National Security Strategy: India

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Introduction

A National Security Strategy encompasses the primary objectives of a nation during periods of attacks, insurgency, or conflict. The document would display with transparency the motives, stands, and priorities of the state when in crisis. The larger goals of connections and national security in the global framework are also explored. Various means of threats and the method of neutralization are discussed based on the policies that the state has already established.

The discussed threats along with their ideal resolution are discussed from the perspective of the ideal route of action and diplomatic long-term interests. The statements in the document need to potentially provide clarity on stands, diplomatic positions, and the justification of actions or retaliation.

Thus, the National Security Strategy will address a wide range of threats, situations and facets of defence and national security in order to ensure the ultimate safety of their citizen.

Integrated vision of the objectives of National Security

The major goals and objectives of the National Security Strategy are to protect the people and to safeguard them from threats that arise from internal or external forces that hold the power to cause tangible damage to assets and cause casualties to unarmed citizens. The purpose is to ensure the safety and security of the nation's assets, and resources, and preservation of the same from any threat and harmful attack is an objective of the national security strategy. To ensure that the international boundaries are maintained as per the status quo.

Account of the possibly emerging geopolitical challenges

Early identification and methods of neutralization of threats that are emerging externally are rapidly developing or changing. The geopolitical scenario that is ever-evolving according to diplomatic, defensive, or trade relations, has the potential to bring threats to the country. Insurgency that may take place in multiple countries may be with coordinated intentions to carry out attacks on a global level. Vigilantly identifying the same early on ensures the possibility of complete neutralization or even timely retaliation of the attacks that may be underway. This can only be possible with excellent intelligence collection and timely identification of threats that are based on the international relations of not just India but of the global powers altogether.

War - Support and Diplomatic positioning

In the event of war or international conflict, India's measure of India's power and position in the conflict needs to be identified. The absence of direct involvement brings the need to choose a position of support diplomatically. This choice can be made based on the larger network of diplomatic connections and standing that the country has with the parties involved or the larger framework of power and alliance. The state of the support that the nations decide to provide is dependent on past relations, present relationships, and the larger diplomatic objectives that determine the future connection of the nation with India.

Counter-terrorism measures and civilian safety

Internal security is a major concern and the priority is the safety of an unarmed citizen at all times. With insurgency that arises internally, the local forces are the first line of authority that is responsible for ensuring the safety of the citizens who are under threat of attack by these insurgent militant groups. These attacks will not be given the power to compromise the safety of the citizens and the lines of force are to ensure the neutralization of threat by blocking and if needed attacking the groups. The prevention of access to the areas of residence for the groups attacking is the primary objective to reduce the degree of casualty and damage to assets.

Roles in larger multi-national organizational structures

India's role, stands and significance in larger international organizations can also be used to ensure better connections of alliances and partnerships that ensure the safety of the country. Larger frameworks that connect multiple nations can be used as a space to build better stands and positions of diplomacy. The partnership of nations to ensure better safety, trade, and growth mutually. Noting the need to stay relevant and powerful enough in the larger framework will always ensure the role of India in the larger global panel. The rising importance in the smaller country collectives will be taken as a long-term objective that will increase the global scale significance of the nation.

Methods of resolution for internal insurgency

The line of defence is the local forces and the primary objective before the attack is defence. It is relevant to note that the group of armed citizens does pose a threat to the ones who are unarmed, thus needs to be contained. The internal insurgencies, where groups of citizens use methods of violence to convey political messages, they will be stopped by the local line of force. National forces can also be involved after the evaluation of damage that they could potentially cause and the impact of the damage. The political demands can be resolved if the group is willing to discuss with the authorities concerned. Actions of defence or attack maybe taken on the insurgents as they cause harm and compromise the basic safety of unarmed citizens.

Methods of resolution for external insurgency

External attacks will have a diplomacy procedure that will need to be carried out ideally but, on the ground situation, and the military actions will determine the status quo and power dynamic according to military power. The co-ordinated actions of the Air force, Military and Navy will be the action that is taken from the nation. The final objective here is to safeguard the citizens of India, including their life, space and possessions. The co-ordinated attacks using arms will only be aimed at the other party's armed military personnel and not unarmed civilians. In cases of hostage holding, the retrieval of citizens is the top priority of the three forces. If not by force, negotiation is to be used to safely bring back the captured individuals.

