



# ISLAMABAD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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## PRESS COVERAGE

**Panel Discussion: “Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017: A Critical Appraisal”  
28 February 2018**

### International



#### **Pak Experts urge China, Pakistan to counter Indian military designs in South Asia**

Published March 1, 2018 | By [admin](#)

The participants of a seminar urged Pakistan to take immediate notice of Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine (IAFJD) 2017, which indicates that New Delhi sees both China and Pakistan as direct military threats and plans to explicitly conduct “surgical strikes” as a formal part of India’s retaliatory toolkit. This validates the existence of India’s ‘Cold Start’ military doctrine and clearly highlights a shift in the nuclear strategy by shifting from credible minimum deterrence (CMD) to credible deterrence (CD).

This was stated by the speakers at a panel discussion on “Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017: A Critical Appraisal”, organised by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) here on Wednesday.

The participants agreed that India’s hegemonic and dangerous designs for the region indicated that New Delhi sees both Beijing and Islamabad as direct military threats. It also offered a new picture of how India separated the control of its nuclear weapons between its military and the civilian authorities.

IPRI President Ambassador (r) Abdul Basit, said that despite the grave importance of reviewing the IAFJD, not much attention had been given to the subject in Pakistan. He said that due to the potential shifts in India’s nuclear strategy, the presentation of its nuclear strategy in the doctrine was alarming since it had opted to use the terms “credible deterrence” instead of “credible minimum deterrence”.

Senior Defence Analyst Air Commodore (r) Khalid Banuri highlighted that the Indian doctrine’s focus on determining and/or preventing conflict through a process of credible deterrence, coercive diplomacy and punitive destruction was alarming, and warned that while mentioning

“minimum” in the credible deterrence formulation was a very problematic development, it was also unclear what precise changes were being envisioned by India.

He said that the document’s language was highly ambiguous, especially in the absence of an autonomous office of the Indian Joint Chief of Staff chairman. Banuri said that this doctrine should be viewed in the broader context of the wave of ultra-nationalism that was sweeping the globe and was being spearheaded by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in South Asia.

He cautioned that the doctrine went beyond the focus on traditional military imperatives since India wanted to use diplomatic isolation and economic sanctions backed by a projection of the military force, a strategy that India said was important for “maintaining peace through the show of force.”

“The fact that India’s future operational or C2 philosophy would ‘not rely upon precise control’, and may be able to ‘function despite uncertainty and disorder was also a cause for great concern since this may lead to hasty decisions based on limited information,” Banuri remarked.

Furthermore, he also cautioned that Pakistan should be wary of a changing mood in New Delhi vis-à-vis the issue of ‘no first use’ as statements made by key Indian politicians, strategists and academics like Vipin Narang give a clear idea that India would not allow Pakistan to go first, and may, in fact, opt for a full ‘comprehensive counterforce strike’ to completely disarm Pakistan of its nuclear weapons.

Quaid-i-Azam University DSS Department Assistant Professor Salma Malik discussed the issue of asymmetric military buildup in South Asia and the options available to Pakistan in this regard. She was of the view that this new Indian doctrine had received mixed reactions in India since many view it as an ambiguous document that left many questions unanswered and was full of incongruities. She said that the document left no confusion regarding India’s malicious designs – a country which was the world’s largest importer of arms between 2012 and 2016, alongside the world’s 2nd largest military force. Malik pointed out that in the last four years, India’s imports were far greater than those of both China and Pakistan. However, she also pointed out that India may soon change this role in the global arms industry by transforming itself into a leading weapon exporting nation as the country had shifted its focus towards indigenous defence production.

Pakistan’s political and military leaders need to be aware that this doctrine was not confined to physical conflict alone and comprised of factors in hybrid warfare, including supporting chaos through psychological and media warfare, cyber warfare, and economic warfare, she said. She cautioned that India was progressing from a soft military power to a smart power and was making these moves in leaps and bounds with the help of its growing economic might.

Malik was of the view that regardless of what India did, Pakistan needed to put all its efforts in strengthening its economy and governance mechanisms as without these prerequisites, it would face insurmountable challenges in the future.

<http://idr.w.org/pak-experts-urge-china-pakistan-to-counter-indian-military-designs-in-south-asia/>

# Indian Defence Update

**Pakistan Experts urge China, Pakistan to counter Indian military designs in South Asia**

BY [DEFENCEUPDATE](#) · MARCH 1, 2018



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This was stated by the speakers at a panel discussion on “Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017: A Critical Appraisal”, organised by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) here on Wednesday.

The participants agreed that India’s hegemonic and dangerous designs for the region indicated that New Delhi sees both Beijing and Islamabad as direct military threats. It also offered a new picture of how India separated the control of its nuclear weapons between its military and the civilian authorities.

IPRI President Ambassador (r) Abdul Basit, said that despite the grave importance of reviewing the IAFJD, not much attention had been given to the subject in Pakistan. He said that due to the potential shifts in India’s nuclear strategy, the presentation of its nuclear strategy in the doctrine

was alarming since it had opted to use the terms “credible deterrence” instead of “credible minimum deterrence”.

Senior Defence Analyst Air Commodore (r) Khalid Banuri highlighted that the Indian doctrine’s focus on determining and/or preventing conflict through a process of credible deterrence, coercive diplomacy and punitive destruction was alarming, and warned that while mentioning “minimum” in the credible deterrence formulation was a very problematic development, it was also unclear what precise changes were being envisioned by India.

#### READ USN's 7th Fleet Warships will now be maintained by India's Reliance Defence

He said that the document’s language was highly ambiguous, especially in the absence of an autonomous office of the Indian Joint Chief of Staff chairman. Banuri said that this doctrine should be viewed in the broader context of the wave of ultra-nationalism that was sweeping the globe and was being spearheaded by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in South Asia.

He cautioned that the doctrine went beyond the focus on traditional military imperatives since India wanted to use diplomatic isolation and economic sanctions backed by a projection of the military force, a strategy that India said was important for “maintaining peace through the show of force.”

“The fact that India’s future operational or C2 philosophy would ‘not rely upon precise control’, and may be able to ‘function despite uncertainty and disorder was also a cause for great concern since this may lead to hasty decisions based on limited information,” Banuri remarked.

