CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION

Geo-political situation of the Indian sub continent makes it one of the most volatile places in the world. It is in this region that maximum violence takes place. It is also influenced by domination efforts by various powerful countries in the world. Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Indonesia and China influence India’s immediate national security concerns in one way or other. It is unlikely that threat to India’s security both from asymmetric and conventional warfare will reduce in near future. It is appreciated that influence of international power play, religious fundamentalism, sponsored and organic terrorism and free availability of arms and ammunition in the region will impact India’s national security. The fact that India, China and Pakistan are nuclear weapon states and Iran is at the threshold of becoming one, increases the complexity of the security concerns in the region.

Pakistan is gradually becoming more and more dangerous and unstable, bristling with nuclear weapons, torn apart by Jihadi violence and vulnerable to an army command threatened by radical junior officers. The Pakistani state has varying degrees of tolerance for violent groups operating within its territory. Pakistan is a pivotal regional player, whose problems affect the security of other countries in the region. The causes of the turbulence in Pakistan can be diverted and channelized across its borders as a consequence of state policy or lack of State Control, thus posing an Omni-present threat in the region.

Pakistan and China’s behaviour towards India indicates that they will relentlessly seek ways to degrade India’s power and status through multiple efforts including asymmetric and conventional warfare. When President Musharaf spoke of many more Kargils, he expressed his nation’s philosophy to destabilize India by any means. Pakistani sponsored terrorist groups like Lashkar-e-Tayyaba (LeT) led by Hafiz Sayeed and others in Pakistan and Afghan Taliban will create situations for conflict with India in future. It is well established that LeT is fully supported by the Pakistani ISI. Kargil is an example of modern day asymmetrical warfare which can only be tackled using conventional warfare methods and international diplomacy.

China continues to consolidate her Comprehensive National Power, emerging as a major player in the world order. Its Comprehensive Military Power is rising rapidly due to
its fast paced modernisation programme. Her peace façade is backed by the ‘Doctrine of Pre-emption and Surprise’ that encompasses surprise, deception and shock. Modernization of Chinese armed forces is ominous, not only along the Tibetan border but also in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). As the China’s economy grows, India will have to face a more assertive China. China occupies over 38,000 square kilometer of our territory in Aksai Chin which not only provides security to the Tibetan Western Highway but more significantly for the oil reserves that are rumoured to be in the region. China claims entire Arunachal Pradesh as “South Tibet” and sniggers at India’s development and peaceful approach to neighbours. In a new act of diplomatic affront, China demanded that the Indian Prime Minister not undertake his scheduled routine official visit to Arunachal Pradesh. Then a few months later it insisted that the Indian government not allow the Dalai Lama to visit Tawang. China has begun to openly side its strategic ally Pakistan by declaring the province of Jammu and Kashmir as disputed. China’s attempt to neutralise India strategically have included providing nuclear weapons and delivery systems to Pakistan in contravention to non-proliferation regimes to which China is a signatory. India cannot but see the increased Chinese footprint in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, which include the Northern Territories, as a threat of military encirclement of Kashmir and Ladakh region, specially as India and China are already confronting each other in the Aksai Chin area.

Chinese white Paper 2003 clearly lays down its military modernisation goals thus:-

‘The first step is to lay down a solid foundation by 2010, the second is to make major progress around 2020, and third is to basically reach the strategic goal of building informationised armed forces and being capable of winning informationised wars by the mid-21st century’. This statement must be analysed from the fact that the Chinese are masters in deception. China has a comprehensive military modernisation plan to become self-reliant based on direct imports, reverse engineering dual use technologies, internal research and development.

It is widely believed that as China becomes militarily stronger it will act southwards towards India and Bhutan, with whom she has deliberately not settled her borders. Chinese claims to Arunachal Pradesh are linked with its philosophy that unless Arunachal Pradesh is in its hand, the Tibetan Buddhist cannot be tamed. Capturing disputed Indian territories also confirms her urge to take Chinese railway through the Karakoram ranges to Pakistan and the transportation corridor through Myanmar. That is
also the reason that China claims the Doklam plateau in Bhutan so as to get a clear run through the Siliguri Corridor. This threat is extremely serious if seen in conjunction with Maoists of Nepal and Maoist-Naxalite fault line of India. The situation may become even more difficult for India if the Maoist gain total control of Nepal in coming years. Perhaps China needs to be reminded of the Kushan Dynasty where the Empires of Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka the Great had parts of China under them and that not very far back Indian Army was garrisoned at Yatung.

