

Challenges and Issues of National Security in India

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Abstract

Since independence India has faced multitude of security challenges. These challenges are both external and internal as well as challenges to its emergence as an influential player in the global scenario. India's strength lies in its diversity, multitude of faiths, sub-faiths, cultures, castes, languages, customs which exist side by side in India. Indian security is governed by the interplay of its domestic imperatives, regional balance of forces and global challenges. India has the potential of emerging as a centre of power.

Keywords: Multitude of Security Challenges & Issues, Global & National

Introduction

India is a large multi-plural society which has successfully managed challenges emanating from regional languages and religious diversity. Indian democracy works in a secular federal framework, this is commendable. Indian democracy with all its distortions has been largely successful as can be seen from its active judiciary, free media, a functioning and vigilant opposition and a successful and efficient electoral process. India's economic development has not been extraordinary but has been consistent.

'It has the distinction of having, the third largest pool of trained and scientific manpower in the world. Agricultural production has also shown substantial growth resulting in not only self-sufficiency in food grains but also reserves of impressive buffer stocks. Today with its burgeoning middle class, huge untapped markets for trade and industry, and large-scale foreign investments India has emerged as an economic power of some significance on the global scene.'¹

India's status and power depends on how it manages its national security pertaining to political stability, economic development and military strength. India's national security has to take cognizance of military and non-military dimensions in terms of both external threats and internal challenges to its territorial integrity and national unity. Threats to a nation emanate as much from external aggression as from internal strife

but at times internal factors can erode national security more critically than only external danger'² National security means that the government should protect the state and its citizens against all kinds of national crisis through political power, diplomacy, economic power, military might etc.

For national security a nation needs economic security, energy security, environmental security, etc. Security threats include external threats, internal threats, and threats from non-state actors, such as cartels, multinational corporations, nongovernmental organizations, natural disasters etc. Walter Lippman, in 1943, defined it in terms of war saying that 'a nation has security when it does not have to sacrifice its legitimate interest to avoid and is able, if challenged, to maintain them by war.'³ Harold Lasswell defined national security in the same perspective. 'The distinctive meaning of national security means freedom from foreign dictation.'⁴

According to the 1996 definition propagated by the National Defence College of India, 'National Security is an appropriate and aggressive blend of political resilience and maturity, human resources, economic structure and capacity, technological competence, industrial base and availability of national resources and finally the military might.'⁵ Security now encompasses military as well as non-military, conventional threats and challenges to the state and society. Security is increasingly being revamped as 'Security of the people, not just territory, security through development, not arms, security of all people everywhere, in their homes, on their jobs, in their streets, in their communities and in their environment.'⁶ In this paper we will deal with the external and internal security challenges faced by India.

External Threat from Pakistan

India and Pakistan share a complex and hostile relationship. This hostility has its roots in historical and political history shared by the neighbours. Pakistan is the main source of external threat to India. Pakistan has challenged our territorial integrity and national unity.

After partition, Pakistan-based tribal militias entered Kashmir. Kashmir was a Muslim majority state with a Hindu ruler, earlier he was not ready to sign the Instrument of Accession and was toying with the idea of independence.

However, after the tribal invasion the Maharaja signed the instrument of accession with India, and requested for Indian Protection. For Islamabad, Muslim majority Kashmir is a natural part of its territory. Kashmir is the land link between Pakistan and China. For India, Kashmir is a legal part of its territory and is also 'a proof of India's success as a multi-ethnic and culturally diverse country. New Delhi, like Islamabad desires to control all of Kashmir for geopolitical reasons.⁷ Kashmir is the epicenter of conflict between India and Pakistan. This conflict does not have any resolution in sight.

Pakistan has fought four wars with India in 1947, 1965, 1971 and 1999 at Kargil which was an undeclared war. From the 1960s, Pakistan realized it would be difficult to defeat India in conventional warfare so they had started their campaign of sending, trained fighters to create havoc in India. In the second half of the 1980s, 'Pakistan commenced on insidious terror campaigns in J&K by diverting trained "Mujahidin" fighters, and sponsoring militancy among the Muslim population of the state. The terror campaign run by Pakistan's intelligence agency, the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), sponsored by the Pakistan's state, and backed by nuclear coercion, has resulted in the killing of a large number of innocents in J&K and the rest of India.⁸

Pakistan is doing everything it can to promote hatred against India domestically, regionally and globally. It wants to keep the Kashmir issue alive. It seems its external focus is to build relationships, regionally and globally to get political, economic' and military support to use against India. As we have seen, it has used most of the aid, i.e. the weapons given by America to Pakistan to use in Afghanistan, which they have invariably used against India. Pakistan is sponsoring insurgency; terror strikes and stone pelting in Kashmir.

