



DEFENCE STUDIES

STANDARD TWELVE



The Constitution of India

Chapter IV A

Fundamental Duties

ARTICLE 51A

Fundamental Duties- It shall be the duty of every citizen of India—

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities, to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- (k) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

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DEFENCE STUDIES

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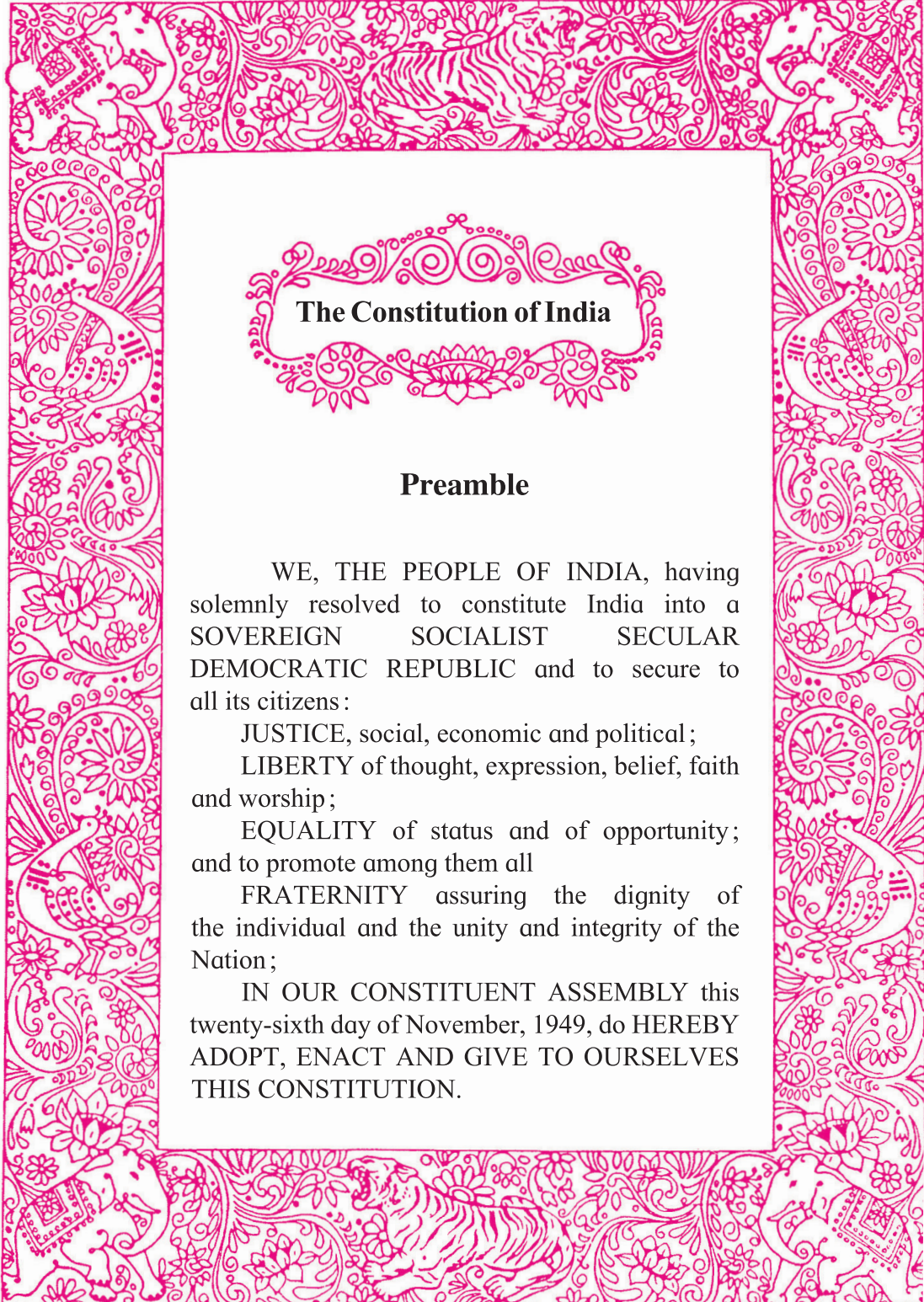
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The Constitution of India

Preamble

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship ;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;
and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation ;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Jana-gana-mana-adhināyaka jaya hē
Bhārata-bhāgya-vidhātā,

Panjāba-Sindhu-Gujarāta-Marāthā
Drāvida-Utkala-Banga

Vindhya-Himāchala-Yamunā-Gangā
uchchala-jaladhi-taranga

Tava subha nāmē jāgē, tava subha āsisa māgē,
gāhē tava jaya-gāthā,

Jana-gana-mangala-dāyaka jaya hē
Bhārata-bhāgya-vidhātā,

Jaya hē, Jaya hē, Jaya hē,
Jaya jaya jaya, jaya hē.

PLEDGE

India is my country. All Indians
are my brothers and sisters.

I love my country, and I am proud
of its rich and varied heritage. I shall
always strive to be worthy of it.

I shall give my parents, teachers
and all elders respect, and treat
everyone with courtesy.

To my country and my people,
I pledge my devotion. In their
well-being and prosperity alone lies
my happiness.

Foreword

Dear Students,

Let me welcome you to the XIIth Standard. I am happy to place the Defence Studies book in your hands.

This book will help you to study the concept of national security along with some of the other important concepts of defence studies.

Defence studies is an important subject. You are aware of the need to study the military history of our country, the changes that have taken place in strategy and tactics of war and the impact that war has on human life and the surrounding environment. When we study the defence economics of a country, the expenditure on defence and defence production we also have to study the linkage between science and technology and national security. Along with the role of science and technology, we would look at advances made by India in the areas of information technology, defence technology, nuclear technology, space technology and the agricultural sector and the contribution of scientists to achieve this.

This book also contains information about career opportunities in the defence sector that would be useful to you.

Please try to do the various activities, field visits, and interviews, use of information technology, use of various communication mediums, group discussion, and presentations that have been suggested in the book. You should take the help of your parents and teachers for these activities.

Please do inform us what part of this book you found useful or found difficult to understand.

We wish you the best in your future academic life.



(Vivek Gosavi)
Director

Pune

Date : 21 February 2020

Bharatiya Saur : 2 Phalguna 1941

Maharashtra State Bureau of
Textbook Production and
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— For Teachers And Students —

You are aware, the XIth and the XIIth standards have to be looked at as a combined unit. In the XIth standard we looked at the various dimensions of the subject of Defence Studies. We studied the concept of national security, geopolitics, military history, defence economics, science and technology and its relevance to national security and the defence organisation in India. Now, in the XIIth standard we would study the application of the various aspects that were studied in the XIth standard.

The first chapter looks at the problems of India's national security. The chapter introduces you to the manner in which India looks at national security. It then takes a survey of the international situation and Indian policies and challenges faced by India through various time periods. In a sense, this chapter lays the groundwork for the subsequent chapters of this book.

The second chapter focuses on India's two neighbours, Pakistan and China. The chapter discusses the various security related challenges that India faces from these two countries.

The third chapter looks at the other countries of Asia. The first section of this chapter focuses on South Asian countries including Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. The second section focuses on the countries of West Asia and the third on the countries of East Asia.

Chapter IV looks at India's nuclear, space and maritime security issues. It studies the evolution of India's nuclear policy, its space programme and the challenges faced in terms of maritime security.

Chapter V deals with internal security challenges. In this chapter, four main challenges are looked at in detail: Terrorism in the hinterland of the country; Cross-Border terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir; Insurgency in the North Eastern States and Left-Wing Extremism in certain areas.

India has experienced several wars since independence.

Chapter VI introduces you to the various wars that India has fought since 1947. These include:

- i. India – Pakistan Conflict - 1947-48
- ii. Liberation of Junagadh – October 1947
- iii. Liberation of Hyderabad – September 1948
- iv. Liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu – December 1961
- v. Sino-Indian Conflict -1962
- vi. Indo-Pak Conflict – 1965
- vii. Indo-Pak Conflict – 1971
- viii. Kargil Conflict with Pakistan - 1999

We hope that this book will help you to understand India's national security issues in a comprehensive manner. The book contains several exercises that the students can do and also several maps that they can study. It would be desirable if the students are taken on some field trips to any military establishment in India. The students must also be encouraged to read newspapers and watch the news for various developments in the context of India's national security.

We are sure that the two books (Std XI and Std. XII) together would help the students to understand the complexities of national security issues. They would also be helpful in their future careers. The book also provides some information on the various career options available in this area for the students.

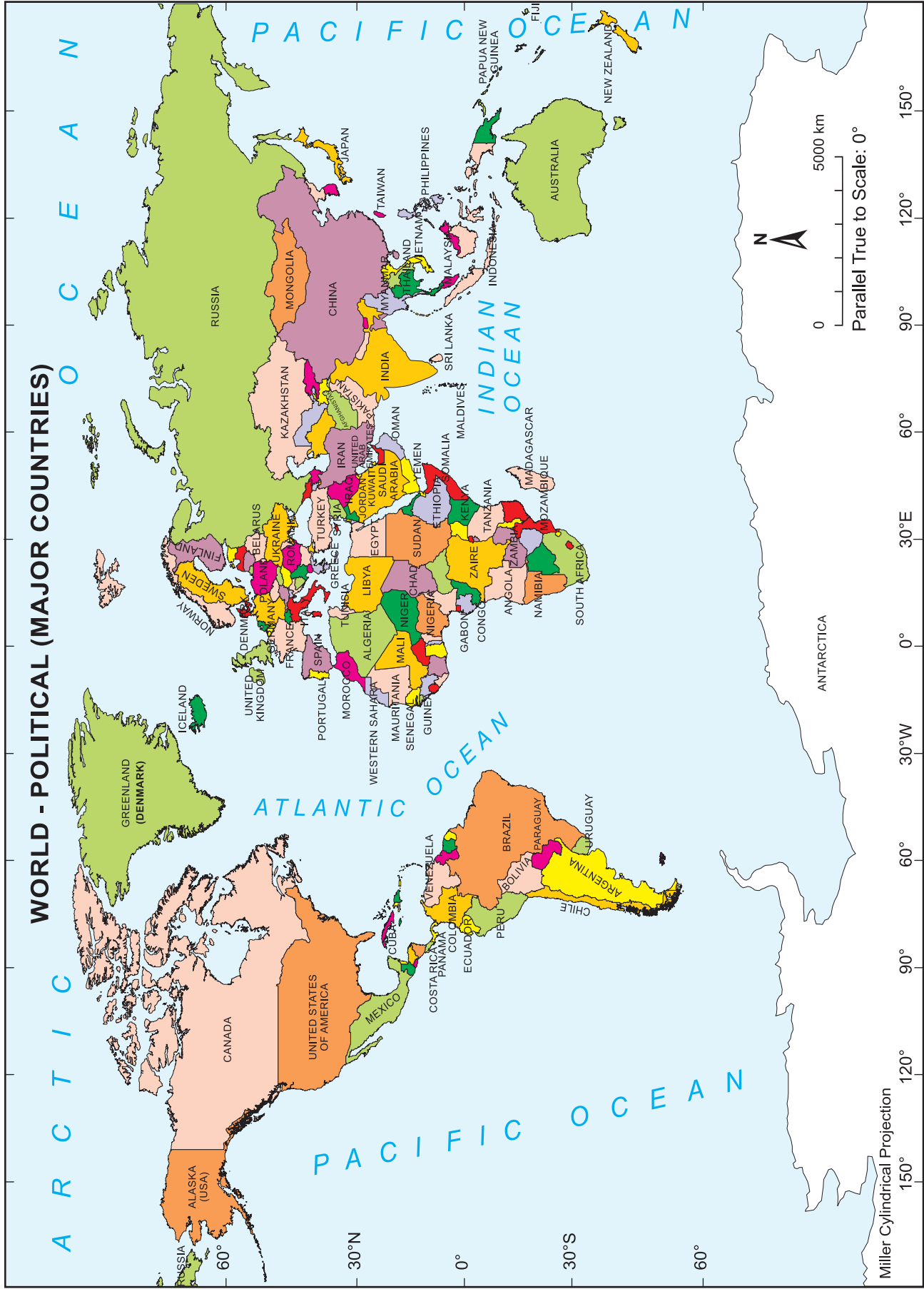
We wish the students the best in their future endeavours.

Competency statements for Defence Studies : Standard XII th

1. Understand and appreciate the international situation since the post second world war era and security challenges faced by India since its independence.
2. Understand and analyse the nature of disputes and security challenges faced by India from its immediate neighbours, Pakistan and China.
3. Study India's security policies towards small powers of South Asia and the manner in which India tackles these challenges.
4. Appreciate the manner in which India has developed its security relations with countries of West Asia and East Asia.
5. Learn about the technological developments that have taken place in the areas of Nuclear and Space and its impact on India's national security.
6. Analyse India's maritime policy and the approach used by India to tackle security issues in the Indian Ocean region.
7. Study the internal security challenges faced by India with special reference to terrorism, Naxalism, cross border terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and in the North East region.
8. Analyse the approaches adopted by India to resolve internal security problems.
9. Study India's Armed Conflicts since Independence. Study the reasons for the conflicts and the role played by the armed forces
10. Encourage the students to study the maps of various regions to understand the relationship between geography and strategy.

S.O.I. Note :

The following foot notes are applicable : (1) © Government of India, Copyright : 2020. (2) The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher. (3) The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line. (4) The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh. (5) The interstate boundaries amongst Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the "North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act. 1971," but have yet to be verified. (6) The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India. (7) The state boundaries between Uttarakhand & Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Jharkhand and Chattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh have not been verified by the Governments concerned. (8) The spellings of names in this map, have been taken from various sources. (9) The administrative headquarter of Telangana and Andhrapradesh are at Hyderabad. (10) The administrative boundaries of J & K UT and Ladakh UT shown here are yet to be authenticated by concerned authorities.



Asia- Political (Major Countries)



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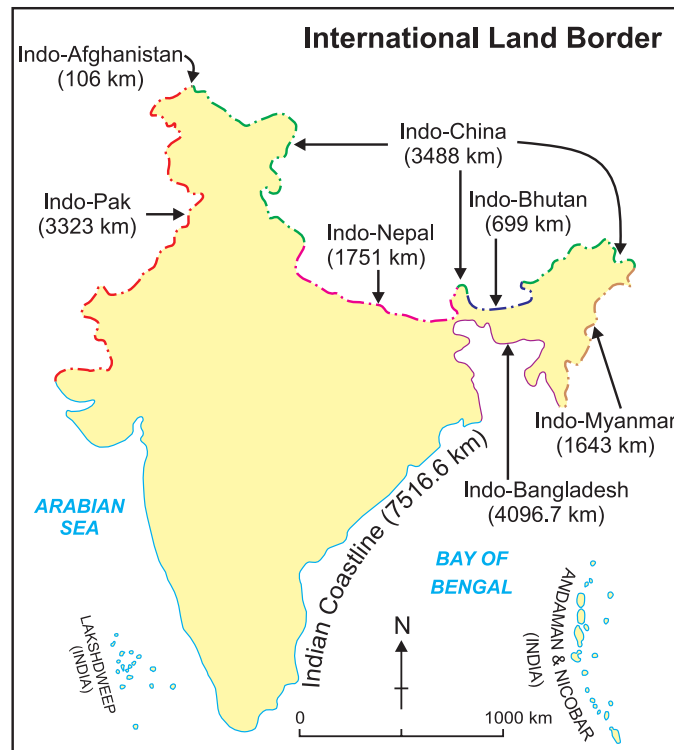
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What is national security? National security refers to the defence of the territory, sovereignty and freedom of the country. Traditionally, National Security meant protection of the State from external aggressions. This is the military dimension of security. Besides this military dimension there are other aspects of national security that are equally important. To be truly secure, a nation needs other forms of security. These include, the role of diplomacy or politics, society, environment, energy as well as natural resources, economy and human resources.

Security policy, in a wider sense, encompasses the economic, industrial, and technological base; the cohesiveness of the socio-cultural structure; the resilience and stability of the political

system; and the quality of diplomacy. There is also the need to realize the linkage between domestic policy and national security policy.

Security policy of any nation is not created in abstract. The context of security policy is two-fold: the international and the domestic situation. The international situation refers to the changes that are taking place in international relations so as to understand their impact on the security policy. The domestic situation includes various domestic compulsions including the economic, political, socio-cultural and other elements that constitute the national power of a country.

India's Security Policy

A study of India's security policy would thus have to focus on the following areas:

1. External security and strategic compulsions:

- **Diplomatic** : The changes that take place in international relations and their effects on the conventional and new security threats to India.
- **Military** : These threats would include conventional wars, internal security problems and threats from such weapons of mass destruction as nuclear, chemical, biological, etc.
- **Economic** : The impact of global economic changes including issues of trade.

2. Domestic/Internal Issues:

- **Science and Technology**: Modernisation of defence forces through the developments in science and technology;
- **Economic** : The economic situation of the country; a robust economy has a positive effect on the security situation.
- **Social and political** : Socio-political stability and its effects on internal security
- **Demographic** : This includes problems of migration.

Independence, internal security, and territorial integrity have always been the main priorities of India's security policy. These, along with the approach to peace, have been the core of India's policies since independence. The Indian approach to the question of national security focuses on two issues: (i) India believes that in any conflictual situation the roots of conflict need to be tackled. (ii) There is the need to resolve conflict through

peaceful means. Conflicts are a product of tensions in social, political, and economic areas. These conflicts can be resolved through dialogue or diplomacy. These methods are called Pacific Settlements of Disputes.

Do you know?

What are Pacific Settlements?

The United Nations in Article 33 of the UN Charter mentions the following approaches: negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

Three factors have dominated India's security policy:

- (i) Threat Perception** : The regional threat perception focuses primarily on the neighbours Pakistan and China, and subsequently the other regional powers. The threat from Pakistan and China is predominantly a threat of conventional border conflicts. Over the years, other dimensions such as insurgency, support to militancy, and concerns about nuclear weapons have further complicated this relationship. In case of the other regional powers, the threat is an indirect one; it may manifest itself through intervention and support to anti-India forces.
- (ii) Self-Reliance** : India has always wanted to be self-reliant. The focus of self-reliance has been in the areas of Indian economy and technology. India focused on developing an industrial base. It took help from

foreign countries to develop industries but also wanted them to transfer technology. The United States and the Soviet Union were willing to sell armaments to India but not transfer the technology so that India would be unable to produce them in the country.

(iii) Independent Understanding of World Affairs and Peace Approach:

Peace approach is an ancient legacy that rests on the realization that conflict does not provide solutions. India has an assimilative cultural tradition. Indian commitment to nonalignment was part of this approach to peace and independence. Indian approach to disarmament was also an element that revolved around the peace approach. India called for total nuclear disarmament.

Let us now study these issues mentioned above in the context of the international situation and India's security from the time of India's independence.

Phase I: 1947 to 1962

International situation : The end of the Second World War brought in several changes in the global order. It saw the rise of the United States and the Soviet Union as two great powers and the rise of national liberation struggles in Asia and Africa leading to the creation of independent states. This period also saw the beginning of cold war in the world. Cold war was a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union. It led to the division of the world in two blocs, the Western bloc which included the United States and the West European

countries and the Eastern bloc of the Soviet Union, East European countries and China. The division was based on the control and influence over the area of the bloc and on ideology. The Western bloc was capitalist while the Eastern was socialist. It is in this era of cold war that India became independent.

Do you know?

Some of the important military alliances during the cold war

American Military Alliances:

- North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), 1949
- ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, US), 1951
- South East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO), 1954
- Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO), 1955.

Soviet Military Alliances:

- The Soviet Union and China signed a military alliance in 1950.
- Warsaw Pact (Soviet Union and East European states.) 1955.

Which countries can be considered as nonaligned?

The following criteria was adopted at the Belgrade Conference in 1961:

Criteria for Nonalignment

1. The country should have adopted an independent policy based on the coexistence of states with different political and social systems.
2. Support national independence movements.
3. It should not be a member of a multi-lateral alliance concluded in the context of cold war.
4. It should not be a member of a bilateral military alliance, or a

regional defence pact in the context of great power conflicts.

5. It should not concede military bases to foreign powers in the context of great power rivalry.

This phase also saw the beginnings of the nonalignment movement. The first nonaligned conference took place at Belgrade in 1961. The concept of nonalignment was based on two important principles: independent understanding of world affairs and peace approach. Thus, the nonaligned countries were to stay away from cold war alliances.

Indian Policy : On 7 September 1946, in a speech given on All India Radio, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru spelt out India's world view about its foreign and security policy. He stated: 'We propose, as far as possible, to keep away from the power politics of groups, aligned against one another, which have led in the past to world wars...' India wanted to keep away from the cold war rivalry that existed in the world.

India's security policy during the Nehru era revolved around two principles: independent understanding of world affairs and peace approach. This was the period of the cold war conflict. India wanted to keep away from the cold war politics of military alliances and wanted peace. How was this implemented?

The implementation of this approach was done in two phases :

- (i) The process of building regionalism in Asia and Africa.
- (ii) Promotion and practicing of Nonalignment.

India hosted a regional conference of Asian countries in Delhi in 1947. The

Asian Relations Conference brought together many leaders of the independence movements in Asia. The objective of the conference was to bring together the leaders of Asia on a common platform to study the problems of common concern of the continent and create a sense of regionalism in Asia.

The second conference took place at Bandung in Indonesia in 1955. This was the first Afro-Asian conference. The conference sought to view the position of Asia and Africa in the world today and the contribution they can make to world peace. The Bandung Conference was a historic event. It tried to spread the concept of regionalism to Asia and Africa.

