

## Indias National Security A Reader English

It is a lesson new policemen in India learn early on: they are in charge of everything except perhaps the weather. Their duties range from maintaining law and order and investigating crime to rounding up beggars and disposing of unclaimed bodies. This situation has come about because the responsibility for internal security in India is fragmented and lies with the different state police forces without a substantive role for the Centre. This glaring chink in India's armour was laid bare on 26 November 2008 in Mumbai, where the state machinery was completely unprepared to respond to the terror attacks despite several alerts, while the Centre stood by passively in the crucial first few hours. Security and intelligence specialist Vappala Balachandran analyses the shortcomings of India's security system in *Keeping India Safe*. He traces the origins of the problem, makes a case for reducing the burden on the police to make them more efficient, and offers solutions to fix the system.

This handbook provides a comprehensive analysis of the contemporary theory, practice and themes in the study of national security. Part 1: *Theories* examines how national security has been conceptualised and formulated within the disciplines international relations, security studies and public policy. Part 2: *Actors* shifts the focus of the volume from these disciplinary concerns to consideration of how core actors in international affairs have conceptualised and practiced national security over time. Part 3: *Issues* then provides in-depth analysis of how individual security issues have been incorporated into prevailing scholarly and policy paradigms on national security. While security now seems an all-encompassing phenomenon, one general proposition still holds: national interests and the nation-state remain central to unlocking security puzzles. As normative values intersect with raw power; as new threats meet old ones; and as new actors challenge established elites, making sense out of the complex milieu of security theories, actors, and issues is a crucial task - and is the main accomplishment of this book.

*Disenchanted India and Beyond: Musings on the Lockdown Alternatives* offers radical alternatives for democratic transformation of society to uphold the ideals and values of equality, liberty and justice in India.

In this authoritative and comprehensive survey of the challenges a changing global security environment poses to India, former deputy national security advisor Arvind Gupta outlines the important aspects of the country's security apparatus and how they interface to confront internal and external conflicts. We have today a turbulent Middle East to the west; a rising and assertive China to the north; Pakistan in the grip of the military and the militants across our border and an increasingly militarizing Indian Ocean region surrounding us. Additionally, climate change, cyber security and the vulnerability of our space assets are major areas of concern. Anything that weakens a nation weakens its security, which makes the issues of food, water, health, economics and governance

critically significant. Arvind Gupta draws on his long experience in these areas to argue that instead of tactical remedies, a strategic, coherent, institutional approach is needed to deal with these challenges. Strengthening the National Security Council, for instance, could be one way forward. *How India Manages Its National Security* explains with great clarity and thoroughness the concept and operation of India's national security apparatus. This book will be of great interest to practitioners, analysts and laymen alike and offer an important voice in the discussion on how national security challenges should be resolved in the decades to come.

It is 2022. India's economy is poised for high growth in its 75th year of independence. China and Pakistan have serious economic and domestic problems, exacerbated by India's policies. They decide to collude against their neighbor and rival. A victory over India in a carefully planned, limited war, would hurt the weak Indian government enough to lose a mid-term election and bring in a government more amenable to make concessions on trade and Kashmir. India's Prime Minister heads an unstable coalition government, which falls, compelling him to face mid term election as his enemies want. He had allowed his national security team to reform the military. Faced with the country's gravest crisis, he gives them the freedom to devise a proactive strategy to face and defeat the China-Pakistan threat. Over several months, events in each nation lead the three nuclear armed countries towards war. A war that India's national security team wants and believes will be a final round - leading to lasting peace. Along with the preparation for military action, there are other wars each country fights in the run up to war. The war for political control, with factions in each country having different agendas. The war to shape public opinion and diplomatic battles. The second half of the book combines a very detailed and realistic portrayal of how war is likely to be fought and what its objectives might be. The 2022 war is an intense week-long war. Two million combatants fight on a front stretching from Afghanistan to the Burmese border, from the Malacca strait to the Red Sea and from Tibet to Sri Lanka. All units and weapons featured in the book are real and expected to be used in a 2022 war. Every division in each country is accounted for, on each day of battle. The battles on land move from mass tank battles in the Punjab, to special forces behind enemy lines, to fights for individual mountain ridges. Aircraft carriers and submarines try to destroy each other and the enemy's trade. Air wars feature advanced radar and missile systems, while cyber and unconventional warfare become an integral part of strategy. In each sector, limitations of terrain and logistics influence strategy. Maps and background information help the reader better understand the strategy and flow of battle in each sector. As important as the fighting, is the constant effort to control the narrative for the media. With the objectives of the war no longer being the capture of territory or casualties inflicted, but economic losses and political survival, the question for over a third of humanity is - who will prevail in this final round ?