Presently India is on the threshold of a great strategic leap of growth and development signifying holistic long term build-up of Comprehensive National Power. India’s ‘National Security’ has attained multi-faceted dimensions with wider challenges in diverse fields. Traditional threats such as military, nuclear and low intensity conflicts remain relevant even there is diffusion in other fields such as economy, environment and information.

**Military Threats to India’s Security**

**Future Battlefield Milieu**

The future battlefields in the Indian subcontinent will see induction of various kinds of weapon systems with higher precision and lethality – missile systems, laser aimed weapons, target designators and smart munitions. High technology will influence organization, tactics, equipment and logistics which will reduce the ‘observe, orient, decide and act’ loop or cycle.

With more lethal, accurate mobile fire power, smaller forces will achieve decisive results. Wars may be short but tempo will be enhanced. Fighting in the plains and deserts will be swift but set piece in mountains, linear obstacles and ditch cum bund terrain. Contact battles will be fought at longer ranges, marked with high attrition rates and greater casualties than in the past. Thus determining the optimal levels of deterrence for India and provisioning military wherewithal along with the ‘doctrine of weapon system deployment’, will be the key challenge for Indian national security planners and the armed forces.

The nuances of conventional threats are complex. Therefore security planning must be able to anticipate and plan in advance. Owing to the complexities of security threats and challenges, it is necessary that defence policy formulation and modernisation must
keep evolving constantly. With the changed Geo-political situation in the Indian subcontinent limited localized wars as was demonstrated in Kargil during 1999, within the nuclear shadow is very much a possibility. Any deterioration of the security situation in Kashmir, which has seen many ups and downs in the past nineteen years of militancy, could force India to respond conventionally and thus in the military realm ‘powder will have to be kept dry’, till confidence building measures remove the specter of such conflict. The relationship with China is even more complex. Indian armed forces will have to remain stand-by for any eventuality for a long period. India’s Comprehensive Military Power, therefore necessitates vigilance and capacity building so as to ensure that there are no chinks in our nuclear or conventional shield which the adversary can exploit.

In territorial terms, India’s conventional challenges arise from two fronts, the East and the West. Thus the Unified Commanders Conference, Ministry of Defence, October 2011 considered the requirement of ‘duality of use’ in our force structure to meet both, immediate/short term challenges and long term planning, to ensure adequate preparedness for both, the Western and Eastern fronts.\(^1\) As stated, Pakistan will remain a key threat and a conventional as well as a nuclear challenge for India in the days ahead.

India’s concerns of national security against external aggression in the arena of weapon modernisation is being undertaken in the following areas\(^2\) :-

- Improvement in firepower (artillery) and increased mobility.
- All Weather Battlefield Surveillance capability.
- Night fighting capabilities.
- Enhancement of capability of Special Forces.
- Capability for Network Centric Warfare.
- NBC Protection.

As India becomes economically and militarily stronger, the strategic frontiers of India will keep getting extended beyond our conventional frontiers. This implies that India will be a continental as well as a maritime power in the future and our borders may extend to include, “immediate neighbourhood”,\(^3\) or even the “extended neighbourhood”. This however does not denote physical deployment of force but the ability to do so by accretion of military assets in terms of aircraft, ships, trained troops, equipment etc., and thus be effective on out-of-national boundaries tasks.
Future of Indian Artillery

In the future, Indian Army will be unable to avoid being drawn into operations in our littoral regions where other powers would also be interested to dominate. Such battle space would be congested, cluttered, contested, connected and constrained due to likelihood of hybrid battlefields encompassing conventional and counter-insurgency operations.