Do you know?

What is Regionalism?

Regional organisations are created by countries from a particular geographic region. They form groups to promote their national interest in a cooperative manner. They try to establish their independent identity. These are called regional organisations. This process of regional level cooperation is also called regionalism. While geographic linkages are important, sometimes some functional issues become the basis of regional cooperation. These can be in areas like transport and communication, energy, health, etc. The process of regionalism usually begins with a political dialogue amongst the participants. Such a dialogue may lead to the creation of an organisation. Organisations like the European Union (EU), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) or South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) are examples of such regional groupings.

The process of regionalism faced problems in the late 1950s. Cold war spread to Asia and several countries joined the military alliances of the United States and the Soviet Union. The late 1950s saw a shift from regionalism to nonalignment. The first nonaligned conference was held at Belgrade in 1961. Nonalignment kept away from military alliances therefore those countries that had joined the military alliances were not members of the nonaligned group.



The founding members of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1961 : (L-R) Nehru of India, Nkrumah of Ghana, Nasser of Egypt, Sukarno of Indonesia and Tito of Yugoslavia.

In this phase India faced several security challenges :

- (i) Indo-Pakistan War 1947-48 :** The services of the Indian military were first requisitioned immediately after independence. Indian military had to halt the Pakistani aggression in Jammu and Kashmir. The success of the Indian army in stalling the onslaught of the Pakistani forces into Srinagar indicated India's military preparedness.
- (ii) National Integration :** The army also played a significant role in the process of integration of princely states and enclaves such as Hyderabad (1948), Junagadh (1947) and later Goa (1961) into the Indian Union.

(iii) Himalayan Neighbours : India signed security treaties with its Himalayan neighbours Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim. These treaties ensured that India would protect these countries from any aggression from China.

(iv) China : China became a communist country in 1949. India was one of the first countries to recognize the Mao Zedong government of China. However, tensions between India and China began in the 1950s after the takeover of Tibet by China. India had considered Tibet to be an autonomous region. To resolve the problem of Tibet, India and China signed the Tibet Agreement in 1954. This agreement was based on the principles of Panchsheel. The first border clash between India and China occurred in 1958 in the Aksai Chin region. The main issues of dispute between India and China were the status of Aksai Chin and the recognition of the McMahon line. In 1962 India and China went into a war in both these regions.

Do you know?

Agreement between the Republic of India and the People's Republic of China on Trade and Intercourse between Tibet Region of China and India (1954) Agreement is based on the following principles:

- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- Mutual non-aggression.
- Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
- Equality and mutual benefit, and
- Peaceful co-existence.

The core of India's security policy during Nehru era was 'security through diplomacy'. India was a developing country. It therefore needed both finances and peace for development. It was believed that expenditure on defence would divert the finances away from development of civilian industry. Further, continuous conflicts with neighbours would not be conducive to domestic development. The policy of regionalism and nonalignment was adopted to ensure that India develops friendly relations with its neighbours and the Afro-Asian countries could help each other in development. Therefore, diplomacy was important. This perception of 'defence through diplomacy' changed after 1962 and India increased its defence spending.

Phase II: 1962 to 1971

International situation : The decade of 1960s saw some changes take place in the cold war situation. The Cuban Missile crisis took place in 1962. Soviet Union placed missiles in Cuba that were a direct threat to the United States. Americans retaliated with a naval blockade of Cuba. For the first time since 1945 American and Soviet naval ships faced each other and there was a real possibility of a war. It was feared that such a war would be a nuclear war. This forced the two countries to reduce tensions. The situation was de-escalated after the Soviets withdrew the missiles from Cuba. This is known as the Cuban Missile Crisis. From 1962 the two countries tried to reduce their tensions.

Indian Policy : The 1960s brought in several changes in Indian security policy. This was the post Nehru era. Lal Bahadur

Shastri became the Prime Minister in 1964. He is known for his slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan'. His tenure saw the Chinese conduct their first nuclear test. The Indo-Pakistan war of 1965 over the Kashmir issue took place during his tenure. A trilateral conference was held at Tashkent in 1966 where the Soviet Union, India and Pakistan participated to establish peace between the two countries. Shastri died at Tashkent and was succeeded by Mrs. Indira Gandhi as the next Prime Minister. This was the period when the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (1968) was signed. This was also the phase when the problems started to take place in East Pakistan that led to the 1971 war and the creation of Bangladesh.



Tashkent Conference 1966 : President Mohammad Ayub Khan and Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri

Some of the major developments during this phase were as follows:

- (i) Defence Preparedness :** Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri shifted India's focus away from regionalism to bilateral relations of South Asia. He focused on building border roads and increase the capability of Indian defence forces. One important impact

of the 1962 war was the attention paid to planning for defence. The following tasks were identified:

- (a) expansion and modernization of the army;
- (b) modernization of the air force;
- (c) creation of an adequate production base;
- (d) improvement and expansion of the means of communication and transport;
- (e) replacement of old ships so as to make the navy a balanced force. The Defence Plan prepared in 1964 identified its main objective as the need to build up adequate defences to safeguard the country's territorial integrity.

(ii) Nuclear Policy : In 1964 China exploded its nuclear device. This brought in changes in Indian nuclear policy (this has been discussed ahead).

(iii) 1965 War : The Pakistani aggression in Rann of Kutch and Kashmir led to the 1965 war with Pakistan. The war ended in a stalemate. A peace conference was held at Tashkent in which the Soviet Union acted as a mediator. Shastri died in Tashkent and was succeeded by Mrs. Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister.

(iv) India-China : A relatively small but significant event took place at Nathu La in Sikkim in 1967. A clash took place between India and China over this pass. India successfully defended the pass and kept it under its control.

(v) India-Soviet Union : This phase saw changes in American, Soviet and Chinese policies in Asia. The United States started a dialogue with China. It appeared that China, United States and Pakistan were cooperating with each other. On the other hand, Indo-Soviet defence cooperation also began in this phase. In 1971 the two countries signed a 20 years Peace and Friendship Treaty.

(vi) 1971 war : Pakistan's policies towards East Pakistan created a crisis in South Asia. The influx of refugees from East Pakistan into India created a humanitarian crisis. Pakistan's military policies in East Pakistan finally led to the Indo-Pakistan war in 1971. The war ended with the creation of a new state of Bangladesh in place of East Pakistan.

(vii) Shimla Agreement : A conference was held at Shimla in 1972 to finalise the peace agreement between India and Pakistan. The conference accepted the principle of 'durable peace' and 'bilateralism' as the framework of India-Pakistan relations in the future.



Shimla Agreement, 1972 : President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

The period 1962 to 1971 was a period of change. This is the period when India started changing its defence policies from a focus on diplomacy to developing a defence capability. India looked at nonalignment not just as a political policy of staying away from cold war but as a security strategy. It gave India the freedom to negotiate between the United States and the Soviet Union. India's main security concern was the region of South Asia.

Phase III: 1972 to 1991

International situation : In 1972 the American President Richard Nixon and General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Leonid Brezhnev met at Moscow. The 1972 Moscow summit meeting signaled the beginning of the era of détente. Détente is not friendship. Détente means reduction of tensions. The United States and the Soviet Union tried to reduce tensions between themselves.

The other significant event of this period was the breakthrough in relations between the United States and China. The United States had not recognized the Communist government of China since the time of the Chinese revolution of 1949. President Richard Nixon visited China in 1972. Now, by visiting China in 1972, the United States had recognized the communist government of China.

The era of détente ended in 1979 when the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan. A communist government was established in Afghanistan. There

was opposition to this government from within Afghanistan. The fighters who fought against the communist government of Afghanistan were the Mujahideen. The Mujahideen took shelter in Pakistan and fought the war with the help of both, Pakistan and the United States.

Changes took place in the Soviet Union in the late 1980s. Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in the Soviet Union and he started several reforms known as Perestroika and Glasnost. The Soviet Union decided to withdraw from Afghanistan and by 1989, the Soviet troops had left Afghanistan. Europe saw several changes in the late 1980s. In 1989, East Europe experienced a revolution. The people overthrew the communist governments and established democratic governments in their countries. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia split and new countries were born. East and West Germany unified. In 1991, the Soviet Union disintegrated. With the disintegration of the Soviet Union the cold war era ended.

Indian Policy : The creation of Bangladesh was a significant event in South Asia. Until 1971 India had experienced a 'two frontier threat' from Pakistan (One from the East and one from the West). India sought to develop close ties with Bangladesh. The decade of 1970s saw India focus on South Asia. India had now emerged as a major power in this region. India took a bold step of conducting a nuclear test in 1974. In 1975 Sikkim merged with India. This is also a period when internal security issues

started to manifest in Punjab and later on in Kashmir. The action taken in Amritsar in 1984 against the Khalistani forces led to the assassination of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1984. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi took over as the next Prime Minister. It is during his tenure that India sought to modernize Indian defence establishment. This phase also saw some degree of political uncertainty after Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's term as Prime Minister. Mr. V.P. Singh and Mr. Chandra Shekar followed as Prime Ministers until the elections of 1991 and the taking over of Mr. Narsimha Rao as the next Prime Minister.

Some of the important events of this phase :

(i) **Nuclear Policy :** In 1964, as a reaction to the Chinese test Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri initiated the first change in India's nuclear policy. He announced that India's opposition to nuclear weapons was not permanent and stated that India was willing to consider nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes. India tested its first nuclear device in 1974 at Pokhran. India announced that this was a peaceful nuclear test and that India did not have the intention to produce a nuclear weapon. But the test demonstrated India's capability to produce a nuclear weapon. This test is classified as a Peaceful Nuclear Explosion (PNE) as the intention was not to produce a nuclear weapon, but to do research

for peaceful uses of nuclear technology. The concept of PNE is recognised by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

(ii) **Maritime Policy :** The British had a strong presence in the Indian Ocean region since the 1940s. In 1968 the British announced the policy of 'Withdrawal from East of Suez'. The Americans and the Soviets started to enter the Indian Ocean and develop their naval bases. This development is called 'great power rivalry in the Indian Ocean'. The rationale for this policy was that with the British withdrawal there was a 'power vacuum' in this region and that was filled by the two super powers. India opposed this power vacuum theory and called for a 'Peace Zone in the Indian Ocean'. The Indian navy had played an active role during the 1971 war. It is after 1971 that India started to give importance to the Indian Navy and initiated the process of developing its naval power.

(iii) **Sri Lanka :** Ethnic clashes began in Sri Lanka between the Tamils and the Sri Lankan Government in the 1970s and escalated through the 1980s. India intervened in the Sri Lankan civil war to perform a peacekeeping role by sending the Indian Peace Keeping Forces (IPKF) as per the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement signed in 1987.



India Sri Lanka Agreement 1987: Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President Jayewardene

(iv) Maldives : In 1988 there was an attempt to overthrow the government of Maldives through a coup. India sent troops to Maldives to ensure that the civilian government was reinstated.

(v) Defence Technology : The Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme was started in 1983. It laid down the foundation of missile technology in India. Development of a number of types of missiles with improved technology and capability followed. These included the Prithvi, Agni, Brahmos Supersonic Cruise Missile, the Nirbhay Subsonic Cruise Missile, Submarine launched K4 and K15 Ballistic Missiles, the Pradyuman and Prithvi Air Defence Surface to Air Missiles and the Astra Air to Air Missile.

Do you know?

In 2019 India conducted an anti-satellite missile test. The significance of the test is that India has tested and successfully demonstrated its capability to interdict and intercept a satellite in outer space based on complete indigenous technology.

(vi) Internal Security : The problems that India was facing in the North East had been in existence since India's independence. They were being tackled by the paramilitary and the armed forces. A new problem of Naxalism began in the 1960s. This was handled by the Indian government in the 1970s. The problem of separatism began in Punjab with the demand for Khalistan during this period. This problem escalated in the 1980s leading to the Indian government taking action against the militants in Punjab. Kashmir witnessed a new form of terrorism. In the late 1980s the Mujahedeen started to enter Kashmir to carry out the struggle against the Indian government.

India had emerged as a South Asian great power after 1971. India sought to build upon this status during this phase. It conducted a nuclear test in 1974 to demonstrate its capability of producing a nuclear weapon. It took action in Sri Lanka and Maldives indicating that India is concerned about the security and stability of South Asia. This phase also saw the rise of internal security problems. The Punjab agitation created a crisis in India. This period also saw the growth of terrorist activities in Kashmir.

Phase IV: 1991 to present

International situation : The period 1989 to 1991 saw some major changes take place in international relations. The East European revolution took place in 1989 leading to the end of communist

governments in the region. In 1990 Iraq occupied Kuwait that led to the Kuwait war of 1990. In 1991 the Soviet Union disintegrated. This was the end of the cold war era.

In the early 1990s the term globalisation started to be used to describe the post-cold war era. The term globalisation had a broad meaning. It included the economic, ideological, political, technological, social and cultural changes that took place in the world after 1991. Today we use the term globalisation to describe the post-cold war era. Globalisation increased interconnectedness between countries and people. We say that the world has become more interconnected. Technological developments have helped this interconnectivity.

Indian Policies : India faced a severe economic crisis in the late 1980s. The government of Prime Minister Narsimha Rao initiated the process of economic liberalization. This helped the economy to recover and prosper. The elections that were held in 1996 did not provide for a stable government as no party was able to get a clear majority. There was again a period of political uncertainty. India experienced the governments formed by Mr. A.B.Vajpayee, and Mr. H.D. Devegowda, Mr. I.K. Gujral. In 1999 the Bhartiya Janata Party led NDA government came to power. India conducted series of nuclear tests in 1998 and declared itself a nuclear weapons power. It was during the tenure of the Vajpayee government that the Kargil war

(1999) took place. This government was followed by the Congress Party led UPA government with Dr. Manmohan Singh as the Prime Minister. It was during this government that the Indo-US nuclear deal was signed. The Manmohan Singh government lasted ten years and was followed by the return of the BJP led NDA government with Mr. Narendra Modi as Prime Minister.

Some of the changes that took place after 1991 are as follows:

- (i) Indo-US dialogue :** Indo-US relations started to improve in the field of defence cooperation. India and the United States also signed the Nuclear Deal for cooperation in civilian nuclear technology.
- (ii) Indo-Pacific :** Important initiatives were taken in the context of the Indo-Pacific Region. India initiated the 'Look East' policy and later the 'Act East' policy to develop closer ties with the East Asian states.
- (iii) Pakistan :** Pakistan sponsored terrorism increased in Kashmir. In 1999 intrusion by Pakistan in Kargil area led to the Kargil war.
- (iv) Changing strategies :** India started to take a more active and aggressive stand on the issue of national security with reference to China and Pakistan. Indian actions in Myanmar (2015), Balakot (2019), Chumar and Demchok (in Ladakh) (2014) and Doklam (2017) symbolise the changed strategy.

Find out and Discuss :

Find out the actions taken by India in Myanmar (2015), Balakot (Pakistan) (2019), Chumar (2014), Demchok (2014) and Doklam (2017). Write notes on each of them and discuss them in the classroom.

Indian security policies changed after 1991. India developed closer defence ties with the United States, Israel and the European Union. While the old ties with the Soviet Union continued with Russia, India opened up defence dialogues with the western world. Indian security policy became more realist in nature. The economic stability and progress, political stability and success in the fields of

science and technology (especially nuclear, space, and information technology) has made India an important player in world affairs.

Do you know?

A treaty does not enter into force when it is signed. Typically, the provisions of the treaty determine the date on which the treaty enters into force, often at a specified time following its ratification or acceptance by a fixed number of states. For example, the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty was signed in 1968 but it came into force in 1970 after the required number of countries had ratified it.

SURVEY OF SECURITY PERCEPTIONS AND STRATEGIES

	1947–1962	1962–1972	1972–1991	1991 TO DATE
Security Perceptions	Conventional threat from neighbours: Focus on Pakistan.	Conventional threat manifests itself in the context. Focus is now on Pakistan and China.	Conventional threat continues. Internal security problems start to manifest in the latter period in the context of low-intensity conflict and insurgency (Punjab and Kashmir).	Threats now more global. Issues like economy, trade and technology begin to be raised. Regional problems of terrorism increase
Security Strategies and the context of power	a) Defence through Diplomacy. b) Strategy evolved as an alternative to the bipolar military options of the cold war, c) Regionalism is the key outlook (Asian and Afro–Asian). d) The context of power is primarily military.	a) Limits of Diplomacy exposed in 1962. b) Development of military capability is accepted as the means of achieving national security. c) Bilateralism in the context of South Asia emerges as the key focus. d) The context of power is primarily military and economic	a) Military capability continues to be the focus. b) Defence through a politico-military strategy. c) Dual Use technology emerges as an important factor. d) India evolves a South-Asia-centric approach and considers itself a regional power. e) The context of power is mainly economic and technological capabilities.	a) The economic liberalization (1991), nuclear tests (1998) and Indo–US Civilian Nuclear cooperation Deal (2008) are watersheds. b) Economic stability, political stability technological growth in the face of sanctions relating to transfer of dual use technology makes India demand space in the decision-making circles of the world. c) Defence through economic, technological and military strategies. d) Indian worldview becomes global and realist (not just South-Asia-centric). e) Technology is looked upon as the main source of power. f) India takes aggressive action against terrorist actions against Pakistan

EXERCISE

Q1 (A) Choose the correct alternative and complete the following statements:

- (i) One of the key criteria of nonalignment is
 - a. Participation in cold war military alliances
 - b. Providing military bases for United States
 - c. Providing Naval bases for the Soviet Union
 - d. Independent foreign policy.
- (ii) The Shimla Agreement (1972) was based on
 - a. Acceptance of multilateral diplomacy
 - b. Acceptance of Soviet help
 - c. The principle of bilateralism
 - d. Acceptance of American help.

(B) Complete the following sentence by using an appropriate reason:

- (i) Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri initiated the first changes in India's nuclear policy because...
- (ii) The rationale for the great power rivalry in the Indian Ocean was

(C) State the appropriate concept for the given statement:

- (i) Reduction of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union in the 1970s.

(D) Find the odd word from the given set:

- (i) Nathu La, Balakot, Chumar, Demchok

Q.2. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons:

- (i) The process of détente began with the Moscow Summit of 1972.
- (ii) The Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (1983) laid the foundation of missile technology in India.

Q.3. Explain the correlation between the following:

- (i) Cold War military alliances and Nonalignment

Q.4. Express your opinion on the following:

- (i) Do you think India's actions in Balakot will stop Pakistan's support to terrorists in Kashmir?

Q.5. Answer the following:

- (i) What changes took place in India's security policies after 1991?

Activity

Make a list of all the Nonaligned Summit Conferences. What were the main points discussed in each of them?



This chapter focuses on India's relations with its two neighbours, Pakistan and China. When we look at India's threat perceptions, we normally focus on these two neighbours as primary threats. These threats are of both, conventional

and non-conventional nature. India has experienced border conflicts and also problems of insurgency. The nuclear weapons dimensions have complicated these relations.

Pakistan

In 1947, British India was divided into two countries - India and Pakistan (East and West). Pakistan's founder Mohammad Ali Jinnah and his All-India Muslim League party had demanded a separate country for Muslims. Pakistan emerged as an Islamic State while India became a secular republic. The partition of British India was extremely violent; communal riots began in many western areas, mostly in Punjab and Bengal. More than a million people died in clashes, and millions more migrated from Indian territory to Pakistan and from the

Pakistani side to India.

The fear of India, which emerged as a stronger military power after partition, was the core of Pakistani world view after independence. Therefore, Pakistan's defence policies revolved around the theme of Indian domination and the ways to tackle it. Pakistan tried to solve this problem by seeking cooperation from the Arab countries in the early years of its independence. Later it took the help of China and also joined the American military alliances.

This chapter focuses on the following



Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh

issues of conflict between the two countries:

- (i) The Kashmir problem (including the Siachen issue)
- (ii) Cross Border terrorism and
- (iii) The China factor.

Kashmir Issue

Do you know?

Jammu and Kashmir

Jammu and Kashmir is surrounded by Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in the North East, Tibet Autonomous Region in the East (both are part of China); Indian states of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab in the South; Pakistan in the West and Afghanistan border in the North West.

The Northern and Western region of Jammu and Kashmir is occupied by Pakistan. This region has three areas: Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan. Pakistan describes the areas of Gilgit and Baltistan as 'Northern Areas'.

The state of Indian Jammu and Kashmir had three regions: Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. In August 2019 this state was reorganised into two Union territories: Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

Under the British administration Jammu and Kashmir was a state ruled by a hereditary Maharaja. When the British decided to grant independence to India and Pakistan, the Princely states were given the option of joining India or Pakistan. In October 1947 the state was attacked by Pakistan. Maharaja Hari Singh sought help from India. He signed the Deed of Accession with India. India then sent troops to Srinagar to stop the

Pakistan supported raiders leading to the first war between India and Pakistan. The war ended in 1948 with a ceasefire. Pakistan controlled about one third of the area of the state and called it Pakistan occupied Kashmir while the rest of the region remained with India.

India and Pakistan fought their second war over Kashmir in 1965. The conflict began after a clash between border patrols in the Rann of Kutch in May 1965, later it escalated after Pakistani soldiers crossed the ceasefire line dressed as Kashmiri locals. The war ended with a United Nations mandated ceasefire. In 1966, the two countries signed a peace agreement at Tashkent (now in Uzbekistan).

India and Pakistan went to war a third time in 1971, this time over East Pakistan. The conflict began when the Pakistani government refused to allow Awami League's Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, whose party won the majority of seats in the 1970 parliamentary elections, to become the Prime Minister. Pakistan began a military crackdown on Dhaka. India became involved in the conflict after the Pakistani air force launched a pre-emptive attack on airfields in India's northwest. The Pakistani army surrendered at Dhaka and East Pakistan became the independent state of Bangladesh on December 16, 1971. A peace conference was held at Shimla in 1972 where India and Pakistan agreed to establish durable peace in the subcontinent and settle any disputes by peaceful means.