'Mother India', which is known as the title of one of the greatest films ever made and critically appreciated in India and abroad, is originally the title of a 1927 polemical book by the American historian Katherine Mayo. This book attacks Indian society, religion and culture. Written in opposition to the Indian demands for self-rule and independence from British rule, the book pointed to the treatment of India's women, the untouchables, animals, dirt, and the character of its nationalistic politicians. A large part of the book dealt with the problems resulting from the marriage of young girls.

What do Naxal terrorists have in common with Somali pirates? What man-made event triggers more refugees than all wars put together? How do terrorist movements end? And how can you help? *Everyman's War* is a collection of insightful essays that describe our participatory role in securing ourselves and our progeny. Defence, internal security, and terrorism are important yet closely guarded issues. Even as outrage over safety of women and rising terror take centre stage, there continues to be limited access to information on the subjects of national defence and security—especially in a language that a layman can understand. Raghu Raman, an expert on security and terrorism, presents issues of defence, strategy and national security in an engaging narrative, with historical and contemporary examples. He recalibrates the great 'India rising' story with its real and present dangers and the role of a regular citizen in this everyman's war. India's core goals for Southeast Asia are in basic harmony with those of the United States, including regional stability, peaceful settlement of territorial disputes, and containment of radicalism. Still, America should not expect India to enter any sort of alliance, nor join any coalition to balance against China, but should demonstrate strategic patience and willingness to cultivate a long-term relationship.

This title is part of UC Press's *Voices Revived* program, which commemorates University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, *Voices Revived* makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1967.

In This Book A Deep Analysis Has Been Made Of The Several Invasions Of India, The Wars That Were Fought After Independence, The Counter-Insurgency, Internal Security And Peace-Keeping Operations Carried Out, And Focused Attention On The More Important Lessons That Should Be Learnt From These, To Ensure It As The Freedom Of The Countr Is Never Against Jeopardised.

Former India Foreign Secretary Shyam Saran has had a ringside view of the most critical events and shifts in Indian foreign policy in the new millennium. In this magisterial book, Saran discerns the threads that tie together his experiences as a diplomat

The decade from the 2008 global financial crisis to the 2020 coronavirus pandemic has seen a real transformation of the world order. The very nature of international relations and its rules are changing before our eyes. For India, this means optimal relationships with all the major powers to best advance its goals. It also requires a bolder and non-reciprocal approach to its neighbourhood. A global footprint is now in the making that leverages India's greater capability and relevance, as well as its unique diaspora. This era of global upheaval entails greater expectations from India, putting it on the path to becoming a leading power. In *The India Way*, S. Jaishankar, India's Minister of External Affairs, analyses these challenges and spells out possible policy responses. He places this thinking in the context of history and tradition,

appropriate for a civilizational power that seeks to reclaim its place on the world stage.

India's National Security A Reader OUP India

The concept of National Security in the 21st century has expanded beyond our traditional dimensions of security as purely national defence by a state and its military, to policies that accommodate security from the perspective of state and its people. In this context, the powerful tool of media, colossal and integrated, has become an inseparable tool for information dissemination and a continuum in policy intervention for states to secure their integrity and sovereignty. Also, for a democracy like India with a diverse society, its multilingual media becomes an available and active platform for deliberation of actions and rationale to develop opinions and decisions that serves the purpose of independent and palpable citizens involved in the broader decision making. Thus, moving beyond the textbook definition of media to educate and inform, the book focuses on the Indian media in particular as influential and imperative in the current scenario and its role in fighting the psychological war alongside the state and its forces, and against contemporary national security threats such as terrorism. It tries to understand the Indian media in its varied theoretical forms and the projection of its power to the people who employ it and those who synchronize its events. The book also tries to understand the intermingling of conflict and the Indian media, while indulging in newer concepts such as peace journalism and strategic education. However; the role of the Indian media continues to be under question due to its nascent pragmatic endeavours, and thereby needs to be defined categorically and holistically in the Indian domain. This exercise aims to centre the Indian media on its role as an eminent player and collaborator of policies on security and at the same time futuristically assess the extension of its perceived role in the larger dimensions of India's national security.