Furthermore, he also cautioned that Pakistan should be wary of a changing mood in New Delhi vis-à-vis the issue of ‘no first use’ as statements made by key Indian politicians, strategists and academics like Vipin Narang give a clear idea that India would not allow Pakistan to go first, and may, in fact, opt for a full ‘comprehensive counterforce strike’ to completely disarm Pakistan of its nuclear weapons.

Quaid-i-Azam University DSS Department Assistant Professor Salma Malik discussed the issue of asymmetric military buildup in South Asia and the options available to Pakistan in this regard. She was of the view that this new Indian doctrine had received mixed reactions in India since many view it as an ambiguous document that left many questions unanswered and was full of incongruities.

READ After 54 years in India, ‘lost’ Chinese to reach home today

She said that the document left no confusion regarding India's malicious designs – a country which was the world's largest importer of arms between 2012 and 2016, alongside the world's 2nd largest military force.

Malik pointed out that in the last four years, India's imports were far greater than those of both China and Pakistan. However, she also pointed out that India may soon change this role in the global arms industry by transforming itself into a leading weapon exporting nation as the country had shifted its focus towards indigenous defence production.

Pakistan's political and military leaders need to be aware that this doctrine was not confined to physical conflict alone and comprised of factors in hybrid warfare, including supporting chaos through psychological and media warfare, cyber warfare, and economic warfare, she said. She cautioned that India was progressing from a soft military power to a smart power and was making these moves in leaps and bounds with the help of its growing economic might.

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Source:- Pakistan Today

<https://defenceupdate.in/pakistan-experts-urge-china-pakistan-counter-indian-military-designs-south-asia/>

**National**

THE EXPRESS  
**TRIBUNE**

**New Indian forces doctrine poses more overt threats**

By [News Desk](#)

Published: March 1, 2018



PHOTO: REUTERS

The Indian armed forces have moved ahead to more overt strikes than the previous ideology of muted attacks on Pakistan, an alarming situation for the country already facing hostilities on the western borders.

Speakers, during a discussion at Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) said the Joint Doctrine of Indian Armed Forces 2017 explicitly acknowledges the use of “surgical strikes” as a formal part of India’s toolkit, validates the existence of India’s Cold Start Doctrine and

clearly highlights a shift in nuclear strategy by indicating movement away from “Credible Minimum Deterrence” (CMD) to “Credible Deterrence” (CD).

### **Islamabad warns New Delhi against misadventure**

Deliberating on “Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017: A Critical Appraisal” they said that no longer are the lines “gray” in terms of what India’s hegemonic and dangerous designs for the region since the document is indicative that New Delhi sees both China and Pakistan as direct military threats. The doctrine also offers a new picture of how India separates the control of its nuclear weapons between military and civilian authorities, said the speakers at the Panel Discussion on organised by IPRI.

IPRI President Abdul Basit said the presentation of India’s nuclear strategy in the doctrine is alarming since it has opted to use the terms “Credible Deterrence” instead of “Credible Minimum Deterrence”. He pointed out that as a reflection of India’s future political and military ambitions, the doctrine will have long-term implications for Pakistan’s threat perceptions and force posturing, and calls for serious contemplation by the government.

### **Islamabad warns New Delhi against escalating tensions**

Discussing the “Potential Shifts in Indian Nuclear Strategy: Challenges for Nuclear Deterrence in South Asia”, senior defence analyst Air Commodore (retd) Khalid Banuri highlighted that the JDIAF focus on determining and preventing conflict through a process of Credible Deterrence, coercive diplomacy and punitive destruction, disruption and constraint was alarming.

*Published in The Express Tribune, March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018.*

<https://tribune.com.pk/story/1647657/1-new-indian-forces-doctrine-poses-overt-threats/>

## **India's Joint Doctrine Acknowledges Use of Surgical Strikes, Say Speakers At Panel Discussion.**

*February 28, 2018*

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 28 (APP): The Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017 explicitly acknowledges the use of “surgical strikes” as a formal part of India’s retaliatory toolkit, validates the existence of India’s Cold Start Doctrine and clearly highlights a shift in nuclear strategy by indicating movement away from “Credible Minimum Deterrence” (CMD) to “Credible Deterrence” (CD). This was shared by the speakers at the Panel Discussion on “Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017: A Critical Appraisal” organised by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) here in Islamabad today.

It was further noted by the speakers that no longer are the lines “gray” in terms of what India’s hegemonic and dangerous designs for the region since the document is indicative that New Delhi sees both China and Pakistan as direct military threats. It offers a new picture of how India separates the control of its nuclear weapons between military and civilian authorities.

Welcoming the participants *Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit*, President of IPRI said that despite the grave importance of reviewing the Joint Doctrine Indian Armed Forces (JDIAF), not much attention has been given to the subject in Pakistan. He shared that given recent debates on potential shifts in Indian nuclear strategy, the presentation of India’s nuclear strategy in the Doctrine is alarming since it has opted to use the terms “Credible Deterrence” instead of “Credible Minimum Deterrence”. He pointed out that as a reflection of India’s future political and military ambitions, the Doctrine will have long-term implications for Pakistan’s threat perceptions and force posturing, and calls for serious contemplation by the Government.

Discussing the “Potential Shifts in Indian Nuclear Strategy: Challenges for Nuclear Deterrence in South Asia”, Senior Defence Analyst *Air Commodore (R) Khalid Banuri* highlighted that the Doctrine’s focus on determining and/or preventing conflict through a process of Credible Deterrence, coercive diplomacy and punitive destruction, disruption and constraint is alarming, and warned that while not mentioning “minimum” in the credible deterrence formulation is very problematic, it is also unclear what precise changes are being envisioned by India. He said that the document’s language was highly ambiguous and posits more gaps especially in the absence of an autonomous office of Indian Chairman Joint Chief of Staff.

He said that this Doctrine should be viewed in the broader context of the wave of ultra-nationalism that is sweeping the globe and is being spearheaded by Modi in South Asia. Air Cmdr Banuri cautioned that the Doctrine goes beyond a focus on traditional military imperatives since it portends to use diplomatic isolation and economic sanctions backed by projection of military force for what India calls “maintaining peace through show of force.” “The fact that India’s future operational or C2 philosophy will ‘not rely upon precise control’, and may be able to ‘function despite uncertainty, disorder and adversity’ is also cause for great concern since this may lead to hasty decisions based on limited information”, he remarked.