Enduring Issues. The future of Indian Artillery is linked with that of Indian Army. Its battlefield effectiveness will necessitate its all-round modernisation – in terms of equipment, doctrines and training. Artillery equipment modernisation plan should encompass the following end state:

- More Find (enemy), less Strike.
- Within Strike, more Precision, less Suppression.
- Mass, for persistent security effect.
- Improved capability to assist in Force Manoeuvre and Force Protection.
- Increased decentralisation of capabilities by better integration of Joint and Multinational (when necessary) capabilities down to sub-unit levels and below.
- If artillery is to be used on conventional and counter-insurgency hybrid role in the enemy territory, it should be prepared to ensure the following:
  - Engage enemy away from own troops.
  - Achieve surprise and shock.
  - Ensure wide areas of coverage and ability to concentrate.
  - Be fully capable to deal with any unexpected operational situation.
  - Attack enemy’s morale by causing unexpected casualties.
  - Shape the battlefield as per plans to the advantage of own forces.
  - Be a manoeuvre force by utilising the range, accuracy and ability to cause unacceptable damage on the enemy.

Over the period of past two decades or so, the Indian artillery appears to have fallen behind to move with necessary modernisation. Unless it modernizes at a fast pace it will not be able to fully undertake the multi-dimensional tasks earmarked for it in the military security paradigm of the 21st Century. While it would not be possible to change the entire spectrum of artillery equipment in one instant, a balanced modernisation process is recommended wherein approximately 30% of the equipment should be upgraded to the
State of Art category, 30% should be of current vintage and possibly undergoing an upgrade and the remaining 40% should be such equipment that need to be converted to the latest category in 5 to 7 years. Indian industry, both of government and trade category, must be provided opportunity to be part of this modernisation process so as to ensure that the process is sustainable. Statements of Mr AK Antony, Indian Defence Minister in various forums reassuring Indian private industry of all support to enter defence manufacturing industry are reassuring.

In specific terms, modernisation of artillery should address the following issues:-

- **Fire Delivery Systems.** The newer gun system must have enhanced range, autonomous targeting system, ability to shoot and scoot before the enemy can react as also have the capability to fire tactical nuclear ammunition in the range of upto 1 kilo ton.

- **Ammunition.** Ammunition profile of Indian Artillery is not satisfactory in terms of modern ammunition systems in use in the developed countries. Artillery must aim to induct such ammunition which should adequately cover the tactical battlefield. It should also be able to interdict selected targets in the depth, upto the enemy’s rear areas. Ammunition with the ability to produce such desired results need to have high degree of precision using modern homing devices and be able to correct its trajectory in the flight. The newer technology pertaining to terminally guided and sensor fused artillery ammunition may be beneficial for destroying high value targets.

- **Rockets and Missiles.** It is appreciated that during the early stage of a battle, the Indian Air Force would be more involved in knocking out the enemy’s aircraft and gaining a favourable air space over the battle zone as also over the enemy’s rear areas. Under such circumstances the land based artillery would be the principal firepower delivery means to interdict the enemy. In such a scenario the artillery gun systems would need to cover tactical battle space where the actual fighting would take place. The artillery rockets will cover the enemy’s value targets in the depth areas and the artillery cruise missiles viz BrahMos would cover the areas in deep upto a distance of nearly 300 km inside the enemy territory. Artillery modernization needs to cater for this essential requirement.
**Operational Modernisation**

To ensure success at the operational level, Indian Army must plan effectively, coordinate, and execute rapid, simultaneous and decisive operations. It needs to develop a force capable of rapid deployment with built in speed, lethality and information dominance. The force structure needs to be such that it can meet challenges across the entire spectrum of threats. As regards Indian Artillery recent years have seen induction of the state-of-the-art surveillance systems with extended ranges, indigenous development of 155mm 45 calibre medium guns with substantial range, Catapult II self-propelled gun on Arjun Tank chassis for moving with the armoured columns, procurement for 145 M777 guns from BAE Systems, USA, two regiments of Smerch multi-barrel rocket launchers with nearly 90 km range from Russia, nearly 300 km range Indo-Russia BrahMos cruise missile regiments, 40 km range Pinaka rocket systems have rejuvenated Indian Artillery. Upgunning of the Soviet era 130mm guns with western design 155mm 45 calibre guns in large numbers have made substantial difference. Yet much more need to be achieved to make the artillery of the Indian Army as effective as is desired.