The problem of internal security started in late 1980s. Pakistan began giving "moral and diplomatic" support to

the activist groups taking part in the fight in Kashmir. This was the beginning of cross border terrorism in Kashmir. There were a spate of political murders during 1989. These included assassination of Kashmiri Pandit intellectuals and other political leaders. Around this period the Mujahedeen fighters from Pakistan also started to enter Kashmir making it a religious struggle. The changes in the nature of conflict in Kashmir from a political struggle for independence to a religious struggle had an impact on the local population. The local Pandit families were forced to migrate out of Kashmir.

In 1999 conflict occurred in the Kargil sector. Pakistani forces occupied strategic positions on the Indian side of the Line of Control, prompting an Indian counter-offensive in which they were pushed back to the other side of the original Line of Control.

Pakistan's support to various terrorist groups in Kashmir continued resulting in terrorist attacks in various places. In 2001, an armed attack took place on the Indian Parliament in New Delhi by Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Muhammad. In 2008 a bomb attack took place on the Indian embassy in Kabul. India blamed Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) directorate for this attack. In 2008 armed gunmen conducted attacks on the Taj Mahal Hotel, the Oberoi Trident Hotel, the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Leopold Cafe, Cama Hospital, Nariman House, a Jewish community centre, Metro Cinema and St Xavier's College. More than 160 people were killed in the attacks.

In January 2016 the Pathankot Air Force Station was attacked. India suspected Maulana Masood Azar to be responsible for the attack, the United Jihad Council (UJC) also claimed responsibility for the attack. In June terrorists targeted a Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) bus at Pampore and in September Pakistani terrorists stormed an Army camp at Uri in Baramulla district, killing 18 soldiers, while they were asleep. In November terrorists tried to storm an Army artillery camp at Nagrota in Jammu. The increased terrorist infiltration led India to take counter measures. In September 2016 India conducted strikes on the terrorist camps located in Pakistan occupied Kashmir region. On 14 February 2019, a suicide terror attack was conducted at Pulwama by a Pakistan based terrorist organization Jaish-e-Mohammad, killing almost 40 CRPF soldiers. On 26 February 2019, India struck the biggest training camp of Jaish-e-Mohammad in Balakot.

Siachen Conflict

The Siachen Glacier is known as the highest battlefield of the world. Siachen Glacier lies in Northern Ladakh in the Karakoram mountain range. The total area of Siachen Glacier is approximately 78 km. Siachen is the longest glacier of the Karakoram Range and second largest glacier in the world outside the polar region. The average elevation of Siachen Glacier from sea level is approximately 17770 feet. Most of the Siachen Glacier is a disputed territory between India and Pakistan.

Prior to 1984, neither India nor Pakistan had any permanent presence in



Siachen

the area. The Indian interpretation, based on the Shimla Agreement was that the Pakistani territory extended up to the Saltoro Ridge. India got intelligence in 1984 that Pakistan was preparing to capture the area of Siachen Glacier. But before Pakistan could deploy its army, India launched Operation Meghdoot and took control of the tactical high ground on the strategic Saltoro Ridge just west of the glacier. India's army reached this place first and is sitting at higher altitude

and Pakistan army is sitting at lower altitude; hence Indian army is in commanding position in this region.

China Factor in Indo-Pak Relations

Pakistan's relations with China began in the 1950s. Pakistan considered China as a counter to India. In 1956 the two countries signed a Treaty of Friendship. Some of the strategically significant agreements that affect India's security are as follows:



China Pakistan Economic Corridor

- (i) In 1963 China and Pakistan had a border agreement. Under this agreement, Pakistan ceded the Trans-Karakoram Tract (Shaksgam Valley) located in the Jammu and Kashmir area to China to end border dispute.
- (ii) The Karakoram Highway, also known as the Friendship Highway in China, was built by the governments of Pakistan and China. It was started in 1959 and was completed and opened to the public in 1979. The highway connects the Punjab province of Pakistan to the Khunjerab Pass in Gilgit-Baltistan, it then crosses into China to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.
- (iii) Gwadar Port is situated on the shores of the Arabian Sea in the city of Gwadar, located in the Pakistani province of Balochistan. In 2002 Pakistan signed an agreement with China for the development of the Gwadar Port.
- (iv) The work on the China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) began in 2015. It will connect Pakistan with China and the Central Asian countries with highway connecting Kashgar to Gwadar. CPEC projects will also upgrade the Karakoram highway and the Gwadar port.

Do you know?

China - Pakistan friendship is described as follows:
This friendship 'is deeper than the oceans and higher than the mountains'.
China is described as Pakistan's 'all-weather friend'.

Shimla Agreement 2 July 1972

India and Pakistan signed the Shimla Agreement on 2 July 1972. The agreement was signed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan. The Shimla Agreement contains the following set of guiding principles:

- A mutual commitment to the peaceful resolution of all issues through direct bilateral approaches.
- To build the foundations of a cooperative relationship with special focus on people to people contacts.
- To uphold the inviolability of the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir, which is the most important Confidence Building Measure (CBM) between India and Pakistan, and a key to durable peace.

Lahore Declaration 21 February 1999

In response to an invitation by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, the Prime Minister of India, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, visited Pakistan from 20-21 February, 1999, on the inaugural run of the Delhi-Lahore bus service. The two leaders held discussions on the entire range of bilateral relations, regional cooperation within SAARC, and issues of international concern. The two Prime Ministers signed the Lahore Declaration on 21 February 1999 embodying their shared vision of peace and stability between their countries and of progress and prosperity for their peoples.

The main points of the declaration were:

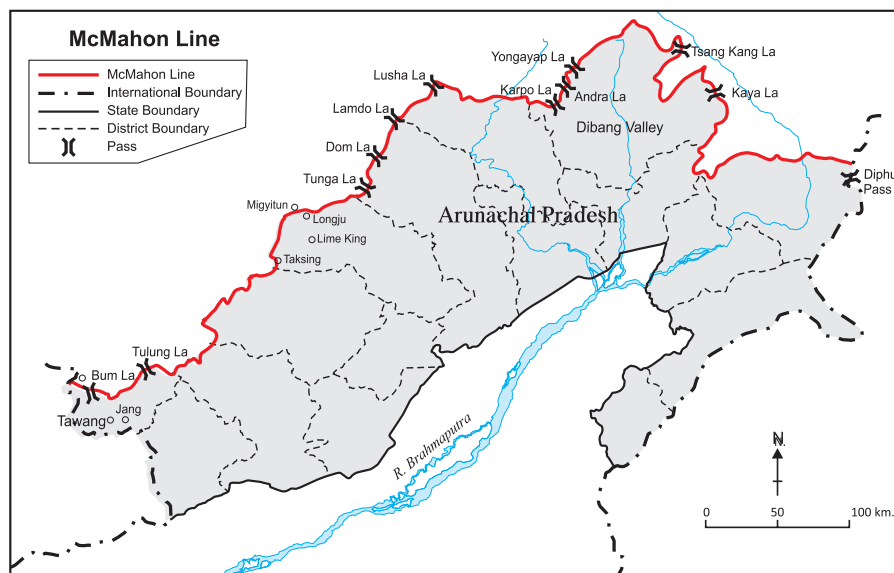
- Intensify efforts to resolve all issues, including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Refrain from intervention and interference in each other's internal affairs.
- Intensify the composite and integrated dialogue process
- Take immediate steps for reducing the risk of accidental or unauthorised use of nuclear weapons and discuss concepts and doctrines with a view to elaborating measures for confidence building in the nuclear and conventional fields, aimed at prevention of conflict.
- Reaffirm the commitment to the goals and objectives of SAARC
- Reaffirm the condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and the determination to combat this menace.
- Promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

China

India and China share a long history of cultural and economic relations. The Silk Route had served as a major trade route between India and China. It also helped the spread of Buddhism from India into Tibet and China. China had participated at the Asian Relations Conference held at Delhi in 1947. China had supported the cause of regionalism in Asia.

In 1949 China became a communist state under the leadership of Mao Zedong.

India was one of the first countries to recognise the communist government of China. In 1950 China signed a security treaty with the Soviet Union and became part of the Soviet bloc in the cold war. India's relations with China in the early 1950s were tense because of the cold war rivalry. China did not recognise India's neutral position in the cold war and considered it an imperialist power. This changed in the late 1950s after the Korean war (1950-53), especially after the signing of the Tibet Agreement of 1954.



McMahon Line

However, this phase did not last long and in 1962 the two countries went to war. It was only in the 1980s that there were serious efforts made to develop a dialogue between the two countries. Today, in the post-cold war era the two countries continue to have a dialogue, but also have small skirmishes on the border and differences on a number of issues.

The major issues of dispute are over the border and on the position of Tibet. Let us study them in detail.

Border Issues

There are two sectors in which the two countries have major disputes over the border : Some areas of Western Ladakh to include the Aksai Chin area (called the western sector), and the McMahon Line (called the eastern sector).

The Aksai Chin area was part of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The Chinese started constructing a highway from Tibet to Sinkiang which ran across the Aksai Chin region of North-East Ladakh. In 1957 it was announced that this road had been completed. India sent out two reconnaissance parties in 1958, an army party towards the north and a police party towards the southern area of the road. While the police party returned the army party was detained by the Chinese and later released. It was clear that the road was in Indian territory.

In the eastern sector the dispute is about the status of Arunachal Pradesh (earlier called the North East Frontier Agency, NEFA). The border between NEFA and Tibet had been finalised at the Shimla Conference of 1914. The border

is referred to as McMahon line. The Chinese do not accept this line and claim that the area south of the line (i.e. NEFA) belongs to China. The Chinese describe the region as South Tibet.

In 1962 the Chinese forces crossed the McMahon line and entered the region of Arunachal Pradesh. In the western sector they took control of the Aksai Chin region. After the end of the war the Chinese retained the Aksai Chin area with them but went back to the McMahon line in the eastern sector.

In 1967 clashes took place at Nathu La (Sikkim) when the Chinese launched an attack on the Indian posts. Indian forces defeated the Chinese and destroyed the fortifications built by the Chinese.

Tibet

Tibet was always considered to be an autonomous region within China. The British used the word Chinese ‘suzerainty’ over Tibet and not ‘sovereignty’. Independent India followed the same policy. India had cultural and trade connections with Tibet that had existed for several centuries. In 1950 Chinese sent troops into Tibet to take control of the region.

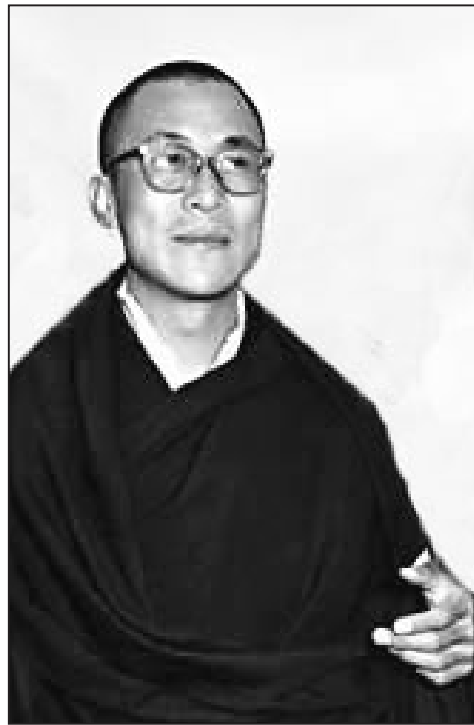
In 1954 India and China signed an agreement titled: ‘Agreement Between the Republic of India And the People’s Republic of China on Trade and Intercourse Between Tibet Region of China and India’. The agreement was based on the five principles of Panchsheel. Under this agreement India gave up the rights that it enjoyed in Tibet and recognised that Tibet was a region of China.

The uprising in Tibet and the suppression by China led to the Dalai Lama's exit from Tibet. He crossed the frontier into India on 31 March 1959 and was given political asylum in India. The Indian government made it clear that he should not indulge in political activity on Indian territory. Unfortunately, there continues to be unrest in Tibet against Chinese policies.

India's primary security concern has been Pakistan and China. India has disputed borders with both Pakistan and China. India has also expressed concern about the close strategic relations between China and Pakistan. China has provided assistance to Pakistan for its nuclear weapon and missile programmes. Increasing Chinese presence in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, especially in the Gilgit-Baltistan region is a matter of concern to India. The China-Pakistan-Economic Corridor is part of this Chinese presence.



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the banquet hall with Premier Chou EnLai, 1954.



The 14th Dalai Lama after arriving in India 1959.

India has tried to initiate a dialogue with both the countries. In case of China India has tried to increase its economic relationship. However, the border skirmishes continue to be an irritant. In case of Pakistan, the issue of Pakistan sponsored terrorism, especially in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab are a matter of security concern.

See the following websites for additional details:

1. Briefs of Foreign Relations, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. <https://mea.gov.in/foreign-relations.htm>
2. Annual report, Ministry of Defence, Government of India (latest available) <https://mod.gov.in/sites/default/files/AR1718.pdf>

Do you know?

Agreements regarding boundaries:

The Ladakh region of the State of Jammu and Kashmir:

A treaty of 1842 between Kashmir on the one hand and the Emperor of China and the Lama Guru of Lhasa on the other confirmed the traditional boundary between Ladakh and Tibet. In 1847 the Chinese Government admitted that the boundary was sufficiently and distinctly fixed.

Sikkim:

The boundary of Sikkim, a protectorate of India, with Tibet was defined in the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890 and jointly demarcated on the ground in 1895.

The McMahon Line:

This line which runs eastwards from Bhutan defines the boundary of China on the one hand and India and Burma on the other was drawn at a Tripartite Conference held at Shimla in 1913-14 between the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of China, Tibet and India.

Agreement on the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China Border Areas, 7 September 1993

This agreement provides the framework for border security between the parties until final determination is made regarding border demarcation. The parties agree to reduce troop levels compatible with friendly and good relations between them. They also agree to undertake confidence building measures along the line of actual control including by providing notification of troop movements.

EXERCISE

Q1 (A) Choose the correct alternative and complete the following statements:

- (i) Jammu and Kashmir became a part of India after the Maharaja of Kashmir
 - a. Declared cease fire in the war with Pakistan
 - b. India defeated Pakistan in the 1947-48 war with Pakistan.
 - c. The Maharaja signed the Deed of Accession.
 - d. Indian army defeated the Maharaja of Kashmir in the 1947-48 war.

- (ii) 'Panacheel' is part of the
 - a. 1914 Shimla Agreement
 - b. 1954 Tibet Agreement
 - c. 1966 Taskent Agreement
 - d. 1972 Shimla Agreement

(B) Complete the following sentence by using an appropriate reason:

- (i) A part of the territory of Kashmir is called 'Pakistan Occupied Kashmir'.
- (ii) Dalai Lama was given asylum in India.

(C) Find the odd word from the given set:

- (i) Salto Ridge, Shaksgam Valley, Khunjerab Pass, Nathu La.

Q.2. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons:

- (i) The border between NEFA and Tibet had been finalised at the Shimla Conference of 1914.

Q.3. Explain the correlation between the following:

- (i) McMahon Line and Tibet
- (ii) Khunjerab Pass and Friendship Highway.

Q.4. Answer the following:

- (i) Write a note on the border dispute between India and China.

Q.5. Answer the following in detail with reference to the given points;

- (i) Kashmir problem has been one of the most important source of dispute between India and Pakistan. Write with reference to the following:
 - (i) 1947-48 war
 - (ii) 1965 war and
 - (iii) 1971 war.

Activity

Study the map of Jammu and Kashmir. Study the map of Pakistan Occupied Kashmir. Find out the geopolitical significance of the region. Discuss it in class.



In the earlier chapter we have seen India's relations with Pakistan and China. In the regional state system of South Asia, Pakistan was described as a 'Partner' or a 'Bargainer' country. This is because Pakistan was not a big enough power to dominate the region of South Asia and at the same time it was not a 'small power'. In this chapter we will look at the small powers of South Asia. These include Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Maldives. In the context of the regional state system these have been described as powers that have 'nuisance value' for the great power.

India's greater neighbourhood consists of countries of the West Asia and East Asia. India's security policies toward West Asia include India's relations with Palestine, the close defence ties that India is now having with Israel, the relations with Iran and the interactions with the Arab world. One of the important aspects of these relations is the factor of oil. In case of East Asia, India is a member of the ASEAN Regional Forum and BIMSTEC, it has close defence ties with Vietnam and has now developing security linkages with Japan and Australia.

Let us look at India's security relations with these powers.



South Asia

South Asia

Historical Background

Indian security thinking about the small powers has been influenced by the British thinking on security prior to India's independence. The security policies of the British were based on their perception about threats to India. The British were concerned about threats from the North West region from the Czarist Russia and later on the Soviet Union; from the North from China and from the East from the French from French Indo- China. To tackle these threats the British evolved the concept of the 'extended frontier'.

What is meant by the extended frontier? This policy meant that the threat to the border was to be met as far away from the border as possible. Thus, the North Western frontier for the British India was along the Iran-Afghanistan border. The British finalised the boundary between Afghanistan and India. This was the Durand Line. Afghanistan became a buffer state between Russia and India. In the north, the British had treaties with Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim. They also looked at Tibet as an autonomous region and it became a buffer between India and China. In the east, the British took control of Burma and Thailand became a buffer state between the French Indochinese empire and India. In case of the Indian Ocean the British had control over the Suez Canal in the West; Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius in the South, and Singapore, Malaya and Java in the East.

The British control over these areas meant two things: One, it would be the British Indian responsibility to look at the security needs of these areas. This

responsibility also meant that in case these areas were threatened by outside powers the British would protect them. Two, the British would not interfere in the internal affairs of these countries unless they posed a security threat to India.

This British influence is seen in the approach of India towards the small powers of the region. India also looked at Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim as 'extended frontier' of India. Therefore, India considered its responsibility to take interest in the security of these countries. The creation of the state of Pakistan (East and West) meant that Afghanistan would not be part of India's extended frontier.

Let us look at India's security policies towards each of these countries.

Nepal



Parliament Building, Kathmandu

Do you know?

In the late 18th-early 19th centuries, the principality of Gorkha united many of the other principalities and states of the sub-Himalayan region into a Nepali Kingdom. The Anglo-Nepalese War of 1814-16 and the subsequent peace treaty laid the foundations for normal relations between Britain and Nepal. In 1951, the Nepali monarch instituted a cabinet system that brought political

parties into the government. An insurgency led by Maoists broke out in 1996. In 2001 the crown prince massacred the royal family. A new constitution was created in 2007 and Nepal became a federal democratic republic, by abolishing monarchy and elected the country's first President.

India and Nepal share a unique relationship of friendship and cooperation characterized by open borders and deep-rooted people-to-people contacts of culture. There has been a long tradition of free movement of people across the borders. Nepal shares a border of over 1850 Kms to the south with five Indian States - Sikkim, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand and in the north with the Tibet region of China.

India's policies towards Nepal are determined by the following considerations:

- (i) The geopolitics of Nepal makes it a landlocked country sandwiched between two major powers, India and China. The main trade routes to Nepal are from the Indian side. The flow of the Himalayan rivers is also from North to South, from Nepal into India.
- (ii) Historically, both countries have shared common historical and cultural perceptions. There exists a great deal of cultural affinity between the two countries.

The Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1950) forms the basis for the special relations that exist between the two countries. The international situation at the time of India's independence was of cold war conflict. China became

communist in 1949 and it started to control Tibet. Speaking about Nepal in the Indian parliament Pandit Nehru argued that India cannot allow anything wrong to happen in Nepal as it would be a risk to India's security. The Peace and Friendship Treaty reflects this concern. The treaty also specified that Nepal could import arms and ammunition through the territory of India and with Indian assistance. It was also agreed that neither government would tolerate any threat to security from a foreign aggressor. Since China was the only other neighbour that Nepal had, it was implied that India would look after Nepal's security.

However, Nepal faced a problem. Geopolitical realities made it dependent upon India for its survival. But it also wanted to establish its own independent identity. Nepal signed a treaty of peace and friendship with China in 1960 creating strains in Indo-Nepal relations. In 1975 Nepal announced the proposal of establishing Nepal as a Zone of Peace. Nepal argued that its relations with India were deep and extensive; but its relations with China were close and friendly. By declaring Nepal as a Zone of Peace it was trying to reduce its dependence on India. The emergence of the Maoists in the rural areas of Nepal and their spread over all parts of Nepal in mid 1990s caused a debacle in Indo-Nepal relations. In the decade of 2000, the Maoist influence increased and they were able to form the government in Nepal. This affected India's relations with Nepal.

However, to deal jointly with each other's security concerns, the two countries have institutionalized Home

Secretary level meetings and established Joint Working Group on Border Management (JWG) and Border District Coordination Committees (BDCCs).

India and Nepal have wide-ranging cooperation in the defence sector. India has been assisting the Nepal Army (NA) in its modernisation by supplying equipment and providing training. Assistance during disasters, joint military exercises, adventure activities and bilateral visits are other aspects of India's defence cooperation with Nepal. A number of defence personnel from Nepal Army attend training courses in various Indian Army training institutions. The 'Indo-Nepal Battalion-level Joint Military Exercise SURYA KIRAN' is conducted twice a year.