Contents: (1) National Security (NS) and the Congressional Interest; 21st Century Challenges to NS; (2) The Role of the Economy in U.S. NS; Macroecon. and Microecon. Issues in NS; (3) Economic Growth and Broad Conceptions of NS: Human Capital; Research, Innovation, Energy, and Space; (4) Globalization, Trade, Finance, and the G-20; Instability in the Global Economy; Savings and Exports; Boosting Domestic Demand Abroad; Open Foreign Markets to U.S. Products and Services; Build Cooperation with International Partners; Deterring Threats to the International Financial System; (5) Democracy, Human Rights, and Development Aid; Sustainable Development. Charts and tables. This is a print on demand publication.

This volume brings together established and emerging scholars from academia and think tanks to reflect on important, conceptual, strategic and developmental issues in India's national security. It provides a comprehensive understanding of national security through a more open approach, covering both traditional and non-traditional concerns that have a bearing on the survival and well-being of humanity. It discusses key themes such as perceptions about China, civil-military relations, gender and military, nuclear safety, arms trade and cybersecurity, human security, food and water security, soft power and the media's role in covering security issues. As a festschrift for Commodore C. Uday Bhaskar, it highlights and adds to his scholarly contributions to the national security debate in the country for the past three decades. A unique contribution, this volume will be indispensable for students and researchers of politics and international relations, national security, human security, geopolitics, non-traditional security,

military and strategic studies, and South Asian studies.

India: one billion people, one million problems, one nation. Five thousand years ago, Manu took a stroll along the banks of the Ganges. Fortuitously, for mankind, he encountered a fish, which warned him of a looming great flood, one that would destroy humanity. In the aftermath of the devastation, Manu's proteges were condemned to a life of suffering. Survival was tough. They walked the earth and toiled an unforgiving land. It seemed natural, therefore, that man should congregate, and by doing so, form communities - the logic being there was strength in numbers. But as cities flourished, it soon became apparent that the 'state' represented not only a safe haven for man but also posed a threat to his own security. With such a rich history, India has, all too sadly, witnessed this paradox more than most. With this in mind, the story of this book is simple: Man's struggle for survival is the most enduring aspect of a nation's security equation. And no better illustration of man's struggle than on the subcontinent where he has been forced to contend with famine, poverty, illiteracy, caste-based discrimination, communalism, internecine conflict, invasion, terrorism war and the spectre of a nuclear holocaust. Amidst this backdrop, it may seem ironic that the mainstream interpretation of Indian security has, by and large, focussed on the military. Why then do we gloss over the human aspects of security - is it through ignorance or do we feel somewhat queasy when confronted with such stark realities? On this note, scholars have an obligation to paint an inclusive picture of India's security construct - one that encapsulates individual, societal, political, economic, military, internal and external dimensions. This book hopes, as Gandhi once remarked, to shine the torchlight within, and in doing so, offer a more comprehensive and realistic assessment of Indian National Security."

This research endeavour is aimed at clarifying the normative and contextual aspects of India's national interest and national security strategy.

Awareness on National Security is vital part of whole UPSC Civil Services Examination. Based on the past experiences, the topic of National Security starts from - Preliminary Examination in the form of objective questions on various defense equipment's or military exercises. - In Main Examination, around 4 questions (50 Marks) of General Studies-III are directly related to the topics covered under National Security. - Finally, in the Interview Stage, at least one interview board member is more likely to ask questions related to internal and external security of India, if not more. So, based on these needs of the examination and past experiences, our book 'National Security Strategy: Securing India Internally and Externally' carries five broad chapters with some other sections to develop a holistic understanding on the internal and external security environment of India. Help is taken from not just the recent National Security perspectives but also from our past with the works of Kautilya (Chanakya) and wise advice's from Mahabharata and other Sages. All of that is condensed to impart information on not just the topics of Civil Service Examination topics, i.e.- ?Linkages between development and spread of

extremism; ?Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security; ?Challenges to internal security through communication networks, role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money-laundering and its prevention; ?Security challenges and their management in border areas - linkages of organized crime with terrorism; and ?Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate But to give detailed perspectives on the war, national security strategy and future challenges to be faced by India, so that you can develop your own understanding on the whole topic of National Security and answer questions based on greater insights. We would suggest our readers to first have a basic reading of the book and later, segregate the topics for various stages of Civil Services Examination based on the Syllabus given at the start of book and previous year Main Examination questions given at the end of book. The Chapter list of the book is as follows: CHAPTER 1 - Understanding National Security CHAPTER 2 - Conflict, Negotiations and War CHAPTER 3 - Our Leadership Structure & Mandate of Executive Agencies CHAPTER 4 - Challenges to Internal Security of India & Solutions CHAPTER 5 - Challenges to External Security of India & Solutions This book can also be used by avid security learners and aspirants preparing for other competitive examinations like CAPF, CDS, NDA etc. Presents an analysis of asymmetrical challenges to India's national security to include its political, social, economic and environmental dimensions.