Ms Salma Malik, Assistant Professor, DSS Department, Quaid-i-Azam University discussed asymmetric military buildup in South Asia and options for Pakistan. She was of the view that this new Doctrine has had received mixed reactions in India since many view it as an ambiguous, document that has more unanswered questions and obvious incongruities. She said that the document leaves no confusion regarding India’s malicious designs – a country which was the world’s largest importer of arms between 2012 and 2016, and the world’s 2nd largest military force. Ms Salma pointed out that in the last four years; India’s imports were far greater than those of both China and Pakistan. However, she also pointed out that India may soon change this role in the global arms industry by transforming itself into a leading arms exporting nation as well given its focus on indigenous defence production.

Later, during questions and answers session, the audience of foreign dignitaries, former ambassadors, defence and strategic studies students and media was informed that in 2016-17, the Indian defence sector received USD 51 billion, 2.25 per cent of GDP. The United States spends 4.0 per cent of its GDP on defence, China 2.5 per cent, and Pakistan 3.5 per cent. Participants agreed that India is trying to harm Pakistan through kinetic and non-kinetic means, and the Government needs to stop its internal squabbles and focus on developing the country’s national strength by virtue of strong and resilient armed forces and by developing an indigenous scientific research and development culture. A strong economy hinges on strong politics and strong civil-military relations, Pakistan needs to cater to these facets holistically rather than see them in isolation for its own national interests and national security, it was stressed.

APP/Hamza/farah

<https://vid.app.com.pk/vid/2018/02/indias-joint-doctrine-acknowledges-use-of-surgical-strikes-say-speakers-and-a-panel-discussion/>

# BUSINESS RECORDER

Founded by M.A. Zuberi

## **Indian armed forces joint doctrine-2017: surgical strikes acknowledged as formal part of retaliatory toolkit: speakers**

AAMIR SAEED

MAR 1ST, 2018

ISLAMABAD

The Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine-2017 explicitly acknowledges the use of "surgical strikes" as a formal part of India's retaliatory toolkit and validates the existence of India's Cold Start Doctrine. This was shared by the speakers at a panel discussion on "Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine-2017: A Critical Appraisal" organized by Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) here on Wednesday.

Speaking on the occasion, former ambassador Abdul Basit, President of IPRI, said that despite grave importance of reviewing the joint doctrine of Indian Armed Forces (JDIAF), not much attention has been given to the subject in Pakistan. He said that given the recent debates on potential shifts in Indian nuclear strategy, the presentation of India's nuclear strategy in the doctrine is alarming since it has opted to use the terms "credible deterrence" instead of "credible minimum deterrence."

The ambassador pointed out that as a reflection of India's future political and military ambitions, the doctrine will have long-term implications for Pakistan's threat perceptions and force posturing and calls for serious contemplation by the government. Air Commodore Khalid Banuri (retd) highlighted that the doctrine's focus on determining and/or preventing conflict through a process of credible deterrence, coercive diplomacy and punitive destruction, disruption and constraint is alarming.

He said that the document's language is highly ambiguous and posits more gaps especially in the absence of an autonomous office of Indian Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff. Banuri said that this doctrine should be viewed in the broader context of the wave of ultra-nationalism that is sweeping the globe and is being spearheaded by Modi in South Asia.

He also said that Pakistan needs to be wary that over the years, there has been a changing mood in New Delhi vis-à-vis the issue of 'No First Use' given statements made by key Indian politicians, strategists and academics like Vipin Narang. Assistant Professor Department of Defense and Strategic Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Salma Malik said that the new doctrine has had received mixed reactions in India since many view it as an ambiguous document that has

more unanswered questions and obvious incongruities.

She said that the document leaves no confusion regarding India's malicious designs - a country which was the world's largest importer of arms between 2012 and 2016 and has the world's second largest military force. Salma pointed out that in the last four years, India's imports were far greater than those of both China and Pakistan. However, she also pointed out that India may soon change this role in the global arms industry by transforming itself into a leading arms exporting nation as well given its focus on indigenous defense production. She said that Pakistan needs to put all its efforts in strengthening its economy and governance mechanisms since without these pre-requisites; it will be faced with greater as well as more insurmountable challenges in the coming years.

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<https://fp.brecorder.com/2018/03/20180301348067/>

## Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017: A critical appraisal

Staff Report

MARCH 1, 2018



**ISLAMABAD:** The Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017 explicitly acknowledges the use of “surgical strikes” as a formal part of India’s retaliatory toolkit, validates the existence of India’s Cold Start Doctrine and clearly highlights a shift in nuclear strategy by indicating movement away from “Credible Minimum Deterrence” (CMD) to “Credible Deterrence” (CD). No longer are the lines “gray” in terms of what India’s hegemonic and dangerous designs for the region since the document is indicative that New Delhi sees both China and Pakistan as direct military threats. It also offers a new picture of how India separates the control of its nuclear weapons between military and civilian authorities. This was shared by the speakers at the Panel Discussion on “Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017: A Critical Appraisal” organised by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) here in Islamabad today.

Welcoming the participants Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit, President of IPRI said that despite the grave importance of reviewing the Joint Doctrine Indian Armed Forces (JDIAF), not much attention has been given to the subject in Pakistan. He shared that given recent debates on potential shifts in Indian nuclear strategy, the presentation of India’s nuclear strategy in the Doctrine is alarming since it has opted to use the terms “Credible Deterrence” instead of “Credible Minimum Deterrence”. He pointed out that as a reflection of India’s future political and military ambitions, the Doctrine will have long-term implications for Pakistan’s threat perceptions and force posturing, and calls for serious contemplation by the Government.

Discussing the “Potential Shifts in Indian Nuclear Strategy: Challenges for Nuclear Deterrence in South Asia”, Senior Defence Analyst Air Commodore (R) Khalid Banuri highlighted that the

Doctrine's focus on determining and/or preventing conflict through a process of Credible Deterrence, coercive diplomacy and punitive destruction, disruption and constraint is alarming, and warned that while not mentioning "minimum" in the credible deterrence formulation is very problematic, it is also unclear what precise changes are being envisioned by India. He said that the document's language was highly ambiguous and posits more gaps especially in the absence of an autonomous office of Indian Chairman Joint Chief of Staff.