Since 1950, India and Nepal have been awarding each other's Army Chief with the honorary rank of General in recognition of the mutual harmonious relationship between the two armies. The Gorkha regiments of the Indian Army are raised partly by recruitment from hill districts of Nepal. Currently, about 32,000 Gorkha Soldiers from Nepal are serving in the Indian Army.

Bhutan



Royal Palace, Thimphu.

Do you know?

Indo-Bhutanese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of 1949 defined India's responsibilities in defence and foreign relations. In 2005, King Jigme Singye Wangchuck unveiled the draft of Bhutan's first constitution.

India and Bhutan have a special relationship characterised by mutual trust and understanding. The basic framework of India – Bhutan bilateral relations is the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of 1949 between the two countries. The Treaty calls for peace between the two nations and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Bhutan agreed to let India “guide” its foreign policy and both nations would consult each other closely on foreign and defence affairs.

In 2007, India and Bhutan renegotiated their treaty, eliminating the clause that stated that Bhutan would be “guided by” India in conducting its foreign policy, although Thimphu continues to coordinate closely with New Delhi. In 2008, Bhutan held its first parliamentary election in accordance with the constitution.

India and Bhutan share a 699 km-long border, manned by the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) from the Indian side and by the Royal Bhutanese Army on the Bhutan side. Most of the insurgent camps are located along the Bhutan-Assam border. In 2003, India and Bhutan had conducted a joint operation to flush out North-Eastern insurgent groups operating from inside Bhutan. The Royal Bhutan Army conducted the operation within its territory while the Indian Army ensured

that the insurgents do not cross over to the Indian side.

Indian action against the Chinese in Doklam region is an example of close Indo-Bhutanese security cooperation. The Doklam plateau area is at the trijunction between India, Bhutan and China. This has been an area of dispute between China and Bhutan. It flared up in 2017 when the Chinese were trying to construct a road in the area, and Indian troops, in aid of their Bhutanese counterparts, objected to it, resulting in the stand-off. India, which stood firm sent out a message that it would stand by a friend (Bhutan) in time of crisis.

Bangladesh



Parliament Building, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Do you know?

Partition of India in 1947 created East and West Pakistan. Calls for greater autonomy by East Pakistan and problems between the eastern and western wings of Pakistan led to a Bengali independence movement. That movement, led by the Awami League and supported by India, won the independence war for Bangladesh in 1971. Bangladesh became independent in 1971. Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, also known as founding father of Bangladesh became it's first President.

India was the first country to recognize Bangladesh as a separate and independent state and establish diplomatic relations with the country immediately after its independence in December 1971. The relationship between India and Bangladesh is anchored in history, shared culture and language. Geopolitics is a strong determinant of India's relationship with Bangladesh. Bangladesh is surrounded by India on three sides, Myanmar in the Southeast and Bay of Bengal in the South. India has maintained that it is vitally interested in the security and integrity of Bangladesh.

The 1972 India - Bangladesh Friendship Treaty was the starting point of India's relations with Bangladesh. The treaty specified that the two countries would not participate in military alliances directed against one another. India also helped Bangladesh in building up its defence forces by providing helicopters, transport aircraft, patrol boats, etc.

Sheikh Mujibur Rehman was assassinated in 1975 and the new government declared Bangladesh as an Islamic Republic.

The post-independence Awami League government faced daunting challenges and in 1975 was overthrown by the military, triggering a series of military coups that resulted in a military-backed government in 1978. Democratic elections occurred in 1991. Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) and Awami League have alternated in power since 1991.

Some of the major issues of dispute between India and Bangladesh:

- (i) The construction of the Farakka Barrage by India to increase water

supply in the river Hoogly has been criticised by Bangladesh. It argues that it does not receive a fair share of the Ganges waters during the drier seasons, and gets flooded during the monsoons when India releases excess waters. The first agreement on this matter was signed in 1977. After this agreement lapsed, the Ganga Waters Treaty was signed in 1996 to resolve the problem of sharing of water between the two countries.



Farakka Barrage

- (ii) Part of Bangladesh enclaves were surrounded by the Indian state of West Bengal. In 1992, India leased the Teen Bigha Corridor to Bangladesh to ensure that Bangladesh gets access to its territory. Later, in 2015 the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement came into force and the enclaves of India and Bangladesh in each other's countries were exchanged and strip maps were signed.
- (iii) India and Bangladesh both claimed the empty New Moore Island in the Sundarbans, which is about two miles long and 1.5 miles wide. Bangladesh referred to the island as South Talpatti. There were no permanent

structures on New Moore, but India sent some paramilitary soldiers to its rocky shores in 1981 to hoist its national flag. In 2014, the United Nations Tribunal resolved this dispute to the satisfaction of both the countries. But today this island has submerged into the sea due to rising sea levels.

- (iv) Illegal migration has been the most problematic issue between these two countries. Since 1971, when war of independence broke out that led to the creation of Bangladesh, millions of Bangladeshi refugees sought refuge in India; these refugees returned to Bangladesh after the war. However (later), a large number of illegal immigrants have been crossing into the neighbouring states in India. The most affected regions are the eastern and north-eastern parts of the country. Illegal immigrants pose a direct threat to the country's internal security. It also affects the social demography of the North East region.
 - (v) China is the only country with which Bangladesh has a formal defence cooperation agreement. Bangladesh's close defence relationship with China is another reason of concern for India.
- During Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's visit to India in 2017, the two countries signed a series of agreements and Memorandum of Understanding in areas of defence cooperation. The signing of these agreements indicated that the two countries aim to develop their defence cooperation.

Sri Lanka



President's Secretariat, Colombo

Do you know?

Ceylon became independent in 1948; its name was changed to Sri Lanka in 1972. Tensions between the Sinhalese majority and Tamil separatists erupted into war in July 1983. Fighting between the government and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) continued for over a quarter century. Although Norway brokered peace negotiations that led to a ceasefire in 2002, the fighting slowly resumed and was again in full force by 2006. The government defeated the LTTE in May 2009.

Sri Lanka is a small island state strategically set in the Indian Ocean and follows an independent policy for its own security. It is an island off the south-east coast of India. The two neighbours are separated by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar. Their close proximity in a geo-politically vital arena in the Indian Ocean has fused together their strategic destiny.

The ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka was started by the anti-Tamil riots in 1977, 1981 and 1983. After the riots, the fight between the government and the Tamils intensified. The Tamils protested against

discrimination and demanded some degree of regional autonomy and power sharing. This was ignored by the majority of the Sinhalese and the government. As a result, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) emerged as the dominant militant groups and fought for a separate state for the Tamils. Later, the LTTE became the most powerful organization and the agitation spread from the northern and eastern provinces to other parts of the country through sporadic attacks against military establishments and the Sinhalese. By 1986, the LTTE were gradually able to control most of the areas of northern Jaffna peninsula. They demanded the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka as an independent Tamil state (Eelam).

In 1986-87 the violence increased and the Sri Lankan armed forces took strong action against the Tamils. India gave shelter, financial support and arms to some of the Tamil groups. Sri Lanka opposed India's involvement as the Tamil issue for Sri Lanka was an internal issue. India believed that in multi-plural societies, neither ethnicity nor religion nor language can be the basis of breaking away from a Nation-State. The Indian Government wanted to bring together Tamil separatists and the Sri Lankan Government. India gave food and other aid to the Tamil population. A series of diplomatic moves between the two countries followed and culminated in the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement signed between the two heads of the Governments on 29 July 1987.

On the basis of a specific request made by the Sri Lankan President, India sent the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) to implement the agreement. During the stay of almost three years the IPKF had to do three things: peace-keeping, fight a war with the LTTE and the peace enforcement entailing counter-insurgency operations.

Some of the other security issues between India and Sri Lanka are as follows:

(i) **Maritime Security** : India and Sri Lanka demarcated their maritime boundaries. The 1974 agreement has clauses which protect a few activities of the Indian fishermen. India and Sri Lanka had another agreement on the boundary in the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Mannar in 1976. This agreement deprived fishing rights of India in the Palk Straits. Thus, the Indian fishermen are legally denied fishing in Sri Lankan waters including Kachchativu.

(ii) **China** : India and China are two major neighbouring maritime powers. China has assisted in the development of port facilities at Akyab, the Coco Islands, Cheduba and Bassein in Myanmar and Chittagong in Bangladesh. Through these facilities China can control and dominate the sea lanes of communications of the region. Further China was involved in constructing the first phase of Hambantota port in Sri Lanka. Some of the security analysts argue that this port may be used by China to encircle India. It is a crucial link in the “string of pearls” which China is

building in the region through a network of ports to consolidate its economic and military influence in the Indian Ocean region.

Do you know?

‘String of Pearls’ refers to the network of Chinese military and commercial facilities that China has strategically developed in the Indian Ocean region to encircle India. These port facilities include: Gwadar Port in Pakistan; Hambantota Port in Sri Lanka; Chittagong Port in Bangladesh; Kyaukpyu Port in Myanmar and Chinese military base at Coco Island. These ports pose a great threat to Indian security.

Afghanistan



Parliament Building, Kabul

Do you know?

Ahmad Shah Durrani unified the Pashtun tribes and founded Afghanistan in 1747. The country served as a buffer between the British and Russian Empires. Afghanistan continued to be a buffer state even after 1919. A brief experiment in democracy ended in a 1973 coup and a 1978 communist

countercoup. The Soviet Union intervened in 1979 to support the Afghan communist regime. The Soviet Union withdrew in 1989. A series of subsequent civil wars took place and Taliban came to power in 1996. Following the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks, a US, Allied, and anti-Taliban Northern Alliance military action toppled the Taliban government.

A UN-sponsored Conference in 2001 established a process for political reconstruction that included the adoption of a new constitution, a presidential election in 2004, and National Assembly elections in 2005. The Taliban remains a serious challenge for the Afghan Government in almost every province.

India's relations with Afghanistan have improved significantly since the end of the Taliban regime in 2001. The India-Afghanistan relationship is not hindered by territorial disputes or border ambiguity. India had supported the "Northern Alliance" against the Taliban in the 1990s. This has helped India in the post-Taliban period. Afghanistan is of strategic importance for India as it is a gateway to energy-rich Central Asian states such as Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan.

The two countries had signed a Strategic Partnership agreement in 2011 that provided for assistance to help rebuild Afghanistan's infrastructure and institutions; education and technical assistance to re-build indigenous Afghan capacity in different areas; encouraging investment in Afghanistan's natural resources; providing duty free access to the Indian market for Afghanistan's

exports, support for an Afghan-led, Afghan-owned, broad-based and inclusive process of peace and reconciliation and for India's assistance in training, equipping and capacity building programmes for Afghan National Security Forces. India has been using a "soft power" strategy, that is, sticking to civilian rather than military matters, toward Afghanistan.

India has taken several measures to safeguard its interests in Afghanistan:

- (i) India assists Afghanistan in the state-building process. India has helped Afghanistan in several projects. These include the following:
 - (a) The building of Afghanistan's Parliament in Kabul
 - (b) Rebuilding of the Habibia High School in Kabul and providing it with grants-in-aid;
 - (c) Reconstruction of the Salma dam, now known as the Afghan-India Friendship Dam;
 - (d) The establishment of an electricity transmission line from Pul-e-Khumri to Kabul;
 - (e) Financing the establishment of the Afghan National Agriculture Sciences and Technology University (ANASTU) in Kandahar;
 - (f) Constructing the Chimtala power substation in Kabul;
 - (g) Building the cricket stadium in Kandahar;
 - (h) Expanding the national television network; digging tube wells in some of the provinces; etc.

- (ii) In the security related area India has been assisting Afghanistan in these projects:
 - (a) The Zaranj-Delaram road is strategically important not only for Afghanistan, but also for India. The construction of the road was financed, completed, and partially protected by Indian institutions. India's participation in the development of the Chabahar Port in Iran will provide India an alternative and reliable access route into Afghanistan utilizing India's earlier investment in Zaranj-Delaram road built in Afghanistan, a reliable and more direct access sea-road route to Central Asia.
 - (b) Afghan-India Friendship Dam (AIFD), formerly Salma Dam, a hydroelectric and irrigation dam project located on the Hari River in Chishti Sharif District of Herat Province in western Afghanistan was funded and constructed by the Government of India as a part of the Indian aid project.
 - (c) India-supported Shahtoot dam project, once completed will stop more Kabul River waters in Afghanistan and reduce the amount flowing downstream to Pakistan.
 - (d) India has provided 285 military vehicles for the Afghan National Army; Mi-25 and Mi-35 choppers for the air force.
- Indian policies towards the small neighbours of South Asia are based on two considerations:
- (i) The maintenance of peace, stability and order in this region is of vital national interest to India. Therefore, India seeks to ensure security linkages with these countries. These linkages are mainly at bilateral levels.
 - (ii) All these countries of South Asia along with India, are members of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Besides this, Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal and Bhutan are members of Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC). Afghanistan is seeking membership of the Shanghai Cooperation Council. India seeks to work through these regional organisations for stability in this region.



Afghan-India Friendship Dam (AIFD)

West Asia



West Asia

When India became independent, most of the countries of West Asia were under the control and influence of the Western countries. They had been anti-communist and pro-west in their perspectives.

India had supported the Palestinian cause and pan-Arab nationalism and was critical of Israel. However, most of the West Asia countries supported Pakistan and its policies towards Kashmir on the basis of Islamic solidarity. Pakistan also became a member of the Baghdad pact (called Central Treaty Organisation, CENTO) of which Iran, Iraq and Turkey were members.

Amongst the West Asian countries India had good relations with Egypt. India had supported Egypt during the Suez crisis of 1956. Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser along with Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Sukarno of Indonesia and Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia were the founding members

of the nonaligned movement. India's relationship with Iraq under Saddam Hussein was close, multidimensional and fruitful. India implemented dozens of projects in Iraq and provided military training, particularly for the Iraqi air force. Iraq was India's leading oil supplier. Both countries were close to the Soviet Union.

The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) was formed in 1969. The OIC regularly passed anti-India recommendations, resolutions and statements on Kashmir and on the supposed plight of Indian Muslims. In 1979 after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia cooperated with the United States to fight the Soviets in Afghanistan.

Indian policies changed dramatically in the post-cold war era after the disintegration of the Soviet Union. India sought to adjust to the new global geopolitical realities. India's security

policy gave more importance to national interest rather than ideology. India initiated a dialogue with the United States on security issues. It began to reach out to all West Asian countries without picking and choosing between them and on the basis of mutual benefit. India established full diplomatic relations with Israel in 1992. It also sought to establish a dialogue with Iran. Gulf Cooperation Council (G.C.C.) countries have become India's pre-eminent oil and gas supplier and leading trade partner. This Council condemned the November 2008 terrorist attack on Mumbai and since then Saudi Arabia and the U.A.E. have provided excellent cooperation on the issue of anti-terrorism.

Some of the security related agreements with West Asian countries are as follows:

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia has displayed a willingness to cooperate on multiple issues including joint military exercises, intelligence sharing, counterterrorism, anti-money laundering and terror financing this includes :

- (a) **2006** : Groundwork for close and active cooperation towards fighting against terrorism.
- (b) **2010** : 'Strategic partnership' established in the 'Riyadh Declaration'
- (c) **2019** : Under defence and security cooperation both countries would conduct joint naval exercises; joint defence production of spare parts; work together and collaborate with other Indian Ocean Rim Countries for enhancing maritime security; etc.

United Arab Emirates (UAE)

- (a) **2003** : A Joint Defence Cooperation Committee (JDCC) was established. JDCC provides a platform for a regular exchange of dialogue in defence sector.
- (b) **2006** : India-UAE Strategic Dialogue has been institutionalized.
- (c) **2018** : India and UAE agreed on setting up a strategic oil reserve at Padur in Karnataka in India.

Oman

- (a) **2018** : India and Oman on signed a key pact that extends dry docking and other facilities to Indian naval ships in the strategically located Gulf country.
- (b) **2018** : Oman has agreed to allow India to use the Duqm port for its military logistical requirements.

Iran

- (a) Defence ties between India and Iran further evolved post signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on defence cooperation in 2001.
- (b) The development of strategic Chabahar port and the North South Corridor connectivity is perhaps the most significant development in India's outreach to Central Asia and Afghanistan.



Chabahar port

Israel

Israel is the second-largest defence supplier to India after Russia. Israel is a major and reliable security, intelligence and counter-terrorism partner for India. It

is the third largest supplier of high-tech defence equipment and a close partner in India's Cyber Space as well as intelligence cooperation.

East Asia



India's Look East Policy has evolved through the early 1990s. Its primary focus was in the area of economics and trade and was targeted towards South East and East Asia. India had several bilateral agreements with China and Japan. India also became a Sectoral Dialogue Partner (1992) and then a Full Dialogue Partner of ASEAN (1995). In 1996 India joined the ASEAN Regional Forum. Parallel to its ASEAN linkages, the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) was created in 1997 to include countries of South and South East Asia. The Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC) launched in 2000 was the second initiative through which India sought to establish

closer ties with South East Asia. The East-West Corridor project and the Trans-Asian highway are some of the projects undertaken by the six countries to promote transport facilities. When completed the Asian highway project is expected to link up Singapore with New Delhi in South Asia via Kuala Lumpur, Ho Chi Minh city, Phnom Penh, Bangkok, Vientiane, Chiang Mai, Yangon, Mandalay, Kalemmyo, Tamu, Dhaka and Calcutta.

India's diplomatic level efforts in the Indo-Pacific region are equally relevant. India and Japan upgraded their relationship to "Special Strategic and Global Partnership." In November 2017, during the East Asia Summit in Manila, officials from the United States, Japan, India, and Australia met to re-establish and re-conceptualize the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD). Security ties between India and Australia started to improve after the signing of a Framework for Security Cooperation.

The shift from 'Look East' to 'Act East' after 2014 also signified a move from what was predominantly economic and trade related initiative to a security initiative towards the Indo-Pacific region. This policy sought to establish institutional mechanisms for dialogue and cooperation in strategic matters. India upgraded its relations to strategic partnership with Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Japan, Republic of Korea (ROK), Australia, Singapore and Association of Southeast

Asian Nations (ASEAN). India has also been actively engaged in regional fora such as Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), Mekong Ganga Cooperation (MGC) and Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA). The Act East Policy provides an interface between North East India including the state of Arunachal Pradesh and the ASEAN region.

India's core interests in this region include the following:

- (i) **Regional Economic Security** : It does not have any territorial ambitions in the region but it seeks a greater economic integration with the region. India has the largest number of Free Trade Agreements or Economic Cooperation agreements with East Asian countries.
- (ii) **Defence Diplomacy** : India wants to expand its strategic contacts in the Indo Pacific region. Indian feels that its naval presence is a stabilizer for peace and stability in the region. The Indian Navy plays a key role in

India's defence diplomacy in this region. Indian naval vessels frequently visit South East Asian ports. In 2010 India conducted exercises in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands with the participation of ASEAN navies. At the bilateral level India has concluded defence arrangements with Singapore and Vietnam and widened its defence contacts with Japan, China and South Korea.

- (iii) **South China Sea** : India has a strong interest in keeping the sea lanes open in the South China Sea as it is a key strategic link between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. Apart from ensuring secure energy supplies to Japan and Korea, almost half of the Indian trade with the Asia Pacific region transits through this region.

- (iv) **North East India** : India's Look East Policy provides an opportunity for India to use the proximity of India's North East region to South East Asia and expand the economic cooperation for promoting economic development and socio-economic security in this region.

See the following websites for additional details:

1. Briefs of Foreign Relations, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.
<https://mea.gov.in/foreign-relations.htm>
2. Annual report, Ministry of Defence, Government of India (latest available)
<https://mod.gov.in/sites/default/files/AR1718.pdf>

EXERCISE

Q1 (A) Choose the correct alternative and complete the following statements:

- (i) During the British period, Afghanistan was looked at as a buffer between
 - a. India and Iran
 - b. India and Russia
 - c. India and Tibet
 - d. India and Pakistan

- (ii) The Zaranj-Delaram road is located in
- Pakistan
 - Iran
 - Afghanistan
 - Uzbekistan

(B) Complete the following sentence by using an appropriate reason:

- (i) The problem of maritime boundaries is a source of tension between India and Sri Lanka.

(C) Find the odd word from the given set:

- (i) ASEAN, BIMSTEC, IORA, SEATO

Q.2. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons:

- (i) The Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC) launched in 2000 was an initiative through which India sought to establish closer ties with South East Asia.
- (ii) 'String of Pearls' refers to the network of Chinese military and commercial facilities that China has developed in the South China Sea.

Q.3. Explain the correlation between the following:

- (i) Hambantota Port in Sri Lanka and 'String of Pearls'.

Q.4. Express your opinion on the following:

- (i) India is trying to do a lot of development work in Afghanistan. How will it benefit India in terms of its security?

Q.5. Answer the following:

- (i) What is meant by the extended frontier? What is its relevance to India?

Activity

Collect information about developments in West Asia (Arab states, Iran, Turkey and Israel) from newspapers, magazines, etc. Make presentations in the classroom.



Nuclear Policy



BARC, Trombay

India began its nuclear programme soon after independence. Its nuclear policy came to be formulated around two principles:

- (i) Promotion of research and development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and
- (ii) Attainment of self-sufficiency in the nuclear programme. Based on this

India designed a three-stage nuclear strategy. Its main elements included

- (a) natural uranium fueled reactors,
- (b) fast breeder reactors fueled with plutonium from the first stage, and
- (c) a thorium-uranium fuel cycle utilizing the country's large reserves of thorium sands in the third stage.

Do you know?

Strategy for Nuclear Energy : India's nuclear programme aims at tapping nuclear energy for power generation. This is based on the use of Uranium and Thorium as nuclear fuel.

The estimated deposits of these are as follows :

Natural Uranium deposits: 70,000 tonnes.