**Recommended Artillery Modernization Strategy**

The strategy of modernization of the Indian Artillery to support operations in all types of conflict situations should be aimed at bringing its capabilities to current world standards. In assessing options for upgrading capacity and operational effectiveness, issues such as deployability, battlefield mobility, self propelled howitzer technology, guided artillery systems and surveillance devices and a balanced mix of currently available technology and evolving technology should be considered. The spectrum of artillery modernization, therefore, should extend to include guns with higher calibres and ranges, battlefield transparency equipment and battlefield management systems, enhanced night-fighting capability, modern firepower elements like terminally guided munitions etc. The systems need to have integrated manoeuvre capability, self-propelled capability etc. All the system need to support network centricity.

At doctrinal and application levels, artillery needs to improve its concepts and application of operational art to provide the capability for sustained fire support for infantry and armour. Artillery will have to optimize employment of the plethora of weapon systems that can deliver huge quantum of TNT on a single target. The systems that need to be inducted should be able to undertake detailed target analysis so that the
best suited weapon system can be assigned just in time for its destruction. In land battle, artillery will be the primary firepower force multiplier for manoeuvre forces like infantry, armour, Special Forces (commando). To be successful in its battle missions as also to enhance its firepower delivery capacity, Indian Artillery requires major upgrades in the following :

- Modern surveillance and target acquisition capability which is necessary for detection, identification and location of the enemy, so as to select the most efficient firepower delivery means for destruction of the enemy. To achieve this Indian artillery will require long range electro-optical devices, battlefield surveillance radars, unarmed/armed aerial vehicles (UAV) and aerostat balloons.

- Self propelled artillery systems to support operations of the mechanized forces like tanks and armoured personnel carriers.

- Lighter long range guns and radars for mountains.

- Standardized heavy caliber gun systems to destroy enemy’s hardened defences.

- Long range rocket and missile systems for domination and degradation of the enemy in depth areas, beyond the horizon. To be successful, these weapon systems should have terminal guidance, trajectory correction and such other facilities to that the precise strikes can be executed with minimum collateral damage.

- As a means to upgrade artillery’s firepower in remote areas, India should acquire weaponised UAV’s like US Predator which is so successful against the militants in the Pakistan’s North West Frontier Provinces (NWFP) and Afghanistan.

- In view of Chinese march in cyber warfare, integration of all surveillance resources in a network centric environment has become an operational necessity.

Artillery must enhance its position not only as a force multiplier in the battlefield but also as a prime element of India’s Comprehensive Military Power as it has proved so far. Relevance and dependency are two important aspects in matters Comprehensive Military Power. With many modernisation projects having started to fructify, Indian artillery is at the threshold of becoming even more relevant for the operational
effectiveness of the Indian Army. To achieve the desired levels of efficiency, artillery modernization should encompass the following :-

- Induction and capacity building of artillery equipment and modernization of its training. Artillery would have to become more versatile to support full spectrum operational scenarios.
- Expansion of artillery’s war fighting functions though enhanced range, destruction ability, accuracy, mobility and modernization to achieve real time engagement of the enemy with exceptionally high degree of lethality and accuracy.
- Enhanced ability to identify, locate, target and engage the enemy with increased determination.
- Undertake the role of coordination and integration of all the army’s firepower with that of the IAF and the Navy, based on the strides in the information technology and artificial intelligences.
- Enhanced ability to distribute, concentrate and redistribute artillery firepower and trained soldiers for decentralized operations viz counter insurgency operations.
- Developing of comprehensive ability to develop air and ground images for all echelon through surveillance centres and similar organizations.
- Induction of communications that are redundant and would survive electronic warfare environment.
- Developing and employment of a continuous adaptive learning model, a framework comprised of elements that together create a long continuum of learning that is continuously accessible and provides learning at the point of need of the soldiers and officers.
- Establishment of facilities that would have the ability to train personnel to undertake all kinds of operational and administrative challenges.
- Ability to develop and assimilate new doctrines and concepts, for optimal employment of artillery in complex integrated battle environment.

The history of the services of the artillery reflects the military history of the country to which it belongs. The research undertaken as part of this thesis has proved that all military operations of any consequence are undertaken with the assistance of artillery. In this regard, Indian artillery has proved itself to be one of the most important battle
winning factor. Since the ancient times in the mythological settings of *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, followed by its use by the Mughals, Sikhs, Tipu Sultan and the British Army, artillery has constantly helped the Comprehensive Military Power of the armies that it supported. Indian artillery’s achievements in the North West Frontier Provinces during the 19th and early 20th century, as part of the British Expeditionary Forces and in the battles of World War I and World War II stand testimony to its ability to turn the course of battles. In the post independence era many a battles during Indo-Pak Conflict 1947-48 were won and lost due to availability or non availability of artillery. It is an established fact that one of the prime reasons for India’s defeat during Indo-China Conflict 1962 was non availability of artillery. Many a battles during the Indo-Pak War 1971 were won due to artillery. Astounding success during the Indo-Pak conflict in Kargil region during 1999 was primarily due to the efficacy of artillery fire that was observed live by the international community. Artillery’s efficacy during the challenging period ensured that success lay in front of the Indian army in the shortest possible time.