He said that this Doctrine should be viewed in the broader context of the wave of ultra-nationalism that is sweeping the globe and is being spearheaded by Modi in South Asia. Air Cmdr Banuri cautioned that the Doctrine goes beyond a focus on traditional military imperatives since it portends to use diplomatic isolation and economic sanctions backed by projection of military force for what India calls "maintaining peace through show of force." "The fact that India's future operational or C2 philosophy will 'not rely upon precise control', and may be able to 'function despite uncertainty, disorder and adversity' is also cause for great concern since this may lead to hasty decisions based on limited information", he remarked. Mr Banuri also discussed that Pakistan needs to be wary that over the years, there has been a changing mood in New Delhi vis-à-vis the issue of No First Use given statements made by key Indian politicians, strategists and academics like Vipin Narang that "India will not allow Pakistan to go first, and may in fact opt for a full 'comprehensive counterforce strike' to completely disarm Pakistan of its nuclear weapons."

Ms Salma Malik, Assistant Professor, DSS Department, Quaid-i-Azam University discussed asymmetric military buildup in South Asia and options for Pakistan. She was of the view that this new Doctrine has had received mixed reactions in India since many view it as an ambiguous, clutterous document that has more unanswered questions and obvious incongruities. She said that the document leaves no confusion regarding India's malicious designs – a country which was the world's largest importer of arms between 2012 and 2016, and the world's 2nd largest military force. Ms Salma pointed out that in the last four years, India's imports were far greater than those of both China and Pakistan. However, she also pointed out that India may soon change this role in the global arms industry by transforming itself into a leading arms exporting nation as well given its focus on indigenous defence production.

Discussing the Doctrine itself, she remarked that while it is an effort at integration of India's political and military thinking and focuses on India's conception of its national security and its strategy for managing threats across the "full spectrum of military conflict" – everything from nuclear war to internal security and counterinsurgency, it was a poorly developed "copy pasted" manuscript made up of a hotchpotch of ideas that borrow heavily from the United States Defence doctrines. "One cannot ignore Modi's role in its development given the heavy political overtones," she remarked.

Pakistan's political and military leaders need to be cognizant that this Doctrine is not confined to physical conflict alone, rather factors in Hybrid Warfare, including supporting chaos, psychological and media warfare, cyber warfare, and economic warfare. She cautioned that India is progressing from military power, soft power to smart power and is making these moves in leaps and bounds, supported by its growing economic might. Pakistan needs to catch up rapidly

with technology, while at the same time focusing on its conventional strength. There needs to be a greater debate in Pakistan on the introduction of tactical nuclear weapons for counterforce targeting to offset India's conventional forces and its Cold Start Doctrine. Ms Malik was of the view that regardless of what India does, Pakistan needs to put all its efforts in strengthening its economy and governance mechanisms since without these pre-requisites, it will be faced with greater, more insurmountable challenges.

In the Question and Answer session, the audience of foreign dignitaries, former ambassadors, defence and strategic studies students and media was informed that in 2016-17, the Indian defence sector received USD 51 billion, 2.25 per cent of GDP. The United States spends 4.0 per cent of its GDP on defence, China 2.5 per cent, and Pakistan 3.5 per cent. Participants agreed that India is trying to harm Pakistan through kinetic and non-kinetic means, and the Government needs to stop its internal squabbles and focus on developing the country's national strength by virtue of strong and resilient armed forces, robust defence production infrastructure, and by developing an indigenous scientific research and development culture. A strong economy hinges on strong politics, and strong civil-military relations, Pakistan needs to cater to these facets holistically rather than see them in isolation for its own national interests and national security, it was stressed.

<https://dailytimes.com.pk/208706/indian-armed-forces-joint-doctrine-2017-critical-appraisal/>

# Pakistan OBSERVER

## **INDIAN ARMED FORCES JOINT DOCTRINE 2017: A CRITICAL APPRAISAL** **March 1, 2018**

Staff Reporter

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No longer are the lines “gray” in terms of what India’s hegemonic and dangerous designs for the region since the document is indicative that New Delhi sees both China and Pakistan as direct military threats. This was shared by the speakers at the Panel Discussion on “Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017: A Critical Appraisal” organised by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI). Welcoming the participants Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit, President of IPRI said that despite the grave importance of reviewing the Joint Doctrine Indian Armed Forces (JDIAF), not much attention has been given to the subject in Pakistan. He shared that given recent debates on potential shifts in Indian nuclear strategy, the presentation of India’s nuclear strategy in the Doctrine is alarming since it has opted to use the terms “Credible Deterrence” instead of “Credible Minimum Deterrence”. He pointed out that as a reflection of India’s future political and military ambitions, the Doctrine will have long-term implications for Pakistan’s threat perceptions and force posturing, and calls for serious contemplation by the Government.

<https://pakobserver.net/indian-armed-forces-joint-doctrine-2017-critical-appraisal/>

## Indian moving away from credible minimum deterrence policy

DNA News | February 28, 2018



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Deterrence, coercive diplomacy and punitive destruction, disruption and constraint is alarming, and warned that while not mentioning “minimum” in the credible deterrence formulation is very problematic, it is also unclear what precise changes are being envisioned by India. He said that the document’s language was highly ambiguous and posits more gaps especially in the absence of an autonomous office of Indian Chairman Joint Chief of Staff. He said that this Doctrine should be viewed in the broader context of the wave of ultra-nationalism that is sweeping the globe and is being spearheaded by Modi in South Asia. Air Cmdr Banuri cautioned that the Doctrine goes beyond a focus on traditional military imperatives since it portends to use diplomatic isolation and economic sanctions backed by projection of military force for what India calls “maintaining peace through show of force

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<http://www.dnanews.com.pk/indian-moving-away-credible-minimum-deterrence-policy/>

## EXPERTS URGE CHINA, PAKISTAN TO COUNTER INDIAN MILITARY DESIGNS IN SOUTH ASIA

Mian Abrar

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part of India’s retaliatory toolkit. This validates the existence of India’s ‘Cold Start’ military doctrine and clearly highlights a shift in the nuclear strategy by shifting from credible minimum deterrence (CMD) to credible deterrence (CD). This was stated by the speakers at a panel discussion on “Indian Armed Forces

Joint Doctrine 2017: A Critical Appraisal”, organised by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) here on Wednesday.

The participants agreed that India’s hegemonic and dangerous designs for the region indicated that New Delhi sees both Beijing and Islamabad as direct military threats. It also offered a new picture of how India separated the control of its nuclear weapons between its military and the civilian authorities.