Establishing synergy within the National Security Council

The need for the three forces to be in a space of effective communication and coordinated strategy of action requires resources and administration. Communication channels and the establishment of common spaces or panels that bring open discussion of the action plan in times of crisis the ideal. The unified action of the three forces will then be objective to protect the citizen from any threat that compromises their safety no matter what threat arises. The coordinated efforts of the forces will be backed by political, diplomatic, and national interests that are transparent. These unifying efforts will be the ultimate action from the state to protect its citizens.

Technology and AI-based threats

Crimes that pose a threat to citizens or the nation on any scale will have to face tangible consequences while the state will initiate the actions to neutralize the threat first. Despite the absence of physical damage and casualties, the technological threats will be addressed by the state to ensure the safety of the people after the evaluation of the degree and intensity of the threat. The nation will also ensure the safety of the citizens against the group of coordinated efforts to pose cyber security threats that are being carried out by cyber attackers. Any sort of fraud or crime that is committed to threaten the privacy and protection from harm that a citizen has will be dealt with by the forces of the state.

Ecological or Public health-related threats

With the planned attack on the citizen via methods of the release of threatening particles into the atmosphere or exposure, the state has the right to take action to prevent the spread and impact it will have on civilians. The conditions for the force to be used start with the prevention of further harm that is caused by ecological or public health-related threats. These threats have the potential to immediately affect the economic, health, and safety of the nation's citizens in the space of the country. This is something that will need to be resolved by the methods from the healthcare structure of the country but any pre-meditated actions taken by external or internal groups to cause harm are to be prevented by the state force.

Nuclear weapons and policy-based stand of use

India has a no-first-use policy that prevents the nation from initiating an attack with nuclear weapons. The policy of the state prevents the national force from using the available nuclear weapons in the nation until there is an attack that is initiated by an external party. This does imply that the country will retaliate to a nuclear attack with a nuclear attack. The first use initiated by the third party will be returned with the same intensity or more. The route of action will be ideally given a diplomatic route signal that will warn the external party but the first use will be retaliated with nuclear weapons.

Defence and deterrence toward neighbouring countries

The best interest of the nation will be considered in conflict, crisis, or attack from countries sharing borders or positioned in close proximity to the nation. The retaliation to attack of any kind will be diplomatically considered with the long-term interests of the nation. The initial action will not be to attack the other country in the time of a conflict or crisis but to ensure that the message is sent through the diplomatic route. The actions of the nation are only to protect the property, life, and possessions of the state and citizens while under attack from external forces. Deterrence is only to be displayed when the need arises and the nation finds within itself the power to display power and influence to external parties.

Global affairs and policy-based stands of support

The early identification of global-level threats and neutralizing them is the objective of the state when external or international threats are concerned. The need for presenting the issue to a larger committee like the UN would be ideal and the state forces will identify and find methods to coordinate efforts to help limit the impact of the harm and protect the safety of the citizens would be the state's priority.

In global-scale panels and organizations, the support given to countries and the support India receives can be used to ensure better safety and diplomatic connections between the state and the nations concerned. Stands in support will be taken based on the larger network of alliances.

Co-ordinating intelligence and addressing threats

The forces of the state will actively pick up information and intelligence that will enable the state to proactively protect its citizens. The only forces that are allowed to intersect external communication are the state's forces for the best interest of the citizens while any private party accessing the same is considered a crime. The confidential intelligence from external sources will only be used to address the possible threats that may arise from pre-mediated actions to compromise the safety of the citizens.

The addressing of these threats proactively will only be done by the three forces of the nation and attack will not be the first but last resort in terms of upcoming external threats.

Risk management through diplomacy

The actions of attack will be communicated via the route of diplomacy before the attack is carried out as retaliation or as the first attack. The upcoming threats will be allowed to be discussed by people in power and ideally avoid attack. The risk of attack would be reduced if the external party is open to discussion. The upcoming could be neutralized via negotiation and political discussion. This is the stand that the long-term interest of the finance, resources, and the lives of the state's force and personnel would be considered when preparing to neutralize an external threat.

Threats that are detected early via diligent collection of intelligence have the potential to be neutralized without on-ground attacks from both parties.

Conclusion

The ultimate purpose of the security council of the nation is to ensure the safety and prosperity of the citizens. There will be means of negotiation and discussion that will be given preference when the state's forces are concerned. There will be policy-based decisions that are made after the evaluation of the intensity, impact, and intentions of any attack on the nation.

Defense decisions are made jointly by the state's forces and administrative body while considering the best interest of the citizens and their safety. The objective and meaning of India's national security strategy would be to protect the lives of the citizens. The forces, diplomats, people in political power, and the various facets of security will work together to serve the best interests of the people of the nation.