerging areas, by scholars and research students. It seeks to promote analysis and vigorous debate on all aspects of Sino-Indian relations, India-China comparative studies and multilateral and bilateral initiatives and collaborations across Asia.

*China Report* is brought out by Sage Publications Ltd, New Delhi.

Editor  
Associate Editor  
Assistant Editor  
Book Review Editor

Sreemati Chakrabarti  
G. Balatchandirane  
Rityusha Mani Tiwari  
Vijay K Nambiar



### INSTITUTE OF CHINESE STUDIES

8/17, Sri Ram Road, Civil Lines,  
Delhi 110054, INDIA  
T: +91 (0) 11 2393 8202  
F: +91 (0) 11 2383 0728

<http://www.icsin.org/>

[info@icsin.org](mailto:info@icsin.org)

[twitter.com/ics\\_delhi](https://twitter.com/ics_delhi) [facebook.com/icsin.delhi](https://facebook.com/icsin.delhi)  
[ln.linkedin.com/icsdelhi](https://in.linkedin.com/icsdelhi) [soundcloud.com/ICSIN](https://soundcloud.com/ICSIN)  
[youtube.com/ICSWEB](https://youtube.com/ICSWEB) [instagram.com/icsdelhi](https://instagram.com/icsdelhi)