To summarise the real value of artillery in respect of national military power statements/quotes by eminent military thinkers need consideration:

"The artillery accomplished a great deal in the war, a very great deal. In certain cases it did, perhaps by itself, resolve a situation .... thus contributing toward the common victory."

*Marshal Pietro Badoglio in a speech quoted in The Field Artillery Journal, January 1940*\(^6\)

"There is nothing the artillery won't or can't do; no place the artillery won't or can't go."

*Major General David G. Barr\nCG 7th Inf Division Korea, 1950*\(^5\)

"Artillery conquers and infantry occupies."

*Maj Gen Fuller,\nArmy Ordnance Journal, January-February 1931*\(^6\)

"The Artillery is the most important of our arms."

*President Dwight D. Eisenhower\nAs quoted by Lieutenant General Chiang Ching-Kuo*\(^7\)
"To insure success it is of vital importance that the army should have an overwhelming force of field artillery - "

General William F. Barry

as quoted in "Historical Sketch of the Artillery--United States Army" 23 August 1951

"From the very beginning of its existence artillery was a thing apart"

Major General H.G. Bishop

"Field Artillery" 1935

"The King of Battles!"

Major General H.G. Bishop

Subtitle for "Field Artillery" 1935

"Formerly to win a victory the fighting force needed only courage and strength; today it must have artillery."

Frederick The Great

"Renown awaits the commander who first in this war restores artillery to prime importance on the battlefield."

Winston Churchill, 1941

"God fights on the side of the best artillery - "

Napoleon

The Field Artillery Journal (UK), July-August 1948

"The World War demonstrated the importance of the Field Artillery. The lorrity of casualties were inflicted by this arm."

General John J. Pershing

Letter in "The Shrapnel-1924"

The Field Artillery School, 1924

"In many situations that seemed desperate, the artillery has been a most vital factor."

General Douglas MacArthur

The Field Artillery Journal (UK), June 1942

"The strong effect of massing artillery fire. . . has been proven beyond question."

General Douglas MacArthur

The Field Artillery Journal (UK), June 1942
"It is the artillery of my guard that decided most of my battles."

Napoleon

"Nothing is more destructive than the charge of artillery on a crowd."

Napoleon

"Maxims of War" 18

"Our artillery . . . The Germans feared it almost more than anything we had."

Ernie Pyle

"Brave Men", 1944

‘Field Artillery-1935’ 19

"Artillery increases the destructive principle of fire; it is the most redoubtable of arms...."

General Carl Von Clausewitz

"On War" (Vol II), 1911

"Now, more than ever, the artillery is the indispensable companion of the infantry."

General Colmar Von Der Goltz

The Nation in Arms 1883

"......Not having prepared their attack by artillery fire, it came to nothing...."

Field Marshal Count Von Moltke

The Franco-German War 1891

"Again the artillery opened the attack."

Field Marshal Count Von Moltke

The Franco-German War 1891

"The best and steadiest troops can seldom be made to advance under the fire of even a few well-served pieces of artillery."

US General Quincy Gillmore

American Civil War

"Artillery captures the terrain, which the infantry has only to occupy."

French General Petain

World War I
"In addition to bravery, the factors that gave us our artillery superiority were sound doctrine, thorough training, and powerful weapons...."

Honorable Robert P. Patterson  
Secretary of War  
The Field Artillery Journal, July 1946

"The artillery was my strongest tool. Often it was my only reserve .... I repeatedly said it was more a matter of the infantry supporting the artillery than the artillery supporting the infantry.... I wish I knew the countless times that positions were taken or held due solely to TOT's...."

Major General R. O. Barton  
Commanding US 4th Infantry Division World War II  
(Reminiscing with his division artillery commander)

"No branch of the army stood so high, professionally, at the end of that war as did the artillery."