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Senior Defence Analyst Air Commodore (r) Khalid Banuri highlighted that the Indian doctrine’s focus on determining and/or preventing conflict through a process of credible deterrence, coercive diplomacy and punitive destruction was alarming, and warned that while mentioning

“minimum” in the credible deterrence formulation was a very problematic development, it was also unclear what precise changes were being envisioned by India. He said that the document’s language was highly ambiguous, especially in the absence of an autonomous office of the Indian Joint Chief of Staff chairman. Banuri said that this doctrine should be viewed in the broader context of the wave of ultra-nationalism that was sweeping the globe and was being spearheaded by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in South Asia. He cautioned that the doctrine went beyond the focus on traditional military imperatives since India wanted to use diplomatic isolation and economic sanctions backed by a projection of the military force, a strategy that India said was important for “maintaining peace through the show of force.” “The fact that India’s future operational or C2 philosophy would ‘not rely upon precise control’, and may be able to ‘function despite uncertainty and disorder was also a cause for great concern since this may lead to hasty decisions based on limited information,” Banuri remarked.

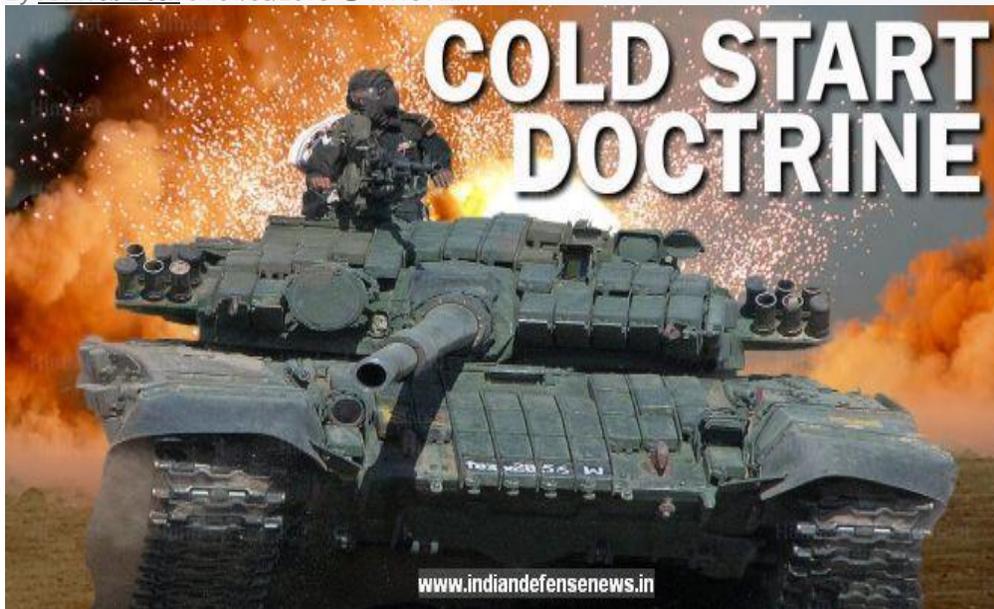
Furthermore, he also cautioned that Pakistan should be wary of a changing mood in New Delhi vis-à-vis the issue of ‘no first use’ as statements made by key Indian politicians, strategists and academics like Vipin Narang give a clear idea that India would not allow Pakistan to go first, and may, in fact, opt for a full ‘comprehensive counterforce strike’ to completely disarm Pakistan of its nuclear weapons.

Quaid-i-Azam University DSS Department Assistant Professor Salma Malik discussed the issue of asymmetric military buildup in South Asia and the options available to Pakistan in this regard. She was of the view that this new Indian doctrine had received mixed reactions in India since many view it as an ambiguous document that left many questions unanswered and was full of incongruities. She said that the document left no confusion regarding India’s malicious designs – a country which was the world’s largest importer of arms between 2012 and 2016, alongside the world’s 2nd largest military force. Malik pointed out that in the last four years, India’s imports were far greater than those of both China and Pakistan. However, she also pointed out that India may soon change this role in the global arms industry by transforming itself into a leading weapon exporting nation as the country had shifted its focus towards indigenous defence production. Pakistan’s political and military leaders need to be aware that this doctrine was not confined to physical conflict alone and comprised of factors in hybrid warfare, including supporting chaos through psychological and media warfare, cyber warfare, and economic warfare, she said. She cautioned that India was progressing from a soft military power to a smart power and was making these moves in leaps and bounds with the help of its growing economic might. Malik was of the view that regardless of what India did, Pakistan needed to put all its efforts in strengthening its economy and governance mechanisms as without these prerequisites, it would face insurmountable challenges in the future.

<https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2018/02/28/experts-urge-china-pakistan-to-counter-indian-military-designs-in-south-asia/>

## Experts urge China, Pakistan to counter Indian military designs in South Asia: Report

By KN Web Desk on 01/03/2018 @ 11:16 AM 0 Comments



Pakistani experts urged the authorities to take immediate notice of Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine (IAFJD) 2017, which indicates that New Delhi sees both China and Pakistan as direct military threats and plans to explicitly conduct “surgical strikes” as a formal part of India’s retaliatory toolkit. This validates the existence of India’s ‘Cold Start’ military doctrine and clearly highlights a shift in the nuclear strategy by shifting from credible minimum deterrence (CMD) to credible deterrence (CD).

This was stated by the speakers at a panel discussion on “Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017: A Critical Appraisal”, organised by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) on Wednesday, Pakistan media reported.

It also offered a new picture of how India separated the control of its nuclear weapons between its military and the civilian authorities, the report said.

IPRI President Ambassador (r) Abdul Basit, said that despite the grave importance of reviewing the IAFJD, not much attention had been given to the subject in Pakistan. He said that due to the potential shifts in India’s nuclear strategy, the presentation of its nuclear strategy in the doctrine

was alarming since it had opted to use the terms “credible deterrence” instead of “credible minimum deterrence”.

Senior Pakistani Defence Analyst Air Commodore (r) Khalid Banuri highlighted that the Indian doctrine’s focus on determining and/or preventing conflict through a process of credible deterrence, coercive diplomacy and punitive destruction was alarming, and warned that while mentioning “minimum” in the credible deterrence formulation was a very problematic development, it was also unclear what precise changes were being envisioned by India.

