



India's defence from policies to capabilities

Bharathi Shyamraj,

Assistant Professor,
Department of political Science,
Government First Grade College for Women,
Doddaballapura, Bengaluru (Rursl)

Abstract : This article on the topic 'India's Defence from Policies to capabilities' is concerned with the changes from reactionary to realistic Defence Policy. It mainly focuses on the policy of procurement, National security, Guidelines of India's defence policy, realistic defence policy and defence acquisition. Thus, the article emphasis the changes and the future challenges of our defence policy. It focuses on the need of Revolution in Military Affairs.

Key Words; Self-reliant Revolution in Military Affairs, procurement and defence capability.

Introduction

The defence policy has greater cohesion and modernization of the Indian Armed forces through policy changes, innovation and digital, transformation. Self-reliant through increased collaboration with industry. Boosting of defence exports. The new Department of Military Affairs (DMA). **The policy of procurements;** - Inability to become self-reliant; -

1. Potential threats from across the borders
2. Choice between Atmanirbharta (self reliance) and operational preparedness.
3. Buy Indian- Indian designed developed and manufactured weapons to be brought globally.
4. Defence sector has been identified as the core areas to boost 'Make in India'.
5. Operational capability to meet prevailing or imminent threats needs to be clearly spelt
6. The defence capital budget has to be to equip the armed forces appropriately.

7. The 12th Finance commission has recommended the creation of a 'Modernisation Fund' or self-reliance to promote indigenous industry to be developed.
8. Cyber Electronic warfare space, intelligence, surveillance to be developed.
9. Development of Artificial Intelligence to be developed.
10. The Doctrine of 'Technology intensive' light political defence with augmented offensive capability.
11. A periodic review of policies to be done regarding the public and the Private sector.
12. The Ordnance factory to be developed.
13. The Research and Development
14. The quality of weapons to be developed.
15. In defence production should be achieved, so that Self-reliance can be created.

Defence is a principal component of national power. Defence policy is an integral part of national policies.

Defence and National security -

Security came to be equated with security came to be equated with protection against external threat. It is one of the larger national security systems. The key factors of defence policy; -

1. Policies and capabilities of major powers and their power relationships in India's neighbourhood.
2. Regional security environment in a wider Southern Asia.
3. Military capability and potentialities.
4. Rapid military technological developments.
5. Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
6. Internal security environment.
7. Budgetary constraints.
8. India does not have its own national security policies.
9. Defence policy involves the decision making in the International environment.

National interest and objectives and also political aims drive defence policies and strategies. India's defence policy is change in the nature of International security environment. There is no official singular definition of what constitutes India's defence budget and consequently the DRDO and the Ordnance factories has two other items of expenditure.

Using conventional wisdom that barrowing is welcome as long as it is put toproductive use. The Government is aiming that the higher capital allocation would pump-prime, the economy, crowd in private investment and help to create a conducive environment for robust and sustainable growth.

Ministry of defence allocation has increased by 10% over the previous allocation-as provided in the budget estimate (BE). The Ministry of Defence (Civil) has given the most in both BE and RE. Largely driven by the increase by

capital spending of the cost guard and the Border Roads Corporation. The reduction in army's modernization budget does not seem to be driven by the resource and crunch of the defence budget. Modernisation of the Indian Army and defence forces are important.

Guidelines of India's defence policy

India is being realistic. India's defence policy should keep a watch on the future conflicts and also today's capabilities. The key strategic arrangements with global players including Russia and the US now proves that it is 'New India' - when in military capabilities do keep pace with performance. The geographical ambitions should be considered. Going nuclear is the option of India. India has the cooperation with both Super powers.



A robust retaliatory capability of India's defence force

Realistic India's defence policy

The present Government has been realistic keeping in view globalization. In 2018 the Government Ministry of defence (MOD) formulated a draft. The real journey of our nation is concerned with a. Future conflicts and the other- Today's capabilities. The key strategic arrangements with global players including Russia and US now proves that it is 'New India'- where in Military



capabilities do keep pace with diplomatic ties. The post Cold war is the challenge to the security of the nation. Going nuclear is the option given to the nation. The proxy war in Kashmir, revolution in Military Affairs and the increasing nuclearization of the neighbourhood should be considered.

Defence Acquisition

India's conventional forces to perform holding attacks to prevent a nuclear retaliation from Pakistan is important. India's Defence acquisition is from USA, USSR, France and Israel. Higher quality of defence production is needed. India should take measures to boost capital acquisition.

The capital should be increased along with Revolution in Military Affairs. In administration, some experts prefer the German model wherein the Defence Minister should have relation with Chief of Defence Staff. The forces should be updated with Government policies. The efficiency of the Audit and monetisation on the Panel table should be setup.

Conclusion; -

Our country needs the reforms in the Armed forces and various reports are also prepared. The Chief-of Defence staff should be integrated. Procurement off set policy should be evolved. Military commands to be equipped and indigenousequipment's to be provided for all the Services.Self reliant to inculcated. Digital transformation in defence service is also needed. Connection of boarder areas and Stree Shakthi in defence is required. The Defence and Research development Organization and the medical capabilities should be revolutionised.

Hence, the Government in 2017 announced a 'Radical' new plan for recruiting soldiers on a four-year basis, Called the 'procurement policy. This was

meant for priority jobs by Central Government and the Public sectors. Thus, Military reforms are required for the change of defence from policies to capabilities.

Reference

- 1.Anil Ahuja -Advancing India's rise as a Leading power- Volume VI, issue 18- July 2014.
- 2.Harsh V Panth and Pushan Das – India's defence policy challenges- IDSA 2018
- 3.Laxman Kumar Behera- Bigger not necessarily better India's defence budget-Observer Research Foundation February 2017.
- 4.Nirendra Dev India's defence Legacy of 75 years and future journey – Bharath Defence- August 15 2018.
5. Dr. Rajpal Budania- India's Defence policy A conceptual perspective- April- June 2007.