Pakistan had also supported and fanned the Khalistan Movement. Terrorists are sponsored and trained by the Pakistani state and army. They have attacked army camps and bases in Uri, Nagrota, Sunjuwan, Shopian, Kakpora, the attack on CRPF convoy in Pulwama, terrorist attack at BudshahChowk in the heart of Srinagar and numerous other terrorist attacks have been manipulated by Pakistan. They openly try to put pressure, by saying they will not hesitate to use the nuclear option. They try to use their all-weather friend China to put

pressure on India. They cover terrorist activities by linking the terrorist's actions with homegrown insurgents for domestic, regional and global consumption.

The relation between these two neighbours has deteriorated rapidly. 'The exact level of hostility directed towards Islamabad will depend on who governs India. The Congress party is broadly supportive of the peace process with Pakistan, whereas the B JP has portrayed a more muscular confrontationist foreign policy.'⁹ Indo-Pakistani relations will thus continue to take place within the longstanding constraints of competing interests and bitter historical legacies.

India retains control of its sector of Kashmir for a combination of ideological, sentimental and strategic reasons. Unilateral withdrawal from Kashmir would strike a fatal blow to the domestic credibility and electoral prospects of the administration that authorized it, and would inevitably lead to accusations of making India look weak in the geopolitical arena, likewise Pakistan has an equally real geostrategic interest in the area, and stands to lose both credibility and the only direct overland link to its budding ally China. Pakistan aspires to be a major player in the Islamic world, and giving up on Kashmir would undermine its perceived fitness to lead.

As such, start of a major shift in perceptions and policy on either side or a permanent reconciliation in the forceable future is extensively unlikely. This may be a dangerous flashpoint, as the Pakistani army still wields considerable sway in Islamabad and does not have a no-first use policy regarding nuclear weapons. As such, without a steady hand, any future crisis over Kashmir has the potential to escalate dangerously close to the brink of an atomic exchange.

However, the Surgical Strike on 29th of September 2016, and recently 2019 Balakot airstrike has changed the matrix. India has given the message that she will not take attacks on her territory from militants trained across the border lightly. India has put pressure on Pakistan at all levels to stop terrorists from being trained on its territory. Pakistan has done little to right the wrong. The relation between the neighbours is at an all-time low.

China as a threat to Indian security

China and India have not resolved their territorial disputes. The relation was cordial after independence, India was the second non-communist state to recognise the Mao Zedong government. The Principles of Panchsheel, the slogan 'Hindi Chinibhai' sought to create cordial relations between the two Asian giants. However, the 1962 Chinese aggression

changed the patter of relationship, and that still colours Indian strategic thinking and public perceptions.

China currently appears to be following a politico-military strategy with clear anti-India overtones, as is evident from its lack of interests in resolving the existing border disputes, its blocking of India's membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and UN Security Council, its coming in the way of India's efforts to get Pathankot terror mastermind MasoodAzhar sanctioned by the United Nations, and its unwarranted remarks on the situation in Kashmir."¹⁰

Presently the long standoff between the two countries in Doklam clearly indicates that China is a major threat to India's National Security. We have to be prepared for many Doklam-like situations, as similar situation arose in Ladakh during the same time. Broadly, we can say that China wants to prevent India from achieving leadership status in Asia by undermining India's political, economic and military interests. They are not willing to solve the territorial dispute so as to exploit the dispute militarily in the future.

Beijing wants to check India's influence and limit it to South Asia by building relationships and military facilities in its neighbourhood. They are using Pakistan as an anti-India proxy. The relationship between New Delhi and Beijing is and will remain rivalrous, as they both aspire for great power roles, they try to secure the allegiance of minor states in the region. China is following development and also an expansionist policy as is evident from its Maritime policy in the South China Sea and Doklam.