He said that the document’s language was highly ambiguous, especially in the absence of an autonomous office of the Indian Joint Chief of Staff chairman. Banuri said that this doctrine should be viewed in the broader context of the wave of ultra-nationalism that was sweeping the globe and was being spearheaded by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in South Asia.

He cautioned that the doctrine went beyond the focus on traditional military imperatives since India wanted to use diplomatic isolation and economic sanctions backed by a projection of the military force, a strategy that India said was important for “maintaining peace through the show of force.”

“The fact that India’s future operational or C2 philosophy would ‘not rely upon precise control’, and may be able to ‘function despite uncertainty and disorder was also a cause for great concern since this may lead to hasty decisions based on limited information,” Banuri remarked.

Furthermore, he also cautioned that Pakistan should be wary of a changing mood in New Delhi vis-à-vis the issue of ‘no first use’ as statements made by key Indian politicians, strategists and academics like Vipin Narang give a clear idea that India would not allow Pakistan to go first, and may, in fact, opt for a full ‘comprehensive counterforce strike’ to completely disarm Pakistan of its nuclear weapons, the report said.

<http://kashmirnarrator.com/experts-urge-china-pakistan-counter-indian-military-designs-south-asia-report/>

# NHT

## NATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

### Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017: A Critical Appraisal

ISLAMABAD, February 28: The Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017 explicitly acknowledges the use of "surgical strikes" as a formal part of India's retaliatory toolkit, validates the existence of India's Cold Start Doctrine and clearly highlights a shift in nuclear strategy by indicating movement away from "Credible Minimum Deterrence" (CMD) to "Credible Deterrence" (CD). No longer are the lines "gray" in terms of what India's hegemonic and dangerous designs for the region since the document is indicative that New Delhi sees both China and Pakistan as direct military threats. It also offers a new picture of how India separates the control of its nuclear weapons between military and civilian authorities. This was shared by the speakers at the Panel Discussion on

"Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017: A Critical Appraisal" organised by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) here in Islamabad today.

Welcoming the participants Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit, President of IPRI said that despite the grave importance of reviewing the Joint Doctrine Indian Armed Forces (JDAIF), not much attention has been given to the subject in Pakistan. He shared that given recent debates on potential shifts in

Indian nuclear strategy, the presentation of India's nuclear strategy in the Doctrine is alarming since it has opted to use the terms "Credible Deterrence" instead of "Credible Minimum Deterrence". He pointed out that as a reflection of India's future political and military ambitions, the Doctrine will have long-term implications for Pakistan's threat perceptions and force posturing, and calls for serious contemplation by the Government. - PR



# Times of Islamabad

## Indian Armed Forces joint doctrine acknowledges use of "surgical strikes" against Pakistan

28 Feb, 2018



ISLAMABAD - The Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017 explicitly acknowledges the use of “surgical strikes” as a formal part of India’s retaliatory toolkit, validates the existence of India’s Cold Start Doctrine and clearly highlights a shift in nuclear strategy by indicating movement away from “Credible Minimum Deterrence” (CMD) to “Credible Deterrence” (CD).

This was shared by the speakers at the Panel Discussion on “Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017: A Critical Appraisal” organised by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) here in Islamabad today.

It was further noted by the speakers that no longer are the lines “gray” in terms of what India’s hegemonic and dangerous designs for the region since the document is indicative that New Delhi sees both China and Pakistan as direct military threats. It offers a new picture of how India separates the control of its nuclear weapons between military and civilian authorities.

Welcoming the participants \*Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit, \*President of IPRI said that despite the grave importance of reviewing the Joint Doctrine Indian Armed Forces (JDIAF), not much attention has been given to the subject in Pakistan. He shared that given recent debates on potential shifts in Indian nuclear strategy, the presentation of India’s nuclear strategy in the Doctrine is alarming since it has opted to use the terms “Credible Deterrence” instead of “Credible Minimum Deterrence”. He pointed out that as a reflection of India’s future political

and military ambitions, the Doctrine will have long-term implications for Pakistan's threat perceptions and force posturing, and calls for serious contemplation by the Government.

Discussing the "Potential Shifts in Indian Nuclear Strategy: Challenges for Nuclear Deterrence in South Asia", Senior Defence Analyst \*Air Commodore (R) Khalid Banuri \*highlighted that the Doctrine's focus on determining and/or preventing conflict through a process of Credible Deterrence, coercive diplomacy and punitive destruction, disruption and constraint is alarming, and warned that while not mentioning "minimum" in the credible deterrence formulation is very problematic, it is also unclear what precise changes are being envisioned by India. He said that the document's language was highly ambiguous and posits more gaps especially in the absence of an autonomous office of Indian Chairman Joint Chief of Staff.

He said that this Doctrine should be viewed in the broader context of the wave of ultra-nationalism that is sweeping the globe and is being spearheaded by Modi in South Asia. Air Cmdr Banuri cautioned that the Doctrine goes beyond a focus on traditional military imperatives since it portends to use diplomatic isolation and economic sanctions backed by projection of military force for what India calls "maintaining peace through show of force."

"The fact that India's future operational or C2 philosophy will 'not rely upon precise control', and may be able to 'function despite uncertainty, disorder and adversity' is also cause for great concern since this may lead to hasty decisions based on limited information", he remarked.

Ms Salma Malik, Assistant Professor, DSS Department, Quaid-i-Azam University discussed asymmetric military buildup in South Asia and options for Pakistan. She was of the view that this new Doctrine has had received mixed reactions in India since many view it as an ambiguous, document that has more unanswered questions and obvious incongruities. She said that the document leaves no confusion regarding India's malicious designs – a country which was the world's largest importer of arms between 2012 and 2016, and the world's 2nd largest military force. Ms Salma pointed out that in the last four years; India's imports were far greater than those of both China and Pakistan. However, she also pointed out that India may soon change this role in the global arms industry by transforming itself into a leading arms exporting nation as well given its focus on indigenous defence production.

Later, during questions and answers session, the audience of foreign dignitaries, former ambassadors, defence and strategic studies students and media was informed that in 2016-17, the Indian defence sector received USD 51 billion, 2.25 per cent of GDP. The United States spends 4.0 per cent of its GDP on defence, China 2.5 per cent, and Pakistan 3.5 per cent.