Natural Thorium deposits: 3,60 000 tonnes.

India's Three Stage Nuclear programme is as follows :

Stage 1 : Building Pressurised Heavy Water Nuclear Reactors using Uranium Oxide (UO₂) and Heavy Water. This phase also includes building Reprocessing Plants for reprocessing spent fuel.

Stage 2 : Building Fast Breeder Reactors that would use Plutonium 239 generated from the First Stage, along with Thorium to transmute or convert it into Uranium 233 (U²³³)

Stage 3 : Using Fast Breeder Reactors using Uranium 233. It is at this stage that India's vast Thorium deposits would be used to produce electricity and also transmute Thorium to U²³³

(For details see: Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, http://www.barc.gov.in/about/anushakti_sne.html)

In 1956, India commissioned its first research reactor Apsara at Trombay. This was an indigenously constructed reactor. In 1960, the CIRUS (Canada-India-Reactor- utility services) was completed and another research reactor Zerlina got underway in 1961. Indian nuclear programme considered reprocessing as an integral part of the nuclear programme. Reprocessing is the extraction of plutonium from the spent reactor fuel. Since India had the world's largest Thorium deposits, it was essential that it be used for power production. The third stage of the Indian nuclear programme planned to use this Thorium. By the end of the decade India's nuclear programme came to the take off stage.

The Sino-Indian war of 1962 and the Chinese nuclear tests of 1964 brought in a rethinking in India's nuclear policy. Until Nehru's death in 1964, India had continued to stick to the 'peaceful purposes' concept. A few months after Nehru's death China conducted its nuclear tests. Initially, Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri was reluctant to change the Nehru policy. But later Shastri changed the Indian stand and he now was willing to consider research in peaceful nuclear explosions. Homi Bhabha argued that India could produce a nuclear bomb within eighteen months. Unfortunately, both Homi Bhabha and Shastri died in 1966. This was also the time when the world was discussing the formulation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). This treaty was eventually signed in 1968. India did not sign the NPT since it believed that it was discriminatory in nature. It put restrictions on non-nuclear

weapon powers of not producing nuclear weapons and thus control horizontal proliferation, but had no restrictions on the nuclear weapon powers regarding the vertical proliferation.

India conducted its first nuclear test in 1974 at Pokhran. The test was a demonstration of the Indian capability to be able to produce a nuclear weapon as it had the necessary raw material and the scientific human resources. But India maintained that this was a Peaceful Nuclear Test (PNE) as India did not have the intention of producing a nuclear weapon. In her statement to the Parliament Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stated that the experiment conducted was part of the research and development carried out by the Atomic Energy Agency of India to harness atomic energy for peaceful purposes. She also said that India had not violated any international law or commitment. The United States and Canada were critical of the Indian test; the Soviet Union was non-committal while the French welcomed the test.

It is after the test that India's nuclear doctrine can be called one of 'deliberate ambiguity'. India had demonstrated its capability to produce a nuclear bomb but maintained that it had no intention to produce a nuclear weapon. Simultaneously, India did not join the NPT.

Successive governments headed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and P.V. Narsimha Rao, respectively, continued with Indira Gandhi's policy about a deliberately vague nuclear doctrine. It was Prime Minister I.K. Gujral, who sought to end this ambiguity. Gujral toyed

with the idea of keeping the nuclear weapons option open as a security measure.

Several developments took place in the 1990s that changed India's position on nuclear issues. The NPT was given an indefinite extension and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) was passed as a resolution in the United Nations General Assembly. The global pressure on a moratorium on testing that was created by the NPT and the CTBT eventually led India to exercise its nuclear test options. In May 1998, 24 years after having detonated its first nuclear device at Pokhran in 1974, India conducted a series of nuclear tests and India announced that it was now a nuclear weapons power; thus, ending the nuclear ambiguity that was in existence since 1974. Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee informed the parliament that the reason for India becoming a nuclear weapons power was that the security situation deteriorated in the 1980s and 1990s because of the spread of nuclear weapons and missiles in India's neighbourhood. Further India realised that there was no evidence on the part of the nuclear-weapon states to take steps in moving towards a nuclear-weapon-free-world. He also argued that India did not intend to use these weapons for aggression; these were weapons of self-defence.

In January 2003, India created a Nuclear Command Authority (NCA), which met for the first time in September 2003. The NCA took steps to operationalize India's nuclear capability as an integrated component of Indian national security.

India formally adopted its official nuclear doctrine in January 2003.

The key features of the nuclear doctrine as announced by the Cabinet Committee on Security were:

- (i) Building and maintaining a credible minimum deterrent;
- (ii) A stand of 'No First Use' Policy meant that nuclear weapons would only be used in retaliation against a nuclear attack on Indian territory or on Indian forces anywhere;
- (iii) Nuclear retaliation to a first strike would be massive and designed to inflict unacceptable damage;
- (iv) Nuclear retaliatory attacks would only be authorised by the civilian political leadership through the Nuclear Command Authority;
- (v) Non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon states;
- (vi) However, in the event of a major attack against India, or Indian forces anywhere, by biological or chemical weapons, India would retain the option of retaliating with nuclear weapons;
- (vii) A continuance of strict controls on export of nuclear and missile-related materials and technologies, participation in the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty negotiations, and continued observance of the moratorium on nuclear tests;
- (viii) Continued commitment to the goal of a nuclear weapon free world, through global, verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament.

Do you know?

The various international initiatives taken in the field of nuclear nonproliferation are as follows:

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (1957) The IAEA is an international organization that seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and to inhibit its use for any military purpose, including nuclear weapons

Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) (1968) The NPT is an international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament. This treaty was signed in 1968. India did not join this treaty. The treaty prohibits those countries that do not have nuclear weapons to produce nuclear weapons. But it does not place any restrictions on those countries that have nuclear weapons. This is discriminatory. Therefore, India refused to join the agreement. This Treaty was given an indefinite extension in 1995.

Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) NSG is a multilateral export control regime and a group of nuclear supplier countries that seek to prevent

nuclear proliferation by controlling the export of materials, equipment and technology that can be used to manufacture nuclear weapons

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) (1996) CTBT is the Treaty banning all nuclear explosions for both civilian and military purposes, everywhere, by everyone. The Treaty was negotiated at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva and adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1996.

World Nuclear Forces, 2018

Country	Deployed warheads	Other warheads	Total inventory
USA	1750	4435	6185
Russia	1600	4900	6500
UK	120	80	200
France	280	20	300
China	-	290	290
India	-	130-140	130-140
Pakistan	-	150-160	150-160
Israel	-	80-90	80-90
North Korea	-	(20-30)	(20-30)

-=zero; () = uncertain figure not included in the total.

'Other warheads' includes operational warheads held in storage and retired warheads awaiting dismantlement. The figures for Russia and the USA do not necessarily correspond to those in their 2010 Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (New START) declarations because of the treaty's counting rules. Total figures include the highest estimate when a range is given. All estimates are approximate and as of Jan. 2019. Source: SIPRI Year Book 2019

Space Science

A coherent and systematic science and technology policy, encompassing diverse activities and institutions, was almost non-existent in India in the early

years. The 1958 Scientific Policy Resolution had attempted to solve this problem. It emphasized on basic research in almost every field of science and on

developing and making available the basic infrastructure for the development of scientific research. The Technology Policy Statement of 1983 went a step further. It focused on achievement of technological competence and self-reliance. Significant progress has been made in the areas of space and electronics during the last decade or so. The Science and Technology Policy of 2003 tried to integrate programmes for the socio-economic sectors with the national research and development system. Science Technology & Innovation Policy 2013 tries to ensure faster, sustainable, and inclusive development of the people. It seeks to create world class infrastructure for R&D for gaining global leadership in some select frontier areas of science.

The Electronics Commission was constituted in 1971 to review the entire field of electronics with regard to research, development and industrial use. In 1984, the government announced changes in its computer policy so as to make the policy adaptable to modern changes.

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) was set up in 1969. India produced its first indigenous satellite, Aryabhata, in 1975, which was launched by a Soviet launch vehicle. India's first successful space launching programme was accomplished in 1983. Starting with Rohini, ISRO has tested Satellite Launch Vehicles, Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicles, Polar Satellite Launch Vehicles and Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicles. The ISRO is now looking for commercial application of its success.

The use of the Indian Remote Sensing

Satellite (IRS) for reconnaissance purposes was the first major defence use of the Indian satellite. INSAT-ID was used for communication links during India's peacekeeping operations in Sri Lanka. A computerized system which will be able to identify military targets from satellite pictures is in an advanced stage of development at the Defence Electronics and Applications Laboratory (DEAL). The Private Sector is also keen to enter this arena that is considered to be the exclusive domain of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited.

India's missile development programme began in the late nineteen fifties. This was a Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) project. In 1983, India launched the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) that involved the development of strategic and tactical guided missiles. The two missile systems, Prithvi and Agni, were developed under this program. Prithvi was to be a short-range ballistic missile; Agni was to be a medium-range technology demonstrator. Besides these, medium and short-range surface to air missiles (SAMs), the Akash and the Trishul, as well as a third-generation anti-tank guided missile (ATGM), the Nag, were developed.

The Indian Missile Programme has now reached a stage of maturity. India has the capability of making all types of ballistic missiles, including supersonic and submarine cruise missiles and submarine launched missiles. The Army, Navy and Airforce now have a large number of missiles in their armoury.

These are also with conventional or non-conventional warheads. The Nuclear tipped missiles are controlled by the Nuclear Command Authority. These are manned by the Missile Units of the Strategic Forces Command.

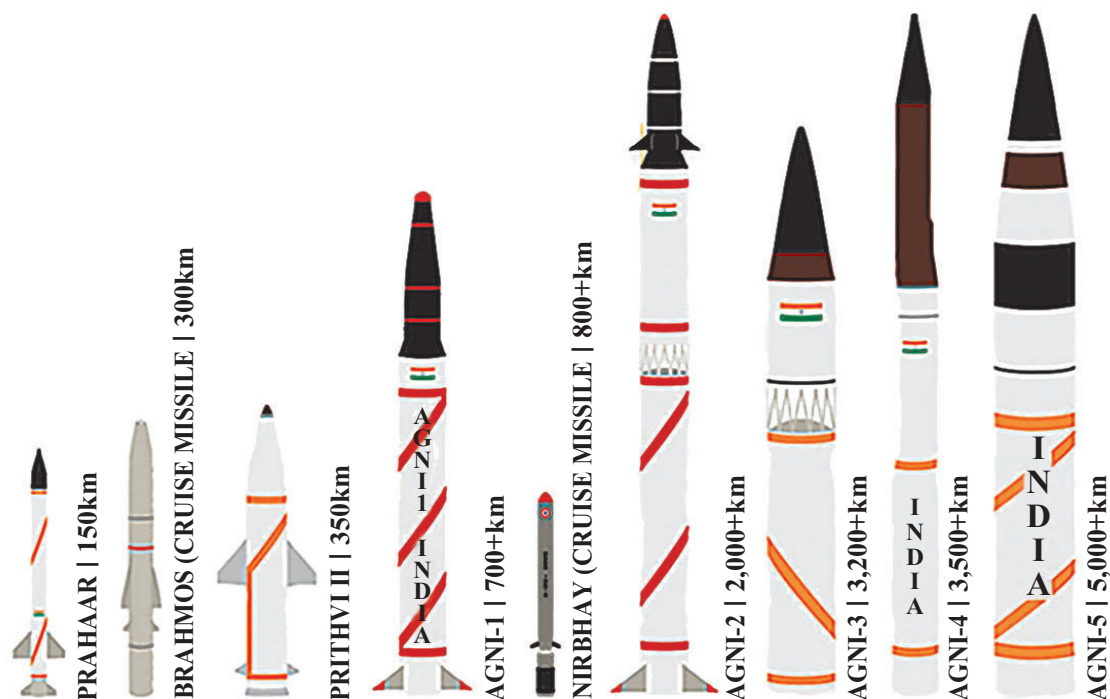
On March 27, 2019 India conducted Mission Shakti, an anti-satellite missile test. This was a technological mission

that successfully demonstrated India's capability to interdict and intercept a satellite in outer space based on purely indigenous technology. The anti-satellite space technology shows India's focus on security challenges, emanating beyond Pakistan. With this test, India joined an exclusive group of space faring nations consisting of USA, Russia and China.

Missile Types

Missile	Class	Range	News
Prithvi-3	SRBM	300-350 km	Operational
Prithvi-2	SRBM	250-350 km	Operational
Exocet	ASCM	40-180 km	Operational
Sagarika/ Shaurya	SLBM	700 km / 3500 km	In Development
Prithvi-1	SRBM	150 km	Operational
Prahaar	SRBM	150 km	In Development
Nirbhay	CruiseMissile	800-1000 km	In Development
Dhanush	SRBM	250-400 km	Operational
BrahMos	CruiseMissile	300-500 km	Operational
Agni-5	ICBM	5000-8000 km	In Development
Agni-4	IRBM	3500-4000 km	In Development
Agni-3	IRBM	3000-5000 km	Operational
Agni-2	MRBM	2000-3500 km	Operational
Agni-1	SRBM	700-1200 km	Operational

Source: Missile Defense Project, "Missiles of India," Missile Threat, Center for Strategic and International Studies, June 14, 2018, last modified June 15, 2018, <https://missilethreat.csis.org/country/india/>.



India's Ballistic Missiles

Maritime Policy

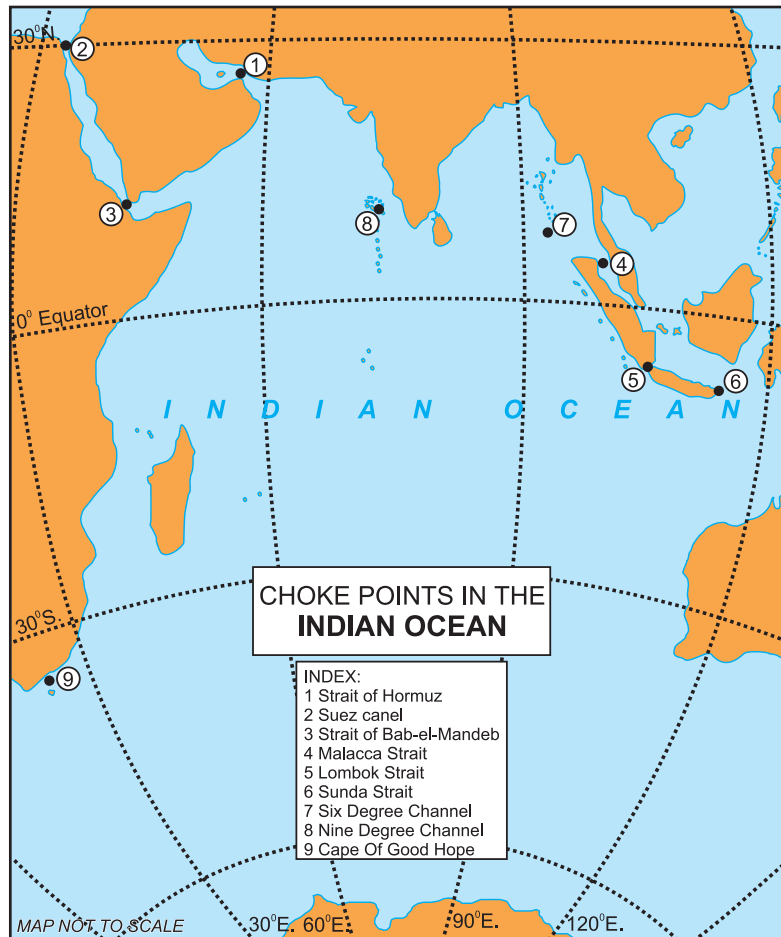
The Indian Ocean appears to be a relatively neglected area in Indian history during the medieval era. Most of India's medieval rulers regularly chose to neglect the seas. When India gained independence, there were hardly any warships or merchant ships. India started improving its ports and ship-building capabilities. At that time, Mazgaon and Scindia were India's only shipyards, with its shipbuilding and repair facilities being very weak.

Earl Mountbatten and Pandit Nehru had together planned the growth of the Indian Navy, with Admiral Parry preparing the perspective plan as early as December 1947. However, financial constraints, the first Indo-Pakistan conflict over Jammu and Kashmir and the Korean War delayed Indian plans. In 1949 India bought its first aircraft carrier, INS Vikrant and a variety of aircraft.

The unique geopolitical position of India in terms of its peninsular contours in the ocean, and its growing military capability, presents an opportunity for India to emerge as a key player in the Indian Ocean region. In geostrategic terms we can identify some important choke points that would be of interest to India:

- In the West are the Strait of Hormuz, Suez Canal and the Red Sea, Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb and the Horn of Africa;
- In the East are Malacca Strait, Lombok Strait, Sunda Strait;
- Along the Indian coast line are the Six Degree Channel and the Nine Degree Channel.

These choke points represent the tactical level area that India can control.



Choke Points

Indian Navy's first Maritime Vision was expressed in the Naval Plans Paper of 1948. The Navy was to consist of cruisers and destroyers, structured around small aircraft carriers, with the objective of protecting India's sea lanes of communication. The first conflict of 1947-48 with Pakistan over Kashmir did not see any naval activity. During the 1965 conflict, the role of the Navy was restricted to the protection of trade routes. It was only in the 1971 conflict that the Navy played a significant role.

Indian Navy's Maritime Strategy, today, speaks of the need to project power as a means of supporting foreign policy objectives. The areas that have been identified by the Indian Navy as areas that need attention include:

- (a) The Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, which largely encompass India's Exclusive Economic Zone, Island Territories and their littoral reaches;
- (b) The choke points leading to and from the Indian Ocean - the Strait of Malacca, Strait of Hormuz, Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb and the Cape of Good Hope;
- (c) The island countries;
- (d) The Persian Gulf as a source of oil supply.
- (e) Principal international sea lanes that cross the Indian Ocean Region.

The secondary areas of interest include:

- (a) The Southern Indian Ocean Region,

- (b) The Red Sea,
- (c) The South China Sea
- (d) The East Pacific Region.

The likely scenarios for the use of military force by the Indian Navy have been outlined in the Indian Maritime Doctrine as follows :

- (i) Conflict with a state in our immediate neighbourhood or a clash of interest with an extra-regional power.
- (ii) Operations in the extended and/or strategic neighbourhood in response to a request for assistance from a friendly nation.
- (iii) Anti-terrorist operations conducted multilaterally or unilaterally.
- (iv) Actions to fulfil international bilateral strategic partnership obligations.
- (v) Operations such as Low Intensity Maritime Operations (LIMO) to combat asymmetric warfare, piracy, and trafficking in arms/drugs.
- (vi) To ensure safety and security of International Sea Lanes through the Indian Ocean.
- (vii) Actions to assist the Indian Diaspora and Indian interests abroad.
- (viii) Peace Keeping operations under the aegis of the United Nations, independently or as part of a multinational force.

Surveying the past years one can cite some examples of Indian Navy's actions in terms of its strategic mission. India acted in the Maldives to restore the democratically elected government in 1998; activities in the context of Sri Lanka, both, as rescue missions and,

tackling threats from across the border; rescue mission to evacuate Indian, Sri Lankan and Nepali citizens from Lebanon in 2006 and the anti-piracy missions taken up since 2008 off the Gulf of Aden.

Do you know?

Operation Rahat

Saudi Arabia intervened in Yemen in 2015. In April 2015 Indian armed forces conducted 'Operation Rahat' to evacuate Indian citizens and foreigners trapped in Yemen. More than 4640 Indian citizens along with 960 foreign nationals of 41 countries were evacuated. INS Sumitra, INS Mumbai and INS Tarkash were the three ships of the Indian Navy, which took part in this operation.

India has sought to become a Builders' Navy and not a Buyers' one. By enhancing this ship-building capacity, India is producing warships, which compare with those of all advanced nations. Even when India purchases a ship from abroad, it has a large amount of Indian-made equipment and sensors. The Indian Submarine Arm started in the mid-sixties. India embarked on a 30-year plan to build submarines, including nuclear ones.

Do you know?

Navies are generally classified either as Blue Water or as Brown Water, depending on their ability to remain, operate and fight either in the Open Seas or in Coastal waters. Because India had very few ships in the sixties and most had inadequate endurance, it was considered a Brown Water navy.

Do you know?

The Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS)

The Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS) is a voluntary initiative that brings together navies of littoral states of the Indian Ocean Region. It was launched in 2008 under the leadership of the Indian Navy. The aim was to increase maritime cooperation and enhance regional security. The forum helps to preserve peaceful relations between nations, and thus is critical to building an effective maritime security architecture in the Indian Ocean Region. It is a forum for discussion, policy formulation as well as numerous aspects of naval operations,

all of which are crucial elements of a cooperative mechanism. IONS has 23 member nations and 9 observer nations.

See the following website for additional details.

Technology Areas: Missiles, DRDO, India.

https://www.drdo.gov.in/drdo/English/index.jsp?pg=tech_missiles.jsp

Indian Navy: Indian Maritime Doctrine - 2015 Version

<https://www.indiannavy.nic.in/content/indian-maritime-doctrine-2015-version>

EXERCISE

Q1 (A) Choose the correct alternative and complete the following statements:

- (i) The NPT is an international treaty whose objective is
 - a. to promote the development of safe nuclear testing sites
 - b. prevent the spread of nuclear weapons
 - c. prevent the spread of missile technology
 - d. facilitate a dialogue between nuclear weapon states and non-weapon states.
- (ii) The following choke point of the Indian Ocean region is located along the Indian coastline; as follows:
 - a. The Six Degree Channel
 - b. Suez Canal
 - c. Sunda Strait
 - d. Malacca Strait

(B) Complete the following sentence by using an appropriate reason:

- (i) India's nuclear doctrine after the 1974 nuclear test can be called one of 'deliberate ambiguity'.
- (ii) India wants to become a 'Builders' Navy'.