This book assesses India's role as a major power in the Indian Ocean. Many see the Indian Ocean as naturally falling within India's sphere of influence but, as this book demonstrates, India has a long way to go before it could achieve regional dominance. The book outlines the development of Indian thinking on its role in the Indian Ocean and examines India's strategic relationships in the region, including with maritime South Asia, the Indian Ocean islands, East Africa, the Middle East, Southeast Asia and Australia. The book then discusses India's ambivalent relationship with the United States and explores its attitude towards China's growing power in the Indian Ocean. It concludes by discussing the region's evolving strategic order – does India have what it takes to become the leading power in the region?

The Events Of 11 September In New York And 13 December In New Delhi Marked The High Points Of Terrorism. But India S Experience With It Goes Back Two Decades. In This Essay, Bajpai Examines The Volatile Situation In The Borderlands Of Kashmir, Punjab And The Northeast, While Drawing Comparisons With Leftist Insurgency, Communal Riots, And Caste Wars Elsewhere. How Should We Think About Terrorist Violence? Why Has India Been The Object Of Terrorism From Separatist Groups In Kashmir, Punjab, And The Northeast? Have External Influences Played A Role In Supporting This? How Has The Indian Government Responded To Secessionist Violence? These Are Some Of The Concerns The Author Explores Here, As He Seeks An Identifiable Set Of Factors That Account For Terrorism. Dwelling On How This

Violence Can Be Combated, Bajpai Discusses In Detail The Case Of Kashmir. He Argues Convincingly About The Impracticality Of The Military Option, Including War, And The Futility Of Using Limited Force, As In Policing, Without Commitment To A Credible Political Process, Namely Free And Fair Elections. In This Forceful And Timely Essay He Not Only Calls For Measured Governmental Action, But Also Places Responsibility On Citizens For Restoring Long-Term Peace By Finding Ways Of De-Legitimizing Violence In Indian Society.

Following the end of the Cold War, the economic reforms in the early 1990s, and ensuing impressive growth rates, India has emerged as a leading voice in global affairs, particularly on international economic issues. Its domestic market is fast-growing and India is becoming increasingly important to global geo-strategic calculations, at a time when it has been outperforming many other growing economies, and is the only Asian country with the heft to counterbalance China. Indeed, so much is India defined internationally by its economic performance (and challenges) that other dimensions of its internal situation, notably relevant to security, and of its foreign policy have been relatively neglected in the existing literature. This handbook presents an innovative, high profile volume, providing an authoritative and accessible examination and critique of Indian foreign policy. The handbook brings together essays from a global team of leading experts in the field to provide a comprehensive study of the various dimensions of Indian foreign policy.

This timely collection of essays, written by leading experts on the subject, provides critical insights into four vital areas of India's national security in its four sections-internal security; India's nuclear history from 1947 to 1998; the consequences of nuclearization for regional stability and Indian military strategy; and the imperatives of defence reforms.

India faces an array of national security challenges. Externally, they range from geopolitical tensions and territorial disputes with China and Pakistan, nuclear deterrence, and state-sponsored/backed cross-border terrorism to the internal security issues related to secessionism, counter-insurgency, Naxalism, and ethnic conflict. In recent decades, the national security agenda has been expanded to include issues related to economics, environment, development, and transnational criminal activities. More than two decades of rapid economic growth has also added energy security to the national security matrix.

Concomitant with its economic rise, India's national security agenda also includes a more proactive vision for the wider Asian region, including the Indian Ocean, with implications for power projection, and for India's contributions to global peacekeeping missions through the United Nations. This handbook is the first comprehensive analysis of all these national security challenges, traditional and non-traditional, facing India. With contributions from some of the leading and rising scholars from across the world, the essays cover a wide range of topics and issues including the colonial legacy, realist/liberal/constructivist approaches to national security, India's wars, strategic culture, conventional military

challenges including issues of military modernization and defence-industrial challenges, nuclear security, the role of space, cybersecurity, terrorism, insurgencies, the role of the intelligence agencies, civil-military relations, and the relationship between national security and state-making in India.