India is also concerned about China's expanding role in South Asia through its One Belt One Road (OBOR) project which is aimed at strengthening its economy by developing largescale infrastructural projects to link China with other countries. China has ignored India's concern on the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) as it passes through Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir (POK), which India considers its territory and so challenges Indian sovereignty.

India has made it clear to China that the two countries should be sensitive to each other's security needs. China's Belt and Road initiative is mainly aimed at promoting Chinese national interests. BRI has helped in shifting unnecessary investment in infrastructure

development outside China. China has hyped its BRI project as being an economic project aimed at developing infrastructure in Asia, Africa and Europe.

However, the high cost of these projects has led many nations into debt traps like Pakistan and Sri Lanka. These countries have had to compromise on their national interest to overcome these hurdles. Every Chinese project has been linked to BRI and this is basically to promote the 'Chinese model' of development. India from the beginning has been suspicious of BRI as India feels it less about economic development and more about China's political and strategic goals. China has also tried to downplay Indian contribution to the ancient Silk Roads and is promoting the New Silk Roads. India has criticized China's tough stand in the South China Sea, and has built military ties with countries which have territorial disputes with China like Vietnam, Malaysia, Japan etc.

India's Security Concerns with Neighbours

India wants peace and stability in its neighbourhood, for its long-term security. India is going through a phase of rapid economic development and is poised to play a significant role in the global stage. India has to develop a framework of cooperative security in its neighbourhood. There is a need to reduce tension with China and Pakistan without compromising on its national strategic interests, as stability and peace depends on friendly ties with these two countries.

The South Asian region is facing staggering problems of poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition and under-development. The volatile situation in Afghanistan is a major concern for India as it will be detrimental to its own long-term security interests in the region. Relationship with Bangladesh has improved tremendously with the Sheikh Hasina government they have resolved the Teesta Water Sharing issue, the Teen Bigha enclave issue, and recently twenty agreements have been signed between the two neighbours. Bangladesh has acted against the Indian insurgent in Bangladesh. This augurs well for India's security in the North East.

India has always shared a cordial and special relation with Bhutan. India has influence over Bhutan's defence, foreign policy and commerce. India gives Bhutan foreign aid. Many hydroelectric projects have been jointly undertaken by the two countries in Bhutan. The Royal Bhutanese Army conducted operations against anti-India insurgents of the United

Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) that were operating from bases in Bhutan and using its territory to carry out attacks on Indian soil.

India's relations with Nepal has been witnessing ups and downs mainly because Nepal uses the China card. This is an occasional irritant in Indo-Nepalese relations. Kathmandu will have to resist the myth of "equidistance" between Beijing and New Delhi and realize that the imperatives of geography and an open border, pursue an "India First" policy on key security matter. Relations deteriorated in 2013 with the economic blockade, however the situation has improved with India giving it direct access to Bangladesh's port.

Currently relations with Myanmar are on a positive footing. They have a deepening bilateral security relationship. Myanmar is an important part of India's 'Act East' policy. India can use Myanmar to increase engagement with ASEAN countries. Security and defence relations between the two neighbours have been beefed up. The Indian army's special forces unit conducted 'surgical strike' in Myanmar in which sixty Naga insurgents were killed in response to their killing of eighteen Indian soldiers.

India has also tried to balance between Myanmar and Bangladesh over the Rohingya crisis. Prime Minister Modi had said that India shares concern of extremist violence in Rakhine State and has assured of help for the development in the Rakhine region. India is building pre-fabricated houses for the returning refugees. India also provided relief material for refugees in Bangladesh.

India's relations with Sri Lanka have always been more or less cordial. India had been concerned about the growing Chinese influence in Sri Lanka. India was particularly concerned about the Sri Lanka governments handing over the Hambantota port to China. Apart from that there are no major security concerns.

However internal security challenges emanate from these regions particularly legal and illegal migration from Bangladesh and Nepal. This has led to political instability and periodic violence. These challenges have to be addressed properly so that its security is not compromised.

India's Internal Security Challenges

Other threats faced by India such as communal conflicts, terrorism, Naxalism and Maoist violence, drug peddling, fake Indian currency, cyber terrorism, illegal migration

across the borders, environmental security, mass destruction, low intensity conflicts, threats to security of seas and lakes can be labeled as threats to Internal Security. The former National Security Adviser, Shiv Shankar Menon, delivering the Raja Ramanna lecture on January 21, 2013 said 'we now need to consider our energy security, food security, technology security and social cohesion and institutions to name just a few, when we think of national security.'¹¹ A close examination of the threats to national security will reveal that each one of them is connected to one or more other threats.