William Birkhimer  
Artilleryman in the Revolutionary War

The Gunners have a glorious tradition of the pursuit of professional excellence and immense dedication. In Kargil they have added further to their traditionally exacting standard with systematic and methodical planning and superb innovation, the gunners overcame all hazards and challenges. Their heroic courage, their indomitable resolve to deliver and the supreme sacrifice made by many gallant martyrs in the highest traditions of the Indian Army are indeed laudable.

The Gunners fought shoulder-to-shoulder with the infantry. The exemplary affiliation and synergy between two arms was a major battle winning factor. The contribution of the artillery to the victory in Kargil will always be remembered.

Gen VP Malik, PVSM, AVSM, ADC  
Chief of the Army Staff  
03 December 99

Military history is replete with the examples of military conflicts being planned on the basis of comparison of the military potential of the adversaries. Resources for physical contact form a major element of this comparison. However warfare when studied over the ages shows that physical contact between forces in conflicts is reducing and the role of firepower is increasing. Military landmark of wars have indicated the following changes :-

- **World War I.** The ‘Trench War’ displayed a reduction in physical contact and increased dependencies on weapons to defeat the enemy.

- **World War II.** Physical contact in battle was further reduced by employment of air force, armour and artillery.

- **Iraq War.** Physical contact was substantially reduced. Artillery firepower, both land and air based, became predominant force in the battlefield.

In the recent past technological advances have defined the military strategist’s visualisation of the application of force to employ firepower over larger distances, with ever increasing precision thus creating advantageous position against the enemy. Latest example of this concept was the predominant use of artillery and limited use of the air force during the Indo-Pak conflict in Kargil in 1999.

As the world moves towards long range precision weapons arena, battles of physical contact will further reduce, since massing of forces in a battle zone may result in disaster as the adversaries’ firepower may cause unacceptable losses. The two Gulf Wars, US interventions in Serbia and Kosovo, US drone attacks in Afghanistan/Pakistan display increasing importance of the use of firepower to achieve a desired operational result, with much reduced physical contact battle between troops.

The domain of non-contact battles to cause unacceptable physical losses on the enemy is gaining prominence the 21st century. Technological developments like long range artillery with precision ammunition systems, rockets, missiles, directed energy weapons, unmanned aerial and ground based systems supported by Information Warfare resources is changing the nature of future warfare.

Sun Tzu stated, “Victorious warriors win first and then go to war, while defeated warriors go to war first and then seek victory.” While this concept has relevance even in the present operational environment, the ground forces (boots on ground) and artillery will continue to be relevant when threats are multi-front, both conventional and non-conventional, and enormous territories need to be defended. US concept of conduct of battles is stated as ‘prevent, shape and win’. The most important part of this concept is the ‘shaping of the battle’. Military history has established that any ‘shaping of the battlefield’ can predominantly be achieved by firepower – mostly ground based artillery firepower, duly supported by its surveillance and target acquisition resources. In the Indian context artillery along with information warfare assets would lead the new age ‘Intimidation Warfare’ and ‘Paralysis Warfare’ prior to the commencement of actual
battles. Once ‘battlefield shaping’ operations are over, artillery would be required to support the ground operations during every stage of the battle. Indian Artillery’s dominant role in the ‘Intimidation Warfare’ was highlighted by the request of the Pakistani government to the Indian government to remove artillery guns from the ‘line of control’ which the Indian leadership rejected.\textsuperscript{32} Thus Indian Artillery’s relevance in the warfare of the future will further grow.

The enormous value of the Indian Artillery towards enhancement of the Comprehensive Military Power of the India thus stand established.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{1} Unified Commanders’ conference Concludes, MoD India press release, 11 June 2008. Available at www.mod.nic.in.
\item \textsuperscript{3} Key Note Address by Minister of State for Defence Shri MM Pallam Raju at Seminar organized by CENJOWS on, ‘Indian Way of War-fighting’ on 19 June. “Pallam Raju addresses Seminar on ‘Indian Way of War Fighting’”. MoD India Press Release 19 June 2008. Available at www.mod.nic.in.
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32 Newspapers, Times of India, New Delhi, October 26, 2011, Asian Age, New Delhi, December 30, 2011.