This handbook examines the theory and practice of international relations in Asia. Building on an investigation of how various theoretical approaches to international relations can elucidate Asia's empirical realities, authors examine the foreign relations and policies of major countries or sets of countries.

A look behind the scenes of some of India's most critical foreign policy decisions by the country's former foreign secretary and national security adviser. Every country must make choices about foreign policy and national security.

Sometimes those choices turn out to have been correct, other times not. In this insider's account, Shivshankar Menon describes some of the most crucial decisions India has faced during his long career in government—and how key personalities often had to make choices based on incomplete information under the pressure of fast-moving events. Menon either participated directly in or was associated with all the major Indian foreign policy decisions he describes in *Choices*. These include the 2005–08 U.S.–India nuclear agreement; the first-ever boundary-related agreement between India and China; India's decision not to use overt force against Pakistan in response to the 2008 terrorist attacks in Mumbai; the 2009 defeat of the Tamil rebellion in Sri Lanka; and India's disavowal of the first-use of nuclear weapons. Menon examines what these choices reveal about India's strategic culture and decisionmaking, its policies toward the use of force, its long-term goals and priorities, and its future behavior. *Choices* will be of interest to anyone searching for answers to questions about how one of the world's great, rising powers makes its decisions on the world stage, and the difficult choices that sometimes had to be made.

A clear-eyed look at modern India's role in Asia's and the broader world One of India's most distinguished foreign policy thinkers addresses the many questions facing India as it seeks to find its way in the increasingly complex world of Asian geopolitics. A former Indian foreign secretary and national security adviser, Shivshankar Menon traces India's approach to the shifting regional landscape since its independence in 1947. From its leading role in the "nonaligned" movement during the cold war to its current status as a perceived counterweight to China, India often has been an after-thought for global leaders—until they realize how much they needed it. Examining India's own policy choices throughout its history, Menon focuses in particular on India's responses to the rise of China, as well as other regional powers. Menon also looks to the future and analyzes how India's policies are likely to evolve in response to current and new challenges. As India grows economically and gains new stature across the globe, both its domestic preoccupations and international choices become more significant. India itself will become more affected by what happens in the world around it. Menon makes a powerful geopolitical case for an India increasingly

and positively engaged in Asia and the broader world in pursuit of a pluralistic, open, and inclusive world order.

For a country that has fought five wars and is hemmed in by nuclear-armed states, India surprisingly does not have a formally declared national security strategy. All the major powers of the world publish documents that spell out their national interests, identify their threats -- political, economic, diplomatic or with regard to security -- and draw up policies to deal with them. The absence of a similar doctrine makes India's defence policy look ad hoc and creates the impression that the country is unprepared to realize its global ambitions. The New Arthashastra is a path-breaking attempt to recommend a national security strategy for India. It does the difficult groundwork for India's political leaders and policymakers by bringing the best names -- from within the community as well as from the armed forces and academia -- to the ideating table. This collection of twenty essays covers a wide range of topics: nuclear deterrence, defence spending, the domestic production of weapons, and bracing for the wars of the future that will be fought in space and cyberspace. Most important, it presents a roadmap to address India's chief concerns: Chinese assertiveness and Pakistan's unrelenting proxy war. Informed by the expertise of analysts with inside-out knowledge of their domains, The New Arthashastra offers enduring and practical insights to strategists and lay readers alike.

India's National Security: Annual Review 2013 comprehensively analyses India's engagement with major world powers, and immediate neighbours in a complex global security environment. It examines India's response to internal and external threats, its foreign policy as well as measures taken for strengthening its economic security. The U.S. military maintains a significant presence across the Arabian Peninsula but it must now confront a new and emerging dynamic as most Gulf Cooperation Council countries have begun to diversify their political, economic, and security partnerships with countries other than the United States—with many turning to ascending powers such as China, Russia, and India. For Gulf Arab monarchies, the choice of security partner is made more complicated by increased domestic and regional instability stemming in part from Iraq, Syria, and a menacing Iran: factors that threaten to alter totally the Middle East security dynamic. Understanding the dynamics of base politicization in a Gulf host nation—or any other—is therefore vitally important for the U.S. today. Gulf National Security and the U.S. Military examines both Gulf Arab national security and U.S. military basing relations with Gulf Arab monarchy hosts from the Second World War to the present day. Three in-depth country cases—Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Oman—help explain the important questions posed by the author regarding when and why a host nation either terminated a U.S. military basing presence or granted U.S. military basing access. The analysis of the cases offers a fresh perspective on how the United States has adapted to sometimes rapidly shifting Middle East security dynamics and factors that influence a host nation's preference for eviction or renegotiation, based on its perception of internal versus external threats.