For example, the threat of terrorism is connected to the threat of proliferation of arms including weapons of mass destruction. The threat to the security of our sea lanes is connected to the threat to energy security, low intensity conflicts have a direct bearing on social cohesion. Technology security will be the key to building new institutions. Natural disasters, especially those caused by climate change, can wreck food security. Pandemics and diseases, if uncontrolled can diminish our capacity to defend borders against adversaries or to defeat the militants within the country. 'National security is, therefore caught in a complex spiders web and unless we recognise that each strand of this web is connected to other strands, we would not be able to do justice to our fundamental obligation to protect and defend the security of the nation.'¹²

A nation is threatened not only by external aggression but also from internal strife, in fact, the internal factors can erode national security more critically than any external danger. India's national security is dependent on political stability, societal cohesion and economic development. We will examine the different dimensions of internal security.

Left-Wing Extremism

Former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh rightly described left-wing extremism as the 'Single biggest internal security challenge'. The Naxal-Maoist threat spans nearly 200 districts spread over 16 states running across Central India from Nepal-Bihar border to the Karnataka and Kerala border. This is commonly referred to as the Red corridor. The extremists' objective is to cease power in India by protracted war against the Indian state. This area represents the most impoverished, backward and poorly governed region of the country, thus providing a natural environment for Maoist mobilisation and operation.

'Over decades, Left Wing extremist groups, now principally the Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist) have been able to establish a measure of "disruptive dominance"

across this region-in effect, using demonstrative acts of extreme violence to obstruct the delivery of public goods by government agencies, and to intimidate large sections of the population. However, no continuous "corridor" has been established.¹³The armed forces have suffered many casualties from the Maoists. The Maoists are a threat to India's internal security because it is the most widespread rebellion encompassing main states.

However, 'they do not "hold" or administer any significant territories, though there are some amorphous areas where the difficulties of terrain and the possibility of ambush make the state forces extremely reluctant to operate. Even in these areas under them no significant force has been deployed against them, they have quickly withdraw avoiding any decisive confrontation.'¹⁴ The Maoist movement has shown resilience, their intent is serious, they are ideologically driven and committed to their goals.

The Union and State governments have used the carrot and stick policy; however, their demands are unacceptable. The government is trying to resolve the issue by force as they treat it as a law and order situation. Another problem is that each state is responsible for its own security policy, so there is a lack of co-ordination with the Centre. 'As a general rule, radical Utopian movements are driven by hard-core cadre of "true believers" who exploit poverty, ignorance and poor governance to secure the cooperation of masses. The Naxalites are broadly consistent with this principle, and the movements leaders have demonstrated conclusively that they cannot be reasoned with.

Most importantly, in framing a consistent and effective response to the Naxalites will be to improve the socio-economic conditions for local populations in the affected areas, thus diminishing the attractiveness of the Naxalite movement by removing its *raison detre*, making mass recruitment more difficult and discrediting the claims of the ideological hardliners behind it."¹⁵ However, left-wing extremism has been defeated in the past and can be defeated again.

Terrorism

Terrorism has spread its tentacles over the whole world. India is the most affected by it. Terrorist groups sponsored and supported by Pakistan have been amongst the most significant security threats for India. 'Pakistan has adopted terrorism as an extension of state policy to destabilize India; not only in Jammu and Kashmir but in other Indian states too. Pakistan has been zealously pursuing its anti-India agenda through myopic policies, of

fomenting terror and unrest. Pakistan is the fountainhead of most terror activities all over the world.¹⁶

Terrorist infrastructure in Pakistan and POK is a matter of concern. Pakistan is also now facing terror attacks; however, their activities continue unabated. India-specific terror groups like Harakat-ul- Mujahideen, Jaish-e-Mohammed and Lashkar-e-Taiba operate for Pakistan and target India. The Lashkar-e-Taiba was involved the 2001 attack on India's Parliament and 2008 Mumbai attack. US has also listed Pakistan amongst the nations and regions providing safe havens to terrorists, and this has vindicated India's long-standing position on the menace of cross-border terrorism in the region.