(C) State the appropriate concept for the given statement:

- (i) Navies that have the ability to remain, operate and fight either in the Open Seas

(D) Find the odd word from the given set:

- (i) CIRUS, Agni, Prithvi, BrahMos.

Q.2. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons:

- (i) India's nuclear energy programme is based on the use of Uranium and Thorium as nuclear fuel.
- (ii) NPT is the Treaty banning all nuclear explosions for both civilian and military purposes, everywhere, by everyone.

Q.3. Explain the correlation between the following:

- (i) NPT and CTBT
- (ii) Blue Water Navy and Brown Water Navy

Q.4. Observe the given image and write about it in brief



Q.5. Answer the following:

- (i) What is the Indian Navy's Maritime strategy today?
- (ii) What are the main features of India's nuclear doctrine?

Activity

Collect information about Mission Shakti, an anti-satellite missile test. Discuss its importance in the classroom.



The traditional view of security had been restricted to the military area. Traditionally, security was mainly the ability to defend borders. It was the oil crisis of the early seventies that challenged this traditional view. This led to the realisation that the world is interdependent and that the developed world does depend on the developing world for several resources. The age of interdependency brought in the concept of economic security.

Do you know?

The Oil crisis of 1973 : The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), consisting of the Arab members of (Oil Producing and Exporting Countries) OPEC plus Egypt and Syria, announced that they would no longer ship petroleum to nations that had supported Israel in its conflict with Syria and Egypt. This included the United States and its allies in Western Europe. OPEC members also increased the price of oil. This had a detrimental effect on the world economy.

The disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 further changed the perceptions about security. The traditional concept of security had focused on the role of the State. Now the focus shifted from the State to the people. The concept of 'Comprehensive Security' came to be articulated. It attempts to understand the relationship between the security needs

of the state and those of its peoples. Comprehensive Security uses a broad perspective to view security as it affects people and societies. It looks at the following areas as areas of concern:

- (i) **Environmental Security :** The issues involved in the environmental sector are numerous, e.g.; ecosystem disruption, energy problems, population issues, food related problems, economic issues of unsustainable modes of production, and civil strife related to environmental issues.
- (ii) **Economic Security :** Economic security focuses on relative economic growth as a determinant of state power. The security of economic resources and supply are important dimensions of economic security.
- (iii) **Societal Security :** Societal security is related issues of migrations, social and ethnic cleansing, economic competition amongst societal groups and of societal conflicts.
- (iv) **Political Security :** These are mainly internal security threats to the survival of a State. They can include insurgency, militancy, terrorism, etc.

Today these debates have further expanded with the use of the term 'Human Security'. The Human Development Report of the United Nations has brought in this new thinking in security issues. The 1994 Human Development Report (HDR) highlighted two major components

of human security that were in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: ‘freedom from fear’ and ‘freedom from want’. The 1994 HDR was even more specific, listing seven essential dimensions of human security: Economic, Food, Health, Environmental, Personal, Community, and Political. The focus of the concept of human security is on the people and as such it seeks to cut across state boundaries in its approach. It focuses on humanitarian values, on the dignity of the individual, on concepts such as social justice, freedom and equality. These are ideas of a transnational world order of tomorrow. It is necessary to understand the concept of internal security in the context of these changes.

Internal Security

Internal Security is the movement away from the traditional concept of security that focused on the State to political, economic and socio-cultural aspects that affect the people. This is a term that came to be used by national governments, law enforcement and security agencies to deal with a broad range of issues that went beyond the concept of ‘defence of borders’. It included such diverse aspects like natural calamities and disasters like floods and earthquakes to man-made crisis situations like drug trafficking, cybercrime, migration, etc. It brought together the police, paramilitary and the armed forces along with such actors like the immigration and customs, fire fighters, and even the civil society on a single platform.

While the term internal security has come into vogue only through the 1980s

and 1990s, the concept is as old as the nation state. Interestingly, in the Indian context the term security is represented by more than one word in Sanskrit language. In Sanskrit the words ‘*rakshah*, *rakshanam*, *rakshakah*’ that are derived from the root ‘*raksh*’ (meaning protecting, defending, watching) and the word ‘*suraksha*’ all mean security. Similarly, the word ‘*abhayam*’ means fearlessness, elimination of fear, safety and security. Kautilya in the Arthashastra divides the concept of security into internal and external security. Internal security, functionalised as ‘*dandaniti*’ argues that the fundamental duty of the government is to maintain public order and to maintain, protect and increase the wealth of the country.

The UN High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (2004) argues that today’s threats recognize no national boundaries, are connected, and must be addressed at the global, regional and national levels. It identifies six clusters of threats with which the world must be concerned :

- Economic and social threats, including poverty, infectious diseases and environmental degradation
- Inter-State conflict
- Internal conflict, including civil war, genocide and other large-scale atrocities
- Nuclear, radiological, chemical and biological weapons
- Terrorism
- Transnational organized crime

The Report of the Group of Ministers on National Security (2001) has flagged

the following issue areas as that of concern in the area of internal security:

- Insurgency in the North-East;
- The situation in Punjab in the context of some pro-Khalistani elements that get support from Pakistan;
- Islamic fundamentalism and Pakistan's ISI;
- The narcotics-arms nexus;
- Fake currency and money laundering;
- Illegal migration from Bangladesh;
- Caste, communal and sectarian violence
- Left Wing extremism.

The Internal Security Division (I) of the Ministry of Home deals with matters relating to internal security and law & order, including anti-national and subversive activities of various groups/ extremist organisations, terrorist

financing, policy and operational issues on terrorism, security clearances, monitoring of ISI activities, Home Secretary-level talks with Pakistan on counter terrorism, etc. The Annual Report 2017-18 of the Home Ministry states that the Internal Security situation in the country can be analysed broadly on the following backdrop:

- (i) Terrorism in the hinterland of the country.
- (ii) Cross-Border terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir.
- (iii) Insurgency in the North Eastern States.
- (iv) Left Wing Extremism in certain areas.

This chapter will focus on the above four issues that are a threat to India's internal security.

Internal Security related Conflicts faced by India

Sr. No.	Conflict	Duration	Years
1	Nagaland	August 1947-till date	72 years
2	Manipur	1964-till date	55 years
3	Mizoram	1966-1988	22 years
4	Meghalaya	1988-till date	31 years
5	Tripura	1965-till date	54 year
6	Assam	1979-till date	40 years
7	Punjab	1978-1993	16 years
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1988-till date	31 years
9	Left Wing Extremism Naxalism/Maoism	1967-till date	52 years

Terrorism

Terrorism has been looked at as a threat to use violence with an intention to create panic in the society. US State Department, defines terrorism as “premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience”. It may appear to use guerrilla tactics, but it differs from guerrilla warfare as the terrorists do not fight for a specific territory. It is called ‘asymmetric warfare’ because there is no pattern to the nature of violent attacks that are conducted. It is used to create panic in society by targeting the people who cannot defend themselves. These targets are called ‘soft targets’. Attacks on buses, trains, train or bus stations, cinema theatres, markets, malls, etc. are the tactics used. There is usually a political or ideological motivation for such attacks.

The word ‘terrorism’ was coined during France’s Reign of Terror in 1793-94. Originally, the leaders of the Revolution attempted to weed out “traitors” among the revolutionary forces. They praised terror as the best way to defend liberty. But as the Revolution progressed, the word soon came to be associated with state violence and the guillotine.

The first case of modern-day terrorism is considered to be the attack on the Israeli Olympic team at Munich in 1972. Since then there have been several kinds of terrorist attacks.

Some of the examples of international terrorist attacks:

1. Attack in the United States (popularly called the 9/11 attack) where terrorists used airplanes to destroy American targets in New York and Washington D C. on 11 September 2001.
2. In 2005 there were series of terrorist suicide bomb attacks at Bali (Indonesia). Bombs exploded at two tourist sites in Jimbaran Beach Resort and in Kuta both in south Bali.
3. In 2015 in Paris, France and the city’s northern suburb, three suicide bombers struck during a football match. This was followed by several mass shootings, and a suicide bombing, at cafés and restaurants.
4. In 2017, an attack took place on the London Bridge in United Kingdom when a van left the road and struck a number of pedestrians on London Bridge. After the van crashed, the terrorists ran to the nearby Borough Market area and began stabbing people in and around restaurants and pubs.

The terrorists usually are fighting for some abstract ideology or belief. They are usually a part of some organisation that promotes these beliefs. Modern day terrorism is international in nature. Today the terrorists and their organisations conduct terrorist acts in various countries.



Pulwama Attack: On 14 February 2019



Gadchiroli Attack: On 1 May 2019

Some examples of terrorist activity in India:

1. **Attack on the Indian Parliament:** On 26 December 2001, five heavily-armed terrorists, belonging to terror groups Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed, attacked the Parliament complex in New Delhi and opened fire indiscriminately.
2. **Attack in Mumbai:** On 26 November 2008 a series of terrorist attacks took place in Mumbai. The places where the attacks took place included the Chhatrapati Shivaji Railway Terminal, the Oberoi Trident and Taj palace Hotels, Leopold Café, Cama Hospital, Nariman House, Metro Cinema, and some other places. The attacks were conducted by members of the Lashkar-e-Taiba, an organisation based in Pakistan.
3. **Uri Attack:** On 18 September 2016, the militant group Jaish-e-Mohammed was involved in the planning and execution of the attack on security forces at Uri in Kashmir.
4. **Pulwama Attack:** On 14 February 2019, a convoy of vehicles carrying CRPF security personnel on the Jammu-Srinagar National Highway was attacked by a vehicle-borne suicide bomber in the Pulwama district, Jammu and Kashmir, India. The responsibility for the attack was claimed by the Pakistan-based Islamist militant group Jaish-e-Mohammed.
5. **Gadchiroli Attack:** On 1 May 2019, a landmine killed 15 Maharashtra police personnel and their driver in Gadchiroli. Police have blamed the blast on Naxalite groups in the area.

One can identify five different types of terrorism:

(a) Nationalist-Separatist Terrorism:

Violence undertaken by those seeking to establish a separate state for their own national/ethnic group (Examples: the Irish Republican Army (IRA) fighting for the British withdrawal from Northern Ireland and the unification of Ireland; the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) fighting against Iraq for a separate state of Kurdistan; Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) fighting against Sri Lankan government for a separate state of Tamil Eelam; Khalistan movement was against India to create a separate Sikh state of Khalistan.

(b) Religious Terrorism : The use of violence by those fighting for abstract religious ideologies, seeking to further what they conceive as divinely commanded purposes. They usually target broad categories of ‘enemies’ in an attempt to bring about changes in the system. (Examples: Aum Shinrikyo is a Japanese cult listed as a terrorist organization by several countries; Al Qaeda wanted to overthrow the corrupt regimes replace them with “true” Islamic governments; ISIS is a militant organisation whose goal is to establish a Caliphate that strictly enforces Islamic law.)

(c) Left-Wing Terrorism : Violence undertaken by those seeking to destroy capitalism and replace it with a communist or socialist regime (Examples: Red Army Faction (RAF) was a West German radical leftist group; Naxalism in India).

(d) Right-Wing Terrorism : The use of violence by those seeking to fight against liberal democratic governments (Examples: Neo-Nazis; Klu Klux Klan)

(e) State sponsored terrorism : Here the State itself either uses terrorist tactics to achieve its objectives or supports terrorist groups by providing them with a variety of support structures. (Examples: The Pathankot Air Base attack in 2016, Uri attack in 2016 or the Pulwama attack in 2019 were conducted by the Jaish-e-Mohammed that was assisted by Pakistan)

How does one protect oneself from terrorism?

(i) Conflict management and conflict resolution: Indian approach to counter terrorism has been based on a three-level approach. First is to contain the threat. This is called conflict management. In case the terrorists are using violence, the State has to use counter force to curb the violence. This is done by the use of police or paramilitary or the army. The second step is to initiate economic and industrial development in the region where there are terrorist activities. The third is to ensure that the system of political representation is working properly. The second and the third levels are that of good governance. It is good governance that would ensure that the local people do not support the terrorists and their activities.

(ii) The building up of an international front against terrorism: The United

Nations General Assembly adopted the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2006. This strategy had four main elements:

- (a) Countries should ensure that conditions like violations of human rights, ethnic, national and religious discrimination, political exclusion, socio-economic marginalization are avoided;
- (b) Countries should cooperate with each other to prevent and combat terrorism;
- (c) Strengthen the role of the United Nations and

(d) Ensure respect for human rights.

(iii) Initiating a strike against the terrorist networks: In case the problem of terrorism continues to persist, there may be a need to strike the terrorist targets.

(iv) Fight ideas with ideas: The terrorists are usually fighting for a ideological or religious cause. They are fighting for an idea in which they believe. It is necessary to fight ideas with counter ideas.

Jammu and Kashmir

The state of Jammu and Kashmir consists of three regions: Ladakh, Kashmir and Jammu. This state has borders with Pakistan, Afghanistan and China thus making it a very important state of the Indian union.

The India Independence Act provided that the rulers of the princely states had to take the final decision whether they wished to join India or Pakistan. In order to force the Maharaja to accede to Pakistan, Pakistan organised tribal raids in October 1947 and seized part of the territory of Jammu and Kashmir. These raids were helped by the Pakistani army. In order to protect the state and its people the Maharaja decided to join the Indian union. The accession of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir to India took place in October 1947.

India sent its armed forces to Kashmir to protect the people from the Pakistani raiders. The first war between India and Pakistan took place in 1947-48 over the issue of Kashmir. The war ended with a cease fire, but part of the region of

Kashmir remained in Pakistani control. The area under the control of Pakistan is called Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK).

Pakistan has always sought to use violence to achieve its objective of taking Jammu and Kashmir from India. In 1965 Pakistan launched Operation Gibraltar which eventually led to the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war. In 1965 Amanullah Khan created the Plebiscite Front in Pakistan Occupied Territory that Pakistan calls Azad Kashmir. The organisation had an unofficial armed wing called National Liberation Front, which carried out sabotage activities in Jammu and Kashmir. In 1976 the Plebiscite Front was given a new name, Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF). The main demand of the JKLF was to create an independent state of Kashmir.

Problem of internal security in Jammu and Kashmir started in the late 1980s. In 1989 the first political murder took place wherein a National Conference worker was shot dead. Kashmir witnessed a

spate of killings; political assassinations and abductions; gunning down of Air Force Officers in Srinagar in 1989; selective killing of Kashmiri Pandit intellectuals and the kidnapping of Rubiya Sayeed.

Following the Soviet Union's withdrawal from Afghanistan, in 1989 Pakistan decided to use the Mujahideen to back the pro-Pakistan guerrilla groups such as the Hizb-ul-Mujahideen. The entry of the pan-Islamist fighters into the Valley from Pakistan changed the colour of the insurgency. Pakistan ceased its financial support to the JKLF and backed the Islamist fighters. The growth of Islamic militancy in Kashmir in the 1990s, resulted in the migration of the Pandit population from Kashmir.

In the Kargil conflict also Pakistan pretended that only the "mujahideen" were fighting the Indian forces. In reality, there is evidence from Pakistani sources, to indicate that the operation was planned and carried out by the Pakistan army with the mujahideen were used as camouflage.

Militant Groups in Jammu and Kashmir

- JKLF was founded in 1977 in the United Kingdom.
- Harkat-ul-Mujahideen was formed in the 1980 to conduct jihad against the Soviets. This group was renamed Harkat-ul-Ansar in 1993. From this was born the Jaish-e-Mohammad in 2000 with Masood Azar as its leader. Harkat's battle against India is mostly in Kashmir and its terrorist activities normally are restricted to Kashmir. This is in keeping with Deobandi Islam's basic premise that there is no religious basis for a conflict in

India. Lashkar-e-Toiba was founded in 1987, it is considered the military wing of Markaz-dawa-ul-Irshad (The center for correct teaching and propagation). HQ is at Muridke near Lahore. Doctrinally, this is closer to the Saudi Wahabi branch of Islam, it has a broader, global agenda of Jihad.

- Hizbul Mujahideen- Predominantly local, upstaged by HUM, HUA, Lashkar and Jaish e Mohammad

One of the critical developments is the use of children by the militants. According to government information, at least 30 schools were burned and partially destroyed by armed groups in Jammu and Kashmir. These children have also been used in the street unrest by getting them to throw stones at the police.

Terrorist groups like Lashkar e Taiba, the Harkat ul Mujahideen and the Jaish e Mohammed have been supported by Pakistan in their activities in Jammu and Kashmir. Some of the recent terrorist attacks like those in Uri and Pulwama were conducted by these organisations. The terrorist and secessionist violence sponsored and supported from across the border, for more than two and half decades remains a continuing problem in the state.

Do you know?

Surgical Strike

A "surgical strike" is really a journalistic term which has entered military terminology via the media and films. In its military parlance it means a raid by land, sea, or air to eliminate a specific enemy target

(which can include an individual as well) with minimum collateral damage to nearby areas and civilian population. Such a strike requires a coordination between the government, intelligence agencies and the armed forces.

- India conducted a surgical strike against terrorists in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir after the terrorist strike at Uri on 29 September 2016.

- On 26 February 2019 India conducted air strikes against terrorist camps located at Balakot in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.

Historical Example of Surgical Strike:

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj personally led a raiding force that entered Lal Mahal in Pune to eliminate Shaista Khan, the Mughal Sardar who had invaded the Maratha Kingdom. Shaista Khan was severely wounded in the raid by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, this raid had such an impact that Shaista Khan fled in fear from Pune with his army never to return. Thus, the aim of

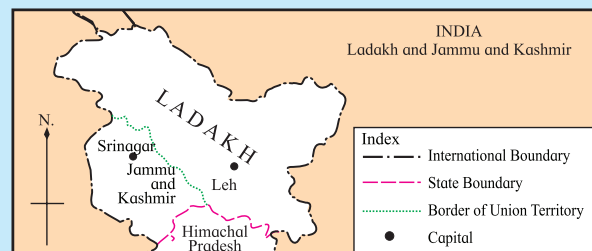
throwing out the invading Mughals from Pune and the Maratha Swaraj, was thus achieved without any damage to Pune or loss of life.

Discuss :

In August 2019, the 'Special' status granted to the state of Jammu and Kashmir under the Art.370 of the Indian Constitution was revoked. The State was bifurcated in two Union Territories:

- Jammu and Kashmir (with a Legislative Assembly)
- Ladakh (without a Legislative Assembly).

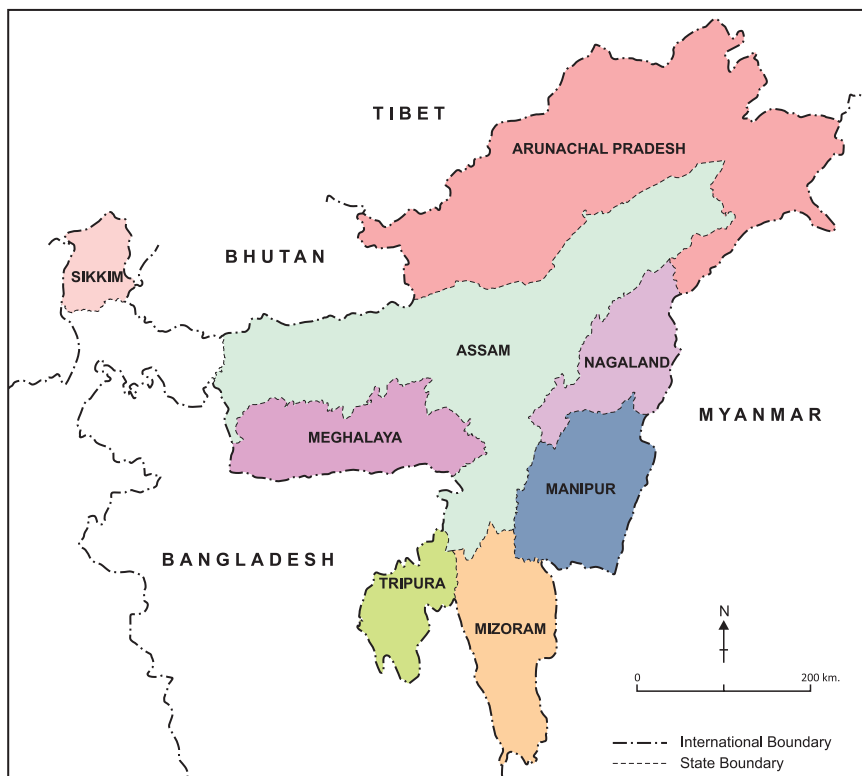
What are the implications of the change?



North Eastern Region

The North Eastern Region comprises eight States, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. This region has more than 200 ethnic groups which have distinct languages, dialects and socio-cultural identities. The North East holds an important position from a strategic point of view as these states share their borders with other countries like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and China.

The first significant insurgency in the North East took place among the Nagas almost immediately after Indian independence. The Government of India initially sent some battalions from the Madhya Pradesh Special Armed Force to be followed by the Indian Army and the State Armed Police battalions to fight the Naga insurgency. Attempts to restore peace in Nagaland were made in the 1960s. Later in 1975 the Shillong Accord was signed whereby the Nagas accepted



North East Region

the Indian Constitution. However, the Naga militant groups split in several factions and sporadic clashes continued. In the 1990s under the Premiership of P.V. Narsimha Rao a dialogue began with the Naga groups. A Peace Process was in place that was carried forward by the BJP government. On 4 August 2015 the BJP government announced a peace accord with the NSCN(IM) which it hopes would pave the way for a lasting solution.