Participants agreed that India is trying to harm Pakistan through kinetic and non-kinetic means, and the Government needs to stop its internal squabbles and focus on developing the country's national strength by virtue of strong and resilient armed forces and by developing an indigenous scientific research and development culture. A strong economy hinges on strong politics and strong civil-military relations, Pakistan needs to cater to these facets holistically rather than see them in isolation for its own national interests and national security, it was stressed. - APP

<https://timesofislamabad.com/28-Feb-2018/indian-armed-forces-joint-doctrine-acknowledges-use-of-surgical-strikes-against-pakistan>

# *Daily* **Balochistan** **E x p r e s s** *Quetta*

## **New Indian forces doctrine poses more overt threats**

Published on – March 1, 2018 – 2:37 pm

By [News Desk](#)



**The Indian armed forces have moved ahead to more overt strikes than the previous ideology of muted attacks on Pakistan, an alarming situation for the country already facing hostilities on the western borders.**

The Indian armed forces have moved ahead to more overt strikes than the previous ideology of muted attacks on Pakistan, an alarming situation for the country already facing hostilities on the western borders.

Speakers, during a discussion at Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) said the Joint Doctrine of Indian Armed Forces 2017 explicitly acknowledges the use of “surgical strikes” as a formal part of India’s toolkit, validates the existence of India’s Cold Start Doctrine and clearly highlights a shift in nuclear strategy by indicating movement away from “Credible Minimum Deterrence” (CMD) to “Credible Deterrence” (CD).

Deliberating on “Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017: A Critical Appraisal” they said that no longer are the lines “gray” in terms of what India’s hegemonic and dangerous designs for the

region since the document is indicative that New Delhi sees both China and Pakistan as direct military threats. The doctrine also offers a new picture of how India separates the control of its nuclear weapons between military and civilian authorities, said the speakers at the Panel Discussion on organised by IPRI.

IPRI President Abdul Basit said the presentation of India's nuclear strategy in the doctrine is alarming since it has opted to use the terms "Credible Deterrence" instead of "Credible Minimum Deterrence". He pointed out that as a reflection of India's future political and military ambitions, the doctrine will have long-term implications for Pakistan's threat perceptions and force posturing, and calls for serious contemplation by the government.

Discussing the "Potential Shifts in Indian Nuclear Strategy: Challenges for Nuclear Deterrence in South Asia", senior defence analyst Air Commodore (retd) Khalid Banuri highlighted that the JDIAF focus on determining and preventing conflict through a process of Credible Deterrence, coercive diplomacy and punitive destruction, disruption and constraint was alarming.

<http://www.bexpress.com.pk/2018/03/new-indian-forces-doctrine-poses-more-overt-threats/>

## INDIAN ARMED FORCES (JDIAF), NOT MUCH ATTENTION HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE SUBJECT IN PAKISTAN.AMBASSADOR (R) ABDUL BASIT, PRESIDENT OF IPRI

RNN | [February 28, 2018](#)



The Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017 explicitly acknowledges the use of “surgical strikes” as a formal part of India’s retaliatory toolkit, validates the existence of India’s Cold Start Doctrine and clearly highlights a shift in nuclear strategy by indicating movement away from “Credible Minimum Deterrence” (CMD) to “Credible Deterrence” (CD). No longer are the lines “gray” in terms of what India’s hegemonic and dangerous designs for the region since the document is indicative that New Delhi sees both China and Pakistan as direct military threats. It also offers a new picture of how India separates the control of its nuclear weapons between military and civilian authorities.

This was shared by the speakers at the Panel Discussion on “Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017: A Critical Appraisal” organised by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) here in Islamabad today.

Welcoming the participants Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit, President of IPRI said that despite the grave importance of reviewing the Joint Doctrine Indian Armed Forces (JDIAF), not much attention has been given to the subject in Pakistan. He shared that given recent debates on potential shifts in Indian nuclear strategy, the presentation of India’s nuclear strategy in the Doctrine is alarming since it has opted to use the terms “Credible Deterrence” instead of “Credible Minimum Deterrence”. He pointed out that as a reflection of India’s future political and military ambitions, the Doctrine will have long-term implications for Pakistan’s

threat

perceptions and force posturing, and calls for serious contemplation by the Government. Discussing the “Potential Shifts in Indian Nuclear Strategy: Challenges for Nuclear Deterrence in South Asia”, Senior Defence Analyst Air Commodore (R) Khalid Banuri highlighted that the Doctrine’s focus on determining and/or preventing conflict through a process of Credible Deterrence, coercive diplomacy and punitive destruction, disruption and constraint is alarming, and warned that while not mentioning “minimum” in the credible deterrence formulation is very problematic, it is also unclear what precise changes are being envisioned by India. He said that the document’s language was highly ambiguous and posits more gaps especially in the absence of an autonomous office of Indian Chairman Joint Chief of Staff. He said that this Doctrine should be viewed in the broader context of the wave of ultra-nationalism that is sweeping the globe and is being spearheaded by Modi in South Asia. Air 2Cmdr Banuri cautioned that the Doctrine goes beyond a focus on traditional military imperatives since it portends to use diplomatic isolation and economic sanctions backed by projection of military force for what India calls “maintaining peace through show of force.” “The fact

that India’s future operational or C2 philosophy will ‘not rely upon precise control’, and may be able to ‘function despite uncertainty, disorder and adversity’ is also cause for great concern since this

may lead to hasty decisions based on limited information”, he remarked. Mr Banuri also discussed that Pakistan needs to be wary that over the years, there has been a changing mood in New Delhi vis-à-vis the issue of No First Use given statements made by key Indian politicians, strategists and academics like Vipin Narang that “India will not allow Pakistan to go first, and may in fact opt for a full ‘comprehensive counterforce strike’ to completely disarm Pakistan of its nuclear weapons.”

Ms Salma Malik, Assistant Professor, DSS Department, Quaid-i- Azam University discussed asymmetric military buildup in South Asia and options for Pakistan. She was of the view that this new Doctrine has had received mixed reactions in India since many view it as an ambiguous, clutterous document that has more unanswered questions and obvious incongruities. She said that the document leaves no confusion regarding India’s malicious designs – a country which was the world’s largest importer of arms between 2012 and 2016, and the world’s 2nd largest military force. Ms Salma pointed out that in the last four years, India’s imports were far greater than those of both China and Pakistan. However, she also pointed out that India may soon change this role in the global arms industry by transforming itself into a leading arms exporting nation as well given its focus on indigenous defence production. Discussing the Doctrine itself, she remarked that while it is an effort at integration of India’s political and military thinking and focuses on India’s conception of its national security and its strategy for managing threats across the “full spectrum of military conflict” – everything from nuclear war to internal security and counterinsurgency, it was a poorly developed “copy pasted” manuscript made up of a hotchpotch of ideas that borrow heavily from the United States Defence doctrines. “One cannot ignore Modi’s role in its development given the heavy political overtones,” she remarked.