There have been three major terrorist attacks on India's military installations in Pathankot, Uri and Nagrota in' 2016 all carried out by LeT and JeM, LeT's chief Hafiz Saeed (a UN designated terrorist) continues to address large rallies. 'Pakistan so far refuses to see reason with radicalism even permeating its official establishment while its sane civil society dwindles rapidly. Being a nuclear armed "failing state" and coupled with rise in extremism makes Pakistan portend grave dangers for India.¹⁷

India is facing threat from global Islamic Jihadi outfits like Al-Qaida, the Taliban and also from Daesh (Islamic State). Indian Muslim youth have remained unaffected by their propaganda; however, a few have got involved. It is essential to monitor the movement of youth to the Middle East. Additional measures have to be taken to strengthen our counter terror and response mechanisms. India will have to take steps to destroy terrorist infrastructure, improve its intelligence network. Stern action must be taken.

Civil Strife and Secessionist Movements

Continuing civil strife of secessionist movements is a major challenge for India. Secessionist and Utopian rebel movements active in the North Eastern states of India also called the seven sisters -Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. These states are geographically and strategically encircled by Nepal, China, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh. The narrow stretch of the land, namely the 'Siliguri Corridor' connects these states to the Indian hinterland.

These states are different from each other not only in its ethnicity but also security dynamics. There are numerous separatist movements in the North East. Each conflict has its roots and history, the main issues are language and ethnicity, tribal rivalry, migration, control over local resources, access to water, and a widespread feeling of exploitation and alienation. This not only represents domestic discontent but also the danger of destabilization by China

and Pakistan. Conflict resolution has not been successful in this region except in Mizoram and Assam. The north east has resources and is water surplus, however this region remains largely underdeveloped.

If socio-economic conditions in rural and tribal areas continue to improve, the insurgencies are likely to peter out in the long run as most people care more about improving their lot in life than they do about the intricacies of dialectical materialism or the fulfillment of ideological imperatives. Conversely if those areas remain impoverished and marginalized, the insurgencies are likely to remain a persistent problem, as hardliners will always find a viable recruitment pool in such conditions. Finally, history provides ample evidence that if socio-economic conditions deteriorate below a certain level, even a small cadre of professional, ideologically-driven revolutionaries can force significant political change."¹⁸

The nexus between the insurgent groups and the drug mafias is also a major factor responsible for the continuous strife in Manipur. Economic growth, effective and corruption free governments, restoration of law and order will help the North Eastern States grow to their full potential and bring them fully into the national mainstream. The Centre has to reach out to the youth.

The North East is key to the nation's 'Act East' policy. It is a land bridge to the prosperous East Asian nations. The North East's economic development and India's foreign policy engagements will help India's development and eliminate a major security challenge.

Separatist Movement in J&K

Jammu and Kashmir is a security challenge for India which has both external and internal dimensions. The state's relationship with its parent nation has been tumultuous mainly because of the mischief caused by Pakistan. The situation remains a cause for concern 'mishandling of a brewing political crisis, brought about by the state government's dismal performance, marked by rampant corruption and inefficiency led to this explosive situation in the sensitive valley"¹⁹ This is why, "Emotional integration of the Kashmir valley especially the youth (distinct to population in the Jammu, Ladakh regions and Muslims other than Sunnis) with its parent nation constitutes a serious challenge.

The current unrest in the valley in which hundreds of youth, including regrettably school children, have been motivated to join stone-pelters is a serious set-back to normalcy in the valley. That the separatist leaders in the Hurriyat, on express orders from their masters in

the Pakistani establishment, are spreading hate-India fervour amongst the Kashmir youth needs to be tackled with firmness²⁰

The process of rebuilding the economic and political system and winning the confidence of the people is an uphill task. The insurgency is persistent and is seriously jeopardizing India's national sovereignty and territorial integrity from within. India has to make a sustained effort to vitalize the economic and democratic functioning and also strengthening the role and efficiency of the state. The people have to be convinced that their future and Sufi lineage is safe within the inclusiveness of the Indian Union and not in a terrorist and radicalised state like Pakistan.