The initial problems in Assam began with illegal migration from the earlier East Pakistan and now Bangladesh. The major militant outfits presently active in Assam are United Liberation Front of Asom – (Independent), (ULFA-I), National Democratic Front of Bodoland - (Saoraigwra), (NDFB-S) and the Karbi Peoples Liberation Tigers (KPLT). Arunachal Pradesh does not have any active indigenous insurgent group but is

affected by spill-over militant activities of Naga insurgents.

Insurgency in Manipur is a product of activities of Meitei, Naga, Kuki, Zomi, Hmar and Muslim underground outfits. Meghalaya has witnessed a revival of Garo militancy.

The demographic profile of Tripura changed almost immediately after independence when mass migration from East Pakistan converted the tribal area into majority Bengali speaking region. Illegal migration continued to be a problem even after the creation of Bangladesh. This had an impact on the demographic profile of the state. Its geographical location of having a porous border with Bangladesh continues to create problems.

The Ministry of Home created the North East Division for focusing on the developmental and security issues

relating to North Eastern Region. The North Eastern Council (NEC) was set up in 1972 to function as the Regional Planning Body for the North Eastern Region. NEC has been taking up several infrastructure and social sector projects deemed to be of critical importance for socio-economic development of the region.

There has always been an external hand in the insurgencies of the North East region. Phizo (Naga leader) migrated to East Pakistan in 1956 and then went to Britain from where he led the Naga movement. In 1985 the ULFA set up bases in Bangladesh and Myanmar. The UNLF established the Government of Manipur in Exile in Sylhet (East Pakistan). The ULFA is known to have established close links with the Kachin Independence Army (Myanmar).

China is known to have provided support to various insurgent groups active in the region. Chinese have known to have played a role in co-ordination amongst the Meiteis, Mizos, Kachins and some Assamese insurgent groups. Bangladesh used to be looked at as a safe haven for the insurgent groups. But some violent terrorist attacks in Bangladesh in 2013 made the government aware of the threats and a crackdown on terrorists began.

Do you know?

Assam is the only Indian State that has an NRC (National Register for Citizens), a document, which contains the list of all Indian citizens in Assam bearing their name, address and photograph. Assam has a high number of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh

(formerly East Pakistan). The Ministry of Home affairs created the NRC in 1951 in order to distinguish citizens from illegal immigrants. In 1985 the Assam Accord was signed which mandated a second NRC. The Assam Accord ended the six-year-long Assam Agitation, which was a response to the large inflow of illegal immigrants during the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971. The Assam Accord divided migrants into three groups :

- Foreigners who entered Assam between 1951 and 1961 were to be given full citizenship, including the right to vote.
- Entrants between 1961 and 1971 were to be denied voting rights for ten years but would enjoy all other rights of citizenship.
- Entrants after 24 March 1971 were to be deported.

The Assam Accord necessitated the formation of a second NRC for finding out the legal status of migrants in Assam. The NRC update process started in the year 2013 under the strict monitoring of Supreme Court of India. On 31 August 2019, the complete NRC draft was released.

Left Wing Extremism

Telengana Movement (1946-1951)

The region, now being called Telangana, was part of the erstwhile Hyderabad state which became part of India. The Telengana movement was a rebellion by the peasant community against the feudal lords of Telengana. The Telengana movement was a product of the efforts by communist parties to organise the peasantry against injustices committed by the feudal lords.

The Naxalite movement that is now referred to as Maoist movement or Left-Wing Extremism has its main support base amongst the landless agricultural labour. The origin of the left wing extremist movement otherwise called the Naxalite movement can be traced to the Telangana movement (1946-51).

Naxalism began as a protest against the feudal system in India in 1967 at Naxalbari in West Bengal. Since the protest began in Naxalbari it has been called Naxalite movement. The ideology of the Naxalites may be traced in the writings of Charu Majumdar whose articles were based on the ideology of Marx-Lenin-Mao.

This movement lost its momentum in the seventies after the arrest of Muzumdar and the government policies of non-tolerance of the agitation. Later in 1980s it was revived once again and has eventually taken a militant terrorist turn with little or no ideological rationale to it.

In 2004, the Naxalite groups, the Communist Party of India (Marxist-

Leninist) and other similar groups joined together to form the Communist Party of India (Maoist). The CPI (Maoist) maintains that by building up the people's liberation army, by expanding and developing the guerrilla war they could establish bases in strategically favourable areas.

It is believed that about 170 districts of India have been affected by Naxalite violence. These districts, now called the 'Red Corridor' run through the forest and tribal belt from Nepal southwards through Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Telengana and Andhra Pradesh and parts of Maharashtra and Karnataka.

In 2006, the Prime Minister of India had expressed concern over increasing incidents of Naxal violence which he termed as the gravest internal security threat. He said: 'It would not be an exaggeration to say that the problem of Naxalism is the single biggest internal security challenge ever faced by our country'.

Maoist operations are based primarily in the rural and under-developed areas of India. Areas that lack communication facilities, are generally forested or have difficult terrain where the security forces cannot operate with impunity, are the areas of operation of the Naxal groups. Some of their broad tactics are as under :

- (i) Use of propaganda slogans.
- (ii) Transform the slogans into agitation via Action to Party Directive.
- (iii) To follow the class line and the mass line.

- (iv) Establishment of a mass movement.
- (v) Mobilisation of women, tribals and minorities into the revolution.
- (vi) Mobilisation of urban population where feasible on mass issues.
- (vii) Adopt hit and run tactics in a swift and sudden manner.
- (viii) Develop appropriate forms of military organisations.

The United Nations reports (2017) the recruitment and use of children as young as 6 years of age by armed groups, including the Naxalites. Children were coerced to join children's units ("Bal Dasta"), where they were trained and used as couriers and informants, to plant improvised explosive devices and in front-line operations against national security forces.

What is Left Wing Extremism?

In 2004, the People's War Group (PWG), then operating in Andhra Pradesh, and the Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCCI), then operating in Bihar and adjoining areas, merged to form the CPI (Maoist) Party. The CPI (Maoist) Party, is the major Left Wing Extremist outfit that has been included in the Schedule of Terrorist Organisations along with all its formations and front organisations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The CPI's (Maoist) philosophy is to use armed insurgency to overthrow the Government.

See the following web site for additional details :

- (1) PM's speech at the Chief Minister's meet on Naxalism, April 13, 2006, New Delhi
See: <https://archivepmo.nic.in/drmanmohansingh/speech-details.php?nodeid=302>
- (2) For legal details on Terrorism see : Counter Terrorism and Counter Radicalization Division, Ministry of Home, Government of India. The Division deals with matters relating to terrorism, counter - terrorism, radicalization, counter-radicalization, UAPA, NIA Act, FICN, FATF.
https://mha.gov.in/division_of_mha/counter-terrorism-and-counter-radicalization-division
- (3) Chapter on Internal Security, Annual report, Ministry of Home, government of India (Latest Report)
<https://mha.gov.in/documents/annual-reports>
OR
<https://mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/MINISTRY%20OF%20HOME%20AFFAIR%20AR%202017-18%20FOR%20WEB.pdf>

EXERCISE

Q1 (A) Choose the correct alternative and complete the following statements:

- (i) The traditional concept of security had focused on role of the
 - a. State.
 - b. people,
 - c. military
 - d. government
- (ii) The origin of the left-wing extremist movement in India otherwise called the Naxalite movement can be traced to the
 - a. Telangana movement
 - b. Bolshevik revolution
 - c. Chinese communist revolution
 - d. Cuban revolution

(B) Complete the following sentence by using an appropriate reason:

- (i) Internal security problems in Assam began with illegal migration from...

(C) Find the odd word from the given set:

- (i) IRA, LTTE, ETA, OPEC

Q.2. (A) Complete the following concept maps:

- (i) The North East Region consists of the following states:

ASSAM			

Q.3. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons:

- (i) Naxalism began as a protest against the feudal system in India in 1967 at Naxalbari in West Bengal

Q.4. Explain the correlation between the following:

- (i) Plebiscite Front and the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front

Q.5. Answer the following:

- (i) Explain India's approach to counter terrorism

Q.6. Answer the following in detail with reference to the given points:

- (i) What is the concept of comprehensive security? Explain with reference to the following points:
- (a) Environmental security (b) Economic Security,
(c) Societal Security, (d) Political Security.

Q.7. Observe the given image and write about it in brief



Activity

Look at the map of North East India. Take up any one state and read about the various security issues that the state faces. Make notes of it and present them in the classroom.



India has faced many conflicts with its neighbours since independence. India had four conflicts against Pakistan, one against the Chinese and one to liberate Goa that was under the rule of Portuguese since the 15th century. All these conflicts had a stressful effect on India's polity and economy. However, the country emerged stronger after the conflicts. As students of defence studies it is important for you to understand the perspective of all these conflicts. The conflicts that India was engaged in were:

- (i) India - Pakistan Conflict - 1947-48
- (ii) Liberation of Junagadh - October 1947
- (iii) Liberation of Hyderabad - September 1948
- (iv) Liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu- December 1961
- (v) Sino-India Conflict -1962
- (vi) Indo-Pak Conflict – 1965
- (vii) Indo-Pak Conflict – 1971
- (viii) Kargil Conflict with Pakistan - 1999

On 22nd Oct 1947 Pakistan sent raiders (mainly Afghan Tribals from the Pashtun areas astride Durand Line), supported by Pakistani army, inside Kashmir via Abbottabad and Muzaffarabad areas, initially in Poonch, Rajauri sectors of Jammu and Kashmir (J & K) and later in Northern areas through Gilgit and Hunza. Within a couple of days, the Pakistan army also launched offensive all along the Jammu and Kashmir border. The Dogra forces of Maharaja Hari Singh resisted the raiders and Pakistani regular troops gallantly, but were outnumbered and overrun.

The raiders had reached closer to Srinagar on 24th October 1947 when the Maharaja decided to seek India's help. India considered the request of Military Assistance, but turned it down as J & K was an independent state and India did not want to interfere in the affairs of J & K unless it acceded to the Union of India. Finally, J & K acceded to Indian Union (Instrument of Accession) on 27th October 1947.



India- Pakistan War 1947-48

Upon signing the Instrument of Accession, J & K became part of India and India flew its first battalion to Srinagar by Dakota aircrafts, followed by more troops by air and land, to resist the intruders. Slowly, through gallant actions, the intruders were pushed back beyond the Pir Panjal Ranges and beyond Zoji La (La means a Pass) in North Kashmir. Simultaneously, India approached the United Nations to intervene. The conflict continued through 1948 with Indian troops gaining slow but steady success in pushing back the intruders.

On 1st January 1949, a UN monitored ceasefire was declared. An agreement

was signed at Karachi and the line that demarcated the actual ground positions of both the forces was identified and declared as the Cease Fire Line (CFL). The ceasefire ended India's first conflict post independence. However, the ceasefire resulted in almost 53% of the original area of the state of J & K remaining in control of Pakistan and 47% of the area remaining under the control (and part of India).

Find out and Discuss :

What is the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)? What role does it play in Kashmir?

Liberation of Junagadh- Oct 1947

Junagadh was a princely state in Saurashtra region of present-day state of Gujarat. The state had a Muslim ruler Nawab Muhammad Mahabat Khan III with a predominant Hindu population. Its coastline hugged the Arabian Sea and on the other three sides it had newly formed Indian territory. The Nawab of Junagadh was inclined to include Junagadh in the state of Pakistan and he declared his intentions.

Troops of Junagadh indulged in violence and intrusions in the neighbouring

states of Mangrol and Babariawad. The majority Hindu population had also started showing signs of revolt against the Nawab. On receiving such reports, the Government of India quickly decided to muster up military force and invade Junagadh. An army Brigade was assembled at Rajkot, a naval amphibious task force was ordered to land at Jafrabad (Kathiawar region) and a squadron of aircraft was readied at Jamnagar for quick reaction. This was the first joint operation of the three forces in independent India.

Seeing the large force mustered against him, the Nawab of Junagadh fled to Pakistan. Indian army entered Junagadh while the air force carried out over-flights and the naval force landed at Jafrabad, in late October 1947. Later, a referendum was conducted and 91% of the population indicated their desire to merge with the Union of India.



Junagadh

Liberation of Hyderabad – Sep 1948



Hyderabad (Nizam)

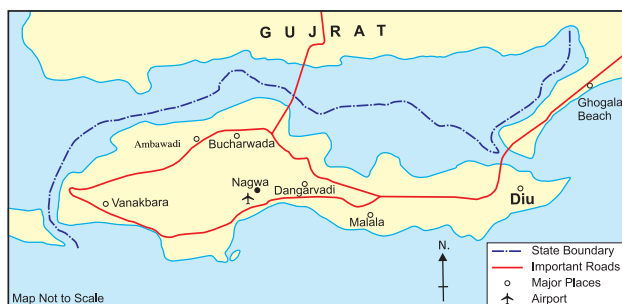
Liberation of Hyderabad -September 1948

When India became independent, the Nizam of Hyderabad opted to remain independent and not join the Indian Union. But, an independent state of Hyderabad surrounded by Indian Union could have created a geopolitical problem in future. By July 1948, border skirmishes between Indian forces and Razakars (Nizam's militia) increased. Pakistan supplied the Hyderabad forces with guns, by landing aircraft at Warangal and Bidar air bases.

The Indian military operation

codenamed 'Polo' was launched on 12 September 1948. A five-pronged attack started their thrust simultaneously. The major thrust was astride Solapur – Hyderabad axis that was the shortest route. The Air Force attacked Bidar and Warangal air bases and also provided close air support to the ground forces. The Indian forces smashed through the opposition of Razakars and regular forces of Hyderabad and closed onto Hyderabad. The Nizam surrendered on 17 September 1948. The Hyderabad liberation action is also known as a Police Action.

Liberation of Goa, Diu and Daman –Dec 1961



Diu



Daman



Goa

Goa, Daman and Diu were Portuguese territories in India. When India became independent the Portuguese continued to rule these territories. The demand for liberation of Portuguese territories was an important feature of India's anti-colonial policy.

India decided to launch a Division-sized force with some armour and artillery support and fighters and bombers, against Portuguese in Goa. The Indian Navy was asked to carry out blockade of Goa by preventing ships from entering the three Goa harbours. Two battalions for land operations, air support from Jamnagar and naval forces were to capture the

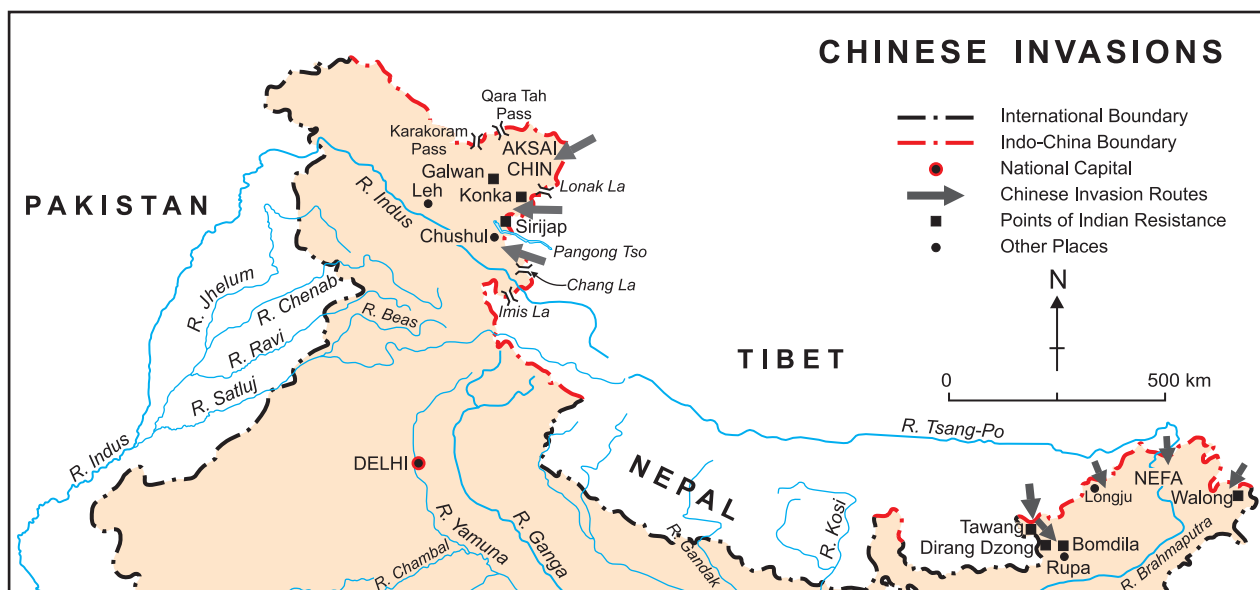
coastal fort and land forces, to capture Diu. Some air support from Bombay (Mumbai) was also given. The operation began on 18th December 1961. It was a joint operation conducted by the Army, Navy and the Air Force.

The war ended when the Portuguese surrendered, on 19th December 1961. About 3000 Portuguese soldiers were taken as prisoners.

Find out and Discuss :

Why was Goa important to the Portuguese?

India-China Conflict, 1962



India was one of the first countries to recognize the communist government of China in 1949. China was also a participant at the Bandung Conference of 1955. Despite this, the relations

between the two countries deteriorated. There were clashes in 1958 in the region of Aksai Chin and then the two countries went to war in 1962.

The main causes for the tensions

between the two countries can be identified as follows:

- The forcible annexation of Tibet in 1950, by the People's Liberation Army of China (PLA).
- China proclaimed that the entire Himalayan region was part of its sovereign territory and refused to acknowledge the sanctity of the McMahon Line separating India from China in the east in NEFA (Now known as Arunachal Pradesh). Besides this China also laid claims on large parts of Eastern Ladakh which included Aksai Chin.
- The unilateral encroachment and annexation of Aksai Chin region of Ladakh by China in 1956.
- Flight of a large number of Tibetan refugees and the 14th Dalai Lama to India in 1959. The Dalai lama was granted asylum by the Indian Government.
- China was feeling concerned about India's growing stature amongst the Afro-Asian nations through its diplomatic policies of Non-alignment.

On 20 October 1962, the People's Liberation Army of China invaded Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh (then

known as the North East Frontier Agency) in a synchronized move. The war lasted until 21 November 1962. The war ended with a defeat for India when China unilaterally withdrew only from Indian territories in Arunachal Pradesh. The Chinese forces withdrew before the snow could block safe passage to its forces. The Chinese PLA however clung on to most of its territorial gains in Ladakh.

Some of the causes of the defeat of India in the war were:

- (i) Miscalculation of China's intentions by the Indian political leadership. This was in spite of the warning given by military advisers well in advance to be prepared for war.
- (ii) China was fully prepared to wage a limited war against India. It enabled them to concentrate superior numbers and well-armed forces.
- (iii) The Indian army was inducted in the war without adequate roads, logistic support, weapons suitable for fighting in mountains and acclimatization in the high-altitude regions.
- (iv) The Indian Air Force was not used in an aggressive manner, in spite of it enjoying air superiority.



India China War, 1962

Indo-Pak Conflict 1965



Rann of Kutch



India Pakistan Border (Jammu and Kashmir)

The cause for the 1965 Indo Pak war can be attributed to Pakistan's views about the state of Jammu and Kashmir (J & K). Pakistan had not accepted the decision of the Maharaja of J & K to join the Indian Union in 1947. It had led to the first Indo-Pakistan war in 1947-48. What were the causes of the 1965 war?

Pakistan had miscalculated the

strength and morale of the Indian armed forces after their setback in the Sino-Indian war of 1962, as also the will of the people of Jammu & Kashmir. In April 1965 Pakistan launched a minor offensive in the Rann of Kutch to test the resolve and strength of the Indian forces and leadership. Though this skirmish was inconclusive, it emboldened

Pakistan to launch “Operation Gibraltar” along the pattern of the 1947 invasion of the Kingdom of J&K. On 5 August 1965 about 3000 Pakistani soldiers crossed the Line of Control dressed as Kashmiri locals and headed for various areas within Kashmir. The infiltration was revealed to the Indian Army by the civilian population of J&K. Tipped off by the local populace; these infiltrators were intercepted and defeated by the Indian Army.

On 1 September 1965 Pakistan launched a major offensive codenamed ‘Operation Grand Slam’ in the Chaamb–Jaurian sector to cut off the Jammu–Srinagar Road. The Indian Air force blunted the Pakistani offensive and the front was stabilized by the Indian Army. India now launched a counter offensive in Sialkot and Lahore sectors. Threatened by this counter offensive, Pakistan was forced to remove its armour from Chhamb sector to reinforce Sialkot and Lahore. Indian forces leaned onto Ichhogil canal, east of Lahore and fought intense battles in Sialkot.

In the meantime, between 9 and 11 September 1965 Pakistan had concentrated her Armoured Division South of Lahore and launched a counter-

offensive in Khemkaran Sector. There, with shrewd Indian tactics of water-logging the area, Pakistani tanks were bogged down and were an easy target near the small hamlet of Asal Uttar. Indian gallantry resulted in blunting the Pakistani offensive and took a heavy toll on the Pakistani Patton tanks. Thereafter, on all fronts, there were battles of attrition which were fought till the Cease- fire was declared on 23 September 1965. This was followed by a peace conference at Tashkent in 1966 where both sides agreed to withdraw from areas captured by them.