The National Book Award-winning novel about one remarkable young woman who dares to defy fate, perfect for readers who enjoyed *A Long Walk to Water* by Linda Sue Park or *Inside Out and Back Again* by Thanhha Lai. This middle grade novel is an excellent choice for tween readers in grades 5 to 6, especially during homeschooling. It's a fun way to keep your child entertained and engaged while not in the classroom.

Like many girls her age in India, thirteen-year-old Koly faces her arranged marriage with hope and courage. But Koly's story takes a terrible turn when in the wake of the ceremony, she discovers she's been horribly misled—her life has been sold for a dowry. Can she forge her own future, even in the face of time-worn tradition? Perfect for schools and classrooms, this universally acclaimed, bestselling, and award-winning novel by master of historical fiction Gloria Whelan is a gripping tale of hope that will transport readers of all ages.

With over 1.3 million active personnel, India is the world's third largest military force. India was the largest importer of defense equipment in 2014. The Government of India has launched the 'Make-in-India' initiative to indigenize manufacturing and reduce dependence on imports, including defense imports and procurement. The beginning of the 21st century saw a reorientation of India on the global stage, from a regional role in the sub-continent to a major role in the Indian Ocean region, stretching from the Gulf of Aden to the Malacca Strait. Contemporary criticisms of the Indian military have drawn attention to several issues, such as obsolete equipment, lack of adequate ammunition, and inadequate research and development due to over-reliance on foreign imports. In the context of defense preparedness, national security means that the government should protect the state and its citizens against all kind of national crises through a variety of power projections, including political power, diplomacy, economic power, military might, and more. Elements of national security discussed here include: military security, political security, economic security, environmental security, security of energy and natural resources, and cyber security. This volume contains ten research articles authored by experts in the field, which will provide insights into the defense and national security preparedness and concerns of India. [Subject: Politics, Security Studies, South Asian Studies]

"This book provides a comprehensive understanding of the evolution of India's strategic culture in the era of globalisation. It examines dominant themes that have governed India's foreign and security policy and events which have shaped India's role in global politics. The author Examines the traditional and new approaches to diplomacy and the state's response to internal and external conflicts; Delineates policy pillars which are required to protect the state's strategic interests and forge new relationships in the current geopolitical climate; Compares the domestic and international security policies followed during the tenures of Narsimha Rao, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Manmohan Singh and; Analyses how the Narendra Modi era has brought on changes in India's security strategy, and the use of soft power and diplomacy. With extensive additions, drawing on recent developments, this edition of the book will be a key text for scholars, teachers and students of defense and strategic studies, international relations, history, political science and South Asian studies"--

This book, based on extensive field research, examines the Indian state's response to the multiple insurgencies that have occurred since independence in 1947. In reacting to these various insurgencies, the Indian state has employed a combined approach of force, dialogue, accommodation of ethnic and minority aspirations and, overtime, the state has established a tradition of negotiation with armed ethnic groups in order to bolster its legitimacy based on an accommodative posture. While these efforts have succeeded in resolving the Mizo insurgency, it has only incited levels of violence with regard to others. Within this backdrop of ongoing Indian counter-insurgency, this study

provides a set of conditions responsible for the groundswell of insurgencies in India, and some recommendations to better formulate India's national security policy with regard to its counter-insurgency responses. The study focuses on the national institutions responsible for formulating India's national security policy dealing with counter-insurgency – such as the Prime Minister's Office, the Cabinet Committee on Security, the National Security Council, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Indian military apparatus. Furthermore, it studies how national interests and values influence the formulation of this policy; and the overall success and/or failure of the policy to deal with armed insurgent movements. Notably, the study traces the ideational influence of Kautilya and Gandhi in India's overall response to insurgencies. Multiple cases of armed ethnic insurgencies in Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, and Nagaland in the Northeast of India and the ideologically oriented Maoist or Naxalite insurgency affecting the heartland of India are analysed in-depth to evaluate the Indian counter-insurgency experience. This book will be of much interest to students of counter-insurgency, Asian politics, ethnic conflict, and security studies in general.

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