Communalism as a Challenge to Internal Security

The editor of Frontline, N. Ram, has said 'Recognising and realizing the innocent strength of historically deep-rooted cultural and political diversities and pluralism of the country can effectively fight the impact and implications of communalism.'²⁰ Communalism is a socio-political scourge based on hate politics used to win elections by the different communities. Communalism is political trade in religion. India's secular fshpc is getting affected by communalism. Communalism is the outcome of intolerance of the different communities towards each other. There have been many major communal violence incidences in India since partition.

Partition itself took place amidst widespread communal violence, Hindus in Pakistan and Muslim in India were killed in large numbers, women were raped. In 1984, we had the Anti-Sikh riots. There was widespread bloodshed as Sikhs were murdered in large members by anti-Sikh rioters. Then we have the incidence of ethnic cleansing of Kashmiri Hindu Pandits in 1989 giving them the status of refugees in their own county. The Babri Masjid demolition in Ayodhya in 1992 led to bloodshed. This violence was followed by the Godhra incidence in 2002, when KarSevaks were returning from Ayodhya in the Sabarmati Express and were killed by fire. This was followed by extended communal violence in Gujarat.

In 2012 communal violence took place in Assam where large-scale Bangladeshi immigration has changed the demography of the North Eastern States, which often becomes reason for clashes. In 2012, there were ethnic clashes between Bodos and Muslims and in Muzaffarnagar violence of 2013 between Jat and Muslim community. There are other constraints on India's security like proliferation of small arms, 'lethal devices are finding their

way to non-state actors and terrorist groups. This has significantly altered the level of internal conflict in India's troubled regions, making for deep concern for the inevitably long-drawn and prolonged conflict in sensitive border states with major implications for the deployment and engagement of security forces.²¹

India's Security is affected by drug-trafficking. India is sandwiched between the Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle. Drug money has funded terrorism against India, the enormous fund generated by drug sales is being used to finance sophisticated weapons by the terrorist group. These weapons have been used to create internal unrest in urban centres as evident by the vicious bomb blasts in Bombay in 1993. India is also fast emerging as a transit route for the narcotic trade, given its strategic location between two major narcotics producing areas.²²

The criminal underworld is growing by the nexus between illegal traders, drug peddlers, and gun dealers. This is a major concern for internal security forces and law enforcement agencies. The easy availability of drugs in Punjab has had an adverse impact on the population, availability of drugs has created a relatively high incidence of drug dependency and addiction in the region.

Another major problem is posed by the refugees' inflow in India from Bangladesh and recently Rohingya refugees flow from Myanmar. This has a major impact on our security as they are more prone to get swayed by terrorism thus compromising India's security.

After examining the threats to national security, we can analyze that most of the threats are inter-connected, we can defend and promote our national security by nurturing and building our human resources, this can be done through education, sprucing up our health system so that there is a decrease in the infant and maternal mortality rate. This will have a huge impact on human resource development. Another step will be to promote science and technology.

We have to use technology in a big way to safeguard our porous borders' security, and security of our long coast line which is around seven thousand and five hundred kilometres. Much of our critical infrastructure lies in cyber space. Cybercrimes such as hacking, financial fraud, data theft, espionage etc., is the latest security threat for the whole world. Cybercrimes can disrupt finance, rail, air, power, critical information services through Cyber-attacks. We have to build our capacity to counter Cybercrimes.

We need to invest more funds and more human resources into research and development, especially that related to national security. To power human resource development and research in Science and Technology the single most important component is money. Without Money nothing will be possible. Money comes when the economy grows. Growth leads to greater public welfare and greater security; China is the biggest example of this. Another dimension of national security is social cohesion and harmony. High growth will contribute to growth over a long period of time, which will lead to development and inclusiveness.

It is a strange paradox that India, an emerging power, aspiring to be a regional power, does not have a formal 'national security strategy'. Consequently, contingency driven ad-hocism, derived from individual inclinations, and leadership and the bureaucracy of the day, can describe India's response to most security crises.¹²³ It is imperative to have a national defence policy which is integrated to our national security strategy. We should not cut our defence spending as war can only be avoided if we have a strong modern military.

Conclusion

The economic developmental and aspirational goals of the nation cannot be achieved without peace, stability and security in the country. Therefore, we can conclude by saying that India should get its act together and pursue its national security strategy actively so as to do away with the various anomalies and strive to secure its national security.

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