The war helped Indian forces to regain their confidence after the disastrous 1962 war. The Indian army had fought the war with vintage weapons, such as Sherman Tanks and Vampire and Hunter aircraft; compared to the modern Patton Tanks and F 86 Sabre jets and F 104 supersonic Star Fighters gifted to Pakistan by the United States. Despite this, Indian forces decimated the Pakistani Tanks and aircraft. This war resulted in speeding up the modernization of the Armed Forces, which proved in good stead for India during the 1971 war.



India Pakistan War, 1965

Indo-Pakistan Conflict – 1971



Indian Offensive in East Pakistan

General Elections took place in Pakistan in 1970 for its Parliament. Awami League from East Pakistan, under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, won a clear overall majority. However, Pakistan President Yahya Khan refused to invite him to form the government. This led to mass protests in East Pakistan. President Yahya Khan ordered a crackdown on East Pakistani protesters (known as Operation Searchlight). Mujibur Rahman, the leader of Awami Party, demanded independence. Pakistani forces unleashed a mass massacre and millions of refugees crossed over to India. Requests by India to the United Nations to intervene and stop the bloodshed did not meet with success. Border skirmishes between Indian troops and Pakistani

forces started to take place.

India supported the Awami League and their struggle led by the Mukti Bahini. Pakistan took the first step of attacking eight Indian Air fields in the Western Sector on 3 December 1971. The air attacks were mostly ineffective. But it led to official declaration of war by India.

The war took place on two fronts, in West and in East Pakistan. Indian forces launched multipronged and multi-directional offensive into East Pakistan, supported by Mukti Bahini. Coordination between the Indian Air Force, Navy and the Army was successfully implemented in the 1971 conflict. The Indian Navy blocked the important Pakistani ports of Chittagong, Khulna and Cox Bazar harbours. The Indian Air Force

established air superiority in the Eastern Sector. The army advanced rapidly towards Dacca (Dhaka).

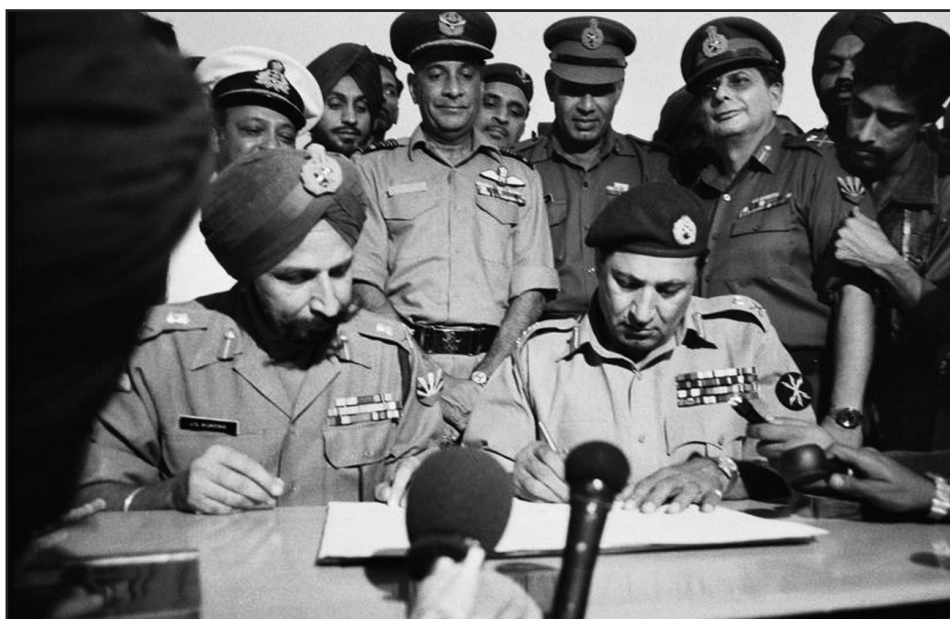
On the Western front, Pakistani offensives were successfully blocked while the Indians captured territories in Shakargarh Bulge. Many Pakistani tanks were destroyed and Pakistani Air Force also suffered heavy casualties. Pakistani forces surrendered at Dhaka on 16 December 1971, thus ending the war. East Pakistan was liberated and a

new Nation called Bangladesh was born.

The Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty of 1971 helped India during the war. On the other hand, the United States supported Pakistan by sending its aircraft carrier USS Enterprise into the Bay of Bengal to put pressure on India.

Find out and Discuss :

Role played by the Indian Navy in the context of the Karachi Harbour during the 1971 war.



16 December 1971: Pakistan's surrender at Dhaka.

Indo-Pak Conflict in Kargil, 1999



Kargil Region

The situation in Jammu and Kashmir had been relatively stable in the late 1990s. Prime Minister Vajpayee and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif met at Lahore in 1998 to promote peace between the two nations. It is during this period that Pakistan took the decision to destabilize the situation in Kashmir.

Accordingly, the Pakistani Army set in motion a plan to cut the highway linking Srinagar to Leh via Zoji La Pass, Drass, Kargil and Batalik by occupying Indian posts along the Line of Control overlooking this highway. This would have threatened India's route of communication to Leh and also threaten India's defences in Siachen. The occupation of these posts was carried out in the winter, between November 1998 to April 1999. These posts were usually vacated during the winter by both the countries due to heavy snowfall and extreme winter conditions.

Pakistan employed soldiers from the Northern Light Infantry (Pakistan claimed these were Mujahideen fighters) as they were from areas of Gilgit and Baltistan, which also has similar terrain

and extreme winter weather. Having successfully occupied the vacated Indian posts in the winter, they managed to surprise Indian forces when they came to know about this intrusion in early May 1999. Tragically, the first patrol sent by Indian Army in May 1999, to check some of the posts was captured. They were tortured and killed by the Pakistani army persons already occupying these posts.

Additional forces were inducted by India, to first contain and then evict the Pakistani intruders. India generated considerable diplomatic pressure on Pakistan to vacate the occupied areas, however it was finally the valour of the Indian Army, helped by the Indian Air Force which recaptured the posts inch by inch through the relentless and accurate artillery gun fire, followed by the fearless infantry assaulting up the steep cliffs and slopes. The battle was finally won on 26 July 1999.

Find out and Discuss :

What is the geopolitical importance of the Kargil sector in the context of the Srinagar-Leh Highway?



Kargil 1999



The Kargil war Memorial : was constructed at “Ground Zero” location at Dras in year 2004 as a recognition to the supreme sacrifice made by soldiers during ‘Operation Vijay’.

For details of the various wars fought by the Indian Army look at the following website:

History - The Official Home Page of the Indian Army

<https://indianarmy.nic.in/Site/FormTemplete/frmTempSimple.aspx?MnId=+50>.

EXERCISE

Q1 (A) Choose the correct alternative and complete the following statements:

- (i) The term Razakars is associated with
 - a. Nizam of Hyderabad
 - b. Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir
 - c. Mujib ur Rahman of Bangladesh
 - d. Portuguese of Goa
- (ii) Junagadh was a princely state in the state of
 - a. Gujrat
 - b. Goa, Daman and Diu
 - c. Maharashtra
 - d. West Bengal

(B) Complete the following sentence by using an appropriate reason:

- (i) India sent troops in the Kargil region because...

(C) State the appropriate concept for the given statement:

- (i) The agreement by which Jammu and Kashmir became part of India is called:

(D) Find the odd word from the given set:

- (i) Chhamb, Shakargarh, Akhnur, Anjadiv

Q.2. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons:

- (i) United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan was created after the 1947-49 India Pakistan war.

Q.3. Express your opinion on the following:

- (i) What can India do to ensure that a Kargil like situation does not arise again?

Q.4. Answer the following:

- (i) Explain how India took over Goa in 1961?

Activity

Study the map of East Pakistan. Read how the Indian army conducted the 1971 India Pakistan war in East Pakistan. Discuss it in the classroom.



A : Acronyms

ANZUS: Australia New Zealand United States
ARF: ASEAN Regional Forum
ASEAN: Association of South East Asian Nations
ATGM: Anti-tank guided missile
BIMSTEC: Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation
BRICS: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
CENTO: Central Treaty Organisation
CFL: Cease Fire Line
CTBT: Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
DEAL: Defence Electronics and Applications Laboratory
DRDO: Defence Research and Development Organisation
ECJ: European Court of Justice
ECOSOC: Economic and Social Council
ECSC: European Coal and Steel Community
EEC: European Economic Community
ETA: Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (Basque separatist group, Spain)
EU: European Union
G 20: Group of 20
GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCC: Gulf Cooperation Council
IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency
IONS: Indian Ocean Naval Symposium
IORA: Indian Ocean Rim Association
IRA: Irish Republican Army
IRS: Indian Remote Sensing Satellite
ISRO: Indian Space Research Organisation
JKLF: Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front
KPLT: Karbi Peoples Liberation Tigers
LTTE: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MGC: Mekong-Ganga Cooperation

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NCA: Nuclear Command Authority
NDFB-S: National Democratic Front of Bodoland - (Saoraigwra), (NDFB-S)
NEC: North Eastern Council
NEFA: North East Frontier Agency
NPT: Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty
NSCN(IM): National Socialist Council of Nagaland (led by Isak Chishi Swu and Thuingaleng Muivah.)
NSG: Nuclear Suppliers Group
OAPEC: The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OIC: Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
OPEC: Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
POK : Pakistan Occupied Kashmir
PKK: Kurdish Workers Party
PLA: People's Liberation Army of China
PLO: Palestine Liberation Army
QUAD: Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (United States, Australia, India, Japan)
SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAFTA: South Asian Free Trade Area
SAM: surface to air missiles
SAPTA: South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement
SCO: Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
SEATO: South East Treaty Organisation
SSB: Sashastra Seema Bal
TRIPS: Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
ULFA (I): United Liberation Front of Asom – (Independent)
ULFA: United Liberation Front of Asom
UNCED: UN Conference on Environment and Development
UNLF: United National Liberation Front
UNMOGIP: United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
WTO: World Trade Organisation

B : Websites

Some useful websites that the students and teachers can access for more information on the topics discussed in the various chapters:

CHAPTER I

See the following website for additional information:

1. College of Engineering, (COEP) Pune, History Club Lectures:
 - (i) The World after World War II: Dr Shrikant Paranjpe (in Marathi)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4LY_j_NLJBE
 - (ii) “१९९१ नंतरचे जग आणि प्रवाह “ – डॉ. श्रीकांत परांजपे |
‘World After 1991’ -Dr. Shrikant Paranjpe.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lsVNgjzmW94>
2. India and United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, By Lt Gen Satish Nambiar (Retd) January 26, 2014, Media Centre, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India
<https://mea.gov.in/articles-in-indian-media.htm?dtl/22776/India+and+United+Nations+Peacekeeping+Operations>
3. India and the United Nations, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India
<https://www.mea.gov.in/india-and-the-united-nations.htm>
4. Annual Reports, Ministry of Defence, Government of India
<https://mod.gov.in/documents/annual-report>
5. Annual reports, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.
https://www.mea.gov.in/annual-reports.htm?57/Annual_Reports

CHAPTER II

See the following website for additional information:

1. Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, Briefs on Foreign Relations
This website provides:
 - (i) Briefs on India and Regional Organisations and
 - (ii) Briefs on Bilateral Relations with various countries.<https://mea.gov.in/foreign-relations.htm>

CHAPTER III

See the following website for additional information:

1. Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, Briefs on Foreign Relations
This website provides:
 - (i) Briefs on India and Regional Organisations and
 - (ii) Briefs on Bilateral Relations with various countries.<https://mea.gov.in/foreign-relations.htm>

CHAPTER IV

See the following website for additional information:

1. Statement to Parliament on Nuclear Tests in Pokhran by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. (Twelfth Lok Sabha, Session: 2, Date : 27-05-1998 ,Participants : Vajpayee Prime Minister Atal Bihari. Source : Lok Sabha, Debates, <http://164.100.47.194/Loksabha/Debates/Result12.aspx?dbsl=248>)
<https://www.vifindia.org/sites/default/files/national-security-vol-1-issue-1-document-statement-to-parliament.pdf>
2. “Evolution of India’s Nuclear Policy” PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE XII LOK SABHA DEBATES, Session II, (Budget), Wednesday, May 27, 1998 / Jyaistha 6, 1920 (Saka).
<https://parliamentofindia.nic.in/ls/lsdeb/ls12/ses2/0527059801.htm>
3. Technology Areas: Missiles, DRDO, India. https://www.drdo.gov.in/drdo/English/index.jsp?pg=tech_missiles.jsp
4. Indian Navy: Indian Maritime Doctrine - 2015 Version <https://www.indiannavy.nic.in/content/indian-maritime-doctrine-2015-version>

CHAPTER V

See the following website for additional information:

1. PM’s speech at the Chief Minister’s meet on Naxalism, April 13, 2006, New Delhi
See: <https://archivepmo.nic.in/drmanmohansingh/speech-details.php?nodeid=302>
2. For legal details on Terrorism see: Counter Terrorism and Counter Radicalization Division, Ministry of Home, Government of India. The Division deals with matter relating to terrorism, counter-terrorism, radicalization, counter-radicalization, UAPA, NIA Act, FICN, FATF.
https://mha.gov.in/division_of_mha/counter-terrorism-and-counter-radicalization-division
3. Chapter on Internal Security, Annual report, Ministry of Home, government of India (Latest Report)
<https://mha.gov.in/documents/annual-reports>

CHAPTER VI

See the following website for additional information:

1. History - The Official Home Page of the Indian Army
<https://indianarmy.nic.in/Site/FormTemplate/frmTempSimple.aspx?MnId=+50>.
2. Annual Reports, Ministry of Defence, Government of India
<https://mod.gov.in/documents/annual-report>

Cabinet approves creation of the post of Chief of Defence Staff in the rank of four star General

Posted On: 24 DEC 2019 5:44PM by PIB Delhi

In a landmark decision with tremendous reform in higher defence management in the country, the Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi has approved to create the post of Chief of Defence Staff in the rank of a four-star General with salary and perquisites equivalent to a Service Chief. The Chief of Defence Staff will also head the Department of Military Affairs (DMA), to be created within the Ministry of Defence and function as its Secretary.

The following areas will be dealt by the Department of Military Affairs headed by CDS:

- (i) The Armed Forces of the Union, namely, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.
- (ii) Integrated Headquarters of the Ministry of Defence comprising Army Headquarters, Naval Headquarters, Air Headquarters and Defence Staff Headquarters.
- (iii) The Territorial Army.
- (iv) Works relating to the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.
- (v) Procurement exclusive to the Services except capital acquisitions, as per prevalent rules and procedures.

Apart from the above, the mandate of the Department of Military Affairs will include the following areas:

- (a) Promoting jointness in procurement, training and staffing for the Services through joint planning and integration of their requirements.
- (b) Facilitation of restructuring of Military Commands for optimal utilisation of resources by bringing about jointness in operations, including through establishment of joint/theatre commands.
- (c) Promoting use of indigenous equipment by the Services.

The Chief of Defence Staff, apart from being the head of the Department of Military Affairs, will also be the Permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee. He will act as the Principal Military Adviser to Raksha Mantri on all tri-Services matters. The three Chiefs will continue to advise RM on matters exclusively concerning their respective Services. CDS will not exercise any military command, including over the three Service Chiefs, so as to be able to provide impartial advice to the political leadership.

As the Permanent Chairman of Chiefs of Staff Committee, CDS will perform the following functions:

- CDS will administer tri-services organisations. Tri-service agencies/organisations/commands related to Cyber and Space will be under the command of the CDS.
- CDS will be member of Defence Acquisition Council chaired by Raksha Mantri and Defence Planning Committee chaired by NSA.
- Function as the Military Adviser to the Nuclear Command Authority.

- Bring about jointness in operation, logistics, transport, training, support services, communications, repairs and maintenance, etc of the three Services, within three years of the first CDS assuming office.
- Ensure optimal utilisation of infrastructure and rationalise it through jointness among the services.
- Implement Five-Year Defence Capital Acquisition Plan (DCAP), and Two-Year roll-on Annual Acquisition Plans (AAP), as a follow up of Integrated Capability Development Plan (ICDP).
- Assign inter-Services prioritisation to capital acquisition proposals based on the anticipated budget.
- Bring about reforms in the functioning of three Services aimed at augmenting combat capabilities of the Armed Forces by reducing wasteful expenditure.

It is expected that this reform in the Higher Defence Management would enable the Armed Forces to implement coordinated defence doctrines and procedures and go a long way in fostering jointmanship among the three Services. The country would be benefitted by coordinated action on greater jointmanship in training, logistics and operations as well as for prioritisation of procurements.

Background

This follows the announcement made by the Prime Minister on 15th August 2019, in his address to the nation, inter alia, “India should not have a fragmented approach. Our entire military power will have to work in unison and move forward. All the three (Services) should move simultaneously at the same pace. There should be good coordination and it should be relevant to the hope and aspirations of our people. It should be in line with the changing war and security environment with the world. After formation of this post (CDS), all the three forces will get effective leadership at the top level.”

(Government of India, Press Information Bureau, (Release ID: 1597425) Visitor Counter : 4241

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1597425>)

General Bipin Rawat assumes charge of first Chief of Defence Staff;

Posted On: 01 JAN 2020 4:02PM by PIB Delhi

General Bipin Rawat assumed office of the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) here today. As the CDS, General Rawat will be the Principal Military Advisor to the Raksha Mantri on all Tri-Services matters. He will also head Department of Military Affairs (DMA). The CDS will have a key role in ensuring optimum utilisation of allocated budget, usher in more synergy in procurement, training & operations of the Services through joint planning and integration. The CDS will facilitate indigenisation of weapons and equipment to the maximum extent possible while formulating the overall defence acquisition plan for the three Services.

(Government of India, Press Information Bureau, (Release ID: 1598155) Visitor Counter : 887

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1598155>)

Career Opportunities in the Armed Forces

Please Note the following :

1. The information provided is to be treated as a guideline. This textbook will not be taken as an authority under any circumstances and Balbharati or the board of authors/ compilers and the publisher bear no legal or moral responsibility of any kind.
2. Changes in all parameters may take place and may get published from time to time on websites and Employment News.
3. There are entries for Coast Guard, BSF, CRPF, ITBP and Industrial Security Force for officers' cadre. These are announced separately from time to time.
4. Read Employment News for advertisements relating to recruitment.

Entries after X + II (to be attempted while in X + II) as

Officers in Armed Forces

[Please refer to the UPSC and Armed Services websites and Employment News for schedules and latest parameters. This textbook will not be quoted as an authority and will be used only as a guideline for awareness]

1. National Defence Academy (NDA), Pune: For male candidates of the age 16.5 to 19 years at the time of entry into the Academy.
2. Technical Entry for the Army and the Navy: For male candidates only after passing XII board examination with PCM subjects. Age limit 16.5 to 19 years of age at the time of entry.
3. Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC) entry for medical officers stream: Male and Female candidates appearing or passed XII board examination with Physics, Chemistry and Biology as their subjects. Age limit 16.5 to 21 years (changes are likely).
4. Armed Forces Medical College entry for Nursing Stream: For Female candidates appearing or passed XII board examination with Physics, Chemistry and Biology as their subjects at the board examination. Age limit 16.5 to 21 years (changes are likely)

Entries after Graduation (Can be attempted while in the final year of graduation) as Officers in the Armed Forces

1. Through Combined Defence Services entrance examination. Age limits – 19 to 25 years for male and female candidates, through Permanent Commission stream or Short Service Commission stream. This is in all three services. (changes are likely and there are different streams). Entrance Test is followed by a detailed interview (Service Selection Board interview). (Some entries are without the entrance test).

2. Entry for Engineers in all three services – without entrance test or AFCAT test for the Air Force. Age limits are variable for the three services, from 19 to 24/ 27 years).
3. Legal cadre and Education Cadre – These entries are announced from time to time.

Note : All entries (except the AFMC and Nursing) have SSB interview procedure, whether entrance test is applicable or not. The selection through interviews is followed up by medical examination with stringent requirements of height, weight, ECG, EEG, eyesight, hearing ability. Partial or full colour blindness, Knocked Knees and Flat feet are very common grounds for medical rejection.

Entries in Non-Officer Cadre

These are announced by the Directorate of Recruitment for entry as Jawans, Airmen and Naviks. Min qualifications are X + II. Some craftsmen are also recruited after X std. There are technical entries for diploma holders as direct recruitment at Non-Commissioned Officer levels (Naiks and Havildars or equivalent ranks in the Navy and the Air Force).

Websites for Recruitment in the Armed Forces

For Army : at www.joinindianarmy.nic.in

For Navy : <https://www.joinindiannavy.gov.in/>

For Air Force : <http://indianairforce.nic.in/>

Websites for Recruitment in Indian Paramilitary Forces

1. **Border Security Force (BSF) :** Get information related to recruitment in Border Security Force.

<http://bsf.nic.in/en/career.html>

2. **Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) :** is a premier multi-skilled security agency which provides security cover to nuclear installations, space establishments, airports, seaports, power plants, sensitive Government buildings and ever heritage monuments. Detailed information related to recruitment of Central Industrial Security Force.

http://www.cisf.nic.in/RECRUITMENT_files/RECRUITMENT.htm

3. **Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) :** is an armed Force of the Union of India, with the basic role of assisting the State/Union Territories in Police operations to maintain law and order and contain insurgency. You can find information about recruitment of Central Reserve Police Force.

<https://www.india.gov.in/recruitment-central-reserve-police-force>

4. **Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) :** is a specialized mountain Force and most of the officers & men are professionally trained mountaineers and skiers. Know more about career opportunities in Indo Tibetan Border Police.

<http://itbp.nic.in/itbpwebsite/index.html>

5. **Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) :** is a Border Guarding Force (BGF) . You can find detailed information pertaining to recruitment and career opportunities in the SSB.

<http://www.ssbrectt.gov.in/>

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