Pakistan’s political and military leaders need to be cognizant that this Doctrine is not confined to physical conflict alone, rather factors in Hybrid Warfare, including supporting chaos, psychological and media warfare, cyber warfare, and economic warfare. She cautioned that India is progressing from military power, soft power to smart power and is making these

moves in leaps and bounds, supported by its growing economic might. Pakistan needs to catch up rapidly with technology, while at the same time focusing on its conventional strength. There needs to be a greater debate in Pakistan on the introduction of tactical nuclear weapons for counterforce targeting to offset India's conventional forces and its Cold Start Doctrine. Ms Malik was of the view that regardless of what India does, Pakistan needs to put all its efforts in strengthening its economy and governance mechanisms since without these pre-requisites, it will be faced with greater, more insurmountable challenges.

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In the Question and Answer session, the audience of foreign dignitaries, former ambassadors, defence and strategic studies students and media was informed that in 2016-17, the Indian defence sector received USD 51 billion, 2.25 per cent of GDP. The United States spends 4.0 per cent of its GDP on defence, China 2.5 per cent, and Pakistan 3.5 per cent. Participants agreed that India is trying to harm Pakistan through kinetic and non-kinetic means, and the Government needs to stop its internal squabbles and focus on developing the country's national strength by virtue of strong and resilient armed forces, robust defence production infrastructure, and by developing an indigenous scientific research and development culture. A strong economy hinges on strong politics, and strong civil-military relations, Pakistan needs to cater to these facets holistically rather than see them in isolation for its own national interests and national security, it was stressed.

<http://rnpk.com/2018/02/28/indian-armed-forces-jdiaf-not-much-attention-has-been-given-to-the-subject-in-pakistan-ambassador-r-abdul-basit-president-of-ipri/>

# corridor! PK

## Experts urge China, Pakistan to counter Indian military designs in South Asia

MARCH 01, 2018



Islamabad – The participants of a seminar urged Pakistan to take immediate notice of Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine (IAFJD) 2017, which indicates that New Delhi sees both China and Pakistan as direct military threats and plans to explicitly conduct “surgical strikes” as a formal part of India’s retaliatory toolkit. This validates the existence of India’s ‘Cold Start’ military doctrine and clearly highlights a shift in the nuclear strategy by shifting from credible minimum deterrence (CMD) to credible deterrence (CD).

This was stated by the speakers at a panel discussion on “Indian Armed Forces Joint Doctrine 2017: A Critical Appraisal”, organised by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) here on Wednesday.

The participants agreed that India’s hegemonic and dangerous designs for the region indicated that New Delhi sees both Beijing and Islamabad as direct military threats. It also offered a new picture of how India separated the control of its nuclear weapons between its military and the civilian authorities.

IPRI President Ambassador (r) Abdul Basit, said that despite the grave importance of reviewing the IAFJD, not much attention had been given to the subject in Pakistan. He said that due to the potential shifts in India's nuclear strategy, the presentation of its nuclear strategy in the doctrine was alarming since it had opted to use the terms "credible deterrence" instead of "credible minimum deterrence".

Senior Defence Analyst Air Commodore (r) Khalid Banuri highlighted that the Indian doctrine's focus on determining and/or preventing conflict through a process of credible deterrence, coercive diplomacy and punitive destruction was alarming, and warned that while mentioning "minimum" in the credible deterrence formulation was a very problematic development, it was also unclear what precise changes were being envisioned by India.

He said that the document's language was highly ambiguous, especially in the absence of an autonomous office of the Indian Joint Chief of Staff chairman. Banuri said that this doctrine should be viewed in the broader context of the wave of ultra-nationalism that was sweeping the globe and was being spearheaded by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in South Asia.

He cautioned that the doctrine went beyond the focus on traditional military imperatives since India wanted to use diplomatic isolation and economic sanctions backed by a projection of the military force, a strategy that India said was important for "maintaining peace through the show of force."

"The fact that India's future operational or C2 philosophy would 'not rely upon precise control', and may be able to 'function despite uncertainty and disorder was also a cause for great concern since this may lead to hasty decisions based on limited information," Banuri remarked.

Furthermore, he also cautioned that Pakistan should be wary of a changing mood in New Delhi vis-à-vis the issue of 'no first use' as statements made by key Indian politicians, strategists and academics like Vipin Narang give a clear idea that India would not allow Pakistan to go first, and may, in fact, opt for a full 'comprehensive counterforce strike' to completely disarm Pakistan of its nuclear weapons.

Quaid-i-Azam University DSS Department Assistant Professor Salma Malik discussed the issue of asymmetric military buildup in South Asia and the options available to Pakistan in this regard. She was of the view that this new Indian doctrine had received mixed reactions in India since many view it as an ambiguous document that left many questions unanswered and was full of incongruities.

She said that the document left no confusion regarding India's malicious designs – a country which was the world's largest importer of arms between 2012 and 2016, alongside the world's 2nd largest military force.

Malik pointed out that in the last four years, India's imports were far greater than those of both China and Pakistan. However, she also pointed out that India may soon change this role in the

global arms industry by transforming itself into a leading weapon exporting nation as the country had shifted its focus towards indigenous defence production.

Pakistan's political and military leaders need to be aware that this doctrine was not confined to physical conflict alone and comprised of factors in hybrid warfare, including supporting chaos through psychological and media warfare, cyber warfare, and economic warfare, she said. She cautioned that India was progressing from a soft military power to a smart power and was making these moves in leaps and bounds with the help of its growing economic might.

Malik was of the view that regardless of what India did, Pakistan needed to put all its efforts in strengthening its economy and governance mechanisms as without these prerequisites, it would face insurmountable challenges in the future.

"Monitoring Desk"

<http://corridor.pk/2018/03/01/experts-urge-china-pakistan-counter-indian-military-designs-south-asia/>