

Adapting National Security Doctrine and Developing an Indian Marine Model

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ABSTARCT

In this study, the topic of "national security and its ocean-related model for India" is looked at. It is the investigation of a notion that the researcher has developed over his academic and professional career. The method examines the development of the idea of national security, analyses its components, and concludes with an ocean-specific study model for India's maritime security. National interest forums frequently include discussions on national security. It is not a brand-new idea that suddenly emerged in geopolitical expression. The concept and its components seemed to develop gradually. As a result, it may be specified and its components can be found at any time during the course of a changing scenario. It can also be further sculpted in a costume tailored to the terrain. The waters, which form a continuous and distinct entity intimately connected to human life, appear to play a part in supporting the idea in its terrain-specific manner. Never before has national security research been more applicable than it is now. The one-dimensional post-Cold War world is developing in terms of economy, humanism, technology, and interactive media. The concept of security will ultimately be determined by the wellbeing of the populace in an evolving society, even if it eventually becomes polycentric. Obsessive nationalism defines the borders of the world. Nation states tend to fragment into "molecular and insular states" following the Cold War, despite the fact that on the one hand patriotic sentiments are weakening under regional, ethnic, or religious conflicts. National security takes precedence over regional or global security as long as states exist, in one form or another.

KEYWORD: Ocean-Specific Study Model, National Security, Methodically and Cautiously, Analytical evaluation, Indian Marine Model

INTRODUCTION: The study is really anticipated as being helpful to national security policymakers, academics, researchers, and students. Planners and politicians are now aware of the importance of national security. However, the main considerations are related to military participation and security. But things are changing; nonmilitary components of national security are now being taken seriously. The "lean and lethal" idea and limited engagement regulations are being applied to the military. Nations aren't free to invade or wage war whenever they choose. Constraints on the need for consensus are being monitored globally. The likelihood of proxy conflicts and militant activism—a different kind of war—has increased as a result of this situation and the asymmetry of power balances. National security is being transformed in a way that goes beyond pure militarism and engagement, using various strategies like alliance militarism. Investigating these topics not only adds interest to the study but also makes it possible to comprehend the steps that will assist articulate the components of national security in a changing world well beyond the confines of military security. "National security" is made from of the words "nation" and "security." Before judging the trend in the future, it is important to examine the expressions in detail with regard to their philosophical underpinnings and historical context. Although "country" comes before "security" in the expression "national security," "security" is a more subtle idea than the former within the context of the individual concept. Security is defined as "being free from fear and danger." It is a conditional mentality that gives one a sense of security. It is challenging to identify its source. It is the core of existentialism and survival, hidden beneath the scope of life. The concept of security first emerged when cavemen began to associate dread with danger. The individuals began to experience psychological trepidations and physiological terror, which caused them to feel uneasy and insecure. It still exists today, and existential issues are presented as a result. Strategists refer to it as the "simple feeling of insecurity," whereas existentialists prefer to refer to it as the "existential dreadu- anxiety generated by uncertain existence." The idea of a nation state was established with the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 and was confirmed in the period after the French Revolution. More so than the idea of nation states, however, the organised presence of humans in groups of different sizes and characteristics provided the

fundamental building blocks for survival from the start. The phrase "national security" must be used in a precise and unambiguous manner. The study supports that. No matter what kind of government a country has, security applies to all of them equally. The study has drawn attention to this.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The issue was stated as follows in light of this: "National security of oceanic states is conditioned by the "wealth" of the oceans, oceanic threats, and its relevance to overall security scenario; hence, the study attempts to find means to strengthen national security by identifying ocean specific elements from Indian security perspective." To uncover fresh information on the topic of choice, the investigation was conducted methodically and cautiously. Before developing the theory, the issues were identified and clarified. The study used historical and analytical techniques and was exploratory. The study examined secondary sources identifying the theory and development of the idea of national security, convergent into the components that made up the concept in the current situation. Literature from a wide range of easily accessible sources and websites made up the secondary source. The analysis was applied to the dynamism of the changing world, which is mostly reflected in the media. Books, periodicals, print media, literature from pamphlets, as well as published and unpublished studies, were among the secondary sources. In order to explore and analyse policy issues, primary sources were examined. To interpret previous observations, the research also looked into conceptual investigations. The historical period chosen had some longitudinal applicability because the topic dealt with how humanity changed in response to the changing environment while maintaining its fundamental needs in terms of physiological and psychological well-being.

HYPOTHESES:

The problem statement served as the basis for the creation of the study's hypotheses. The issue centred on how the presumptive parts of ocean security—ocean richness, topographical advantage, and threat perception—conditioned the concept of national security. The following hypotheses have been developed in regard to ocean security, which is a component of a maritime state's national security: -

- (a) National security is an evolutionary concept important to a nation state and, in the case of India, it includes oceanic security.
- (b) In light of the new situation, national security now encompasses a country's citizens' overall welfare as well as their physical safety from external military assault. For a coastal state like India, it therefore includes components that are both military and non-military in nature and reach out into the ocean.
- (c) Oceans should be given more attention from a national security standpoint since they are significant and can affect decisions about national security for a maritime country like India.
- (d) India's decision-making process can therefore be created using a model to describe and include ocean-based features into the overall framework of national security.

The research, which was exploratory in nature generally, created hypotheses and evaluated the veracity of those assumptions. The conclusion is made at the end. The strategy used was qualitative. It was focused on the subjective evaluation of societal attitudes, opinions, and behaviour. To get at the findings and the conclusion, the researcher's perspective and impressions from his lengthy experience in the field of study were also taken into consideration. The aim of the research was to establish a definition, analyse the maritime security of the Indian littoral versus the marine zones of India within the Indian Ocean, and find solutions to issues about national security and its components. To this extent, there were several groups of research study that the research aims fit under.

A list of them is provided below.

- (a) To become familiar with the term "national security" within the context of its historical development and against the backdrop of its ongoing transformation in light of the shifting situation in order to define it in the present.
- (a) To name, define, and analyse the components of national security as they relate to maritime security along the Indo-Pacific coast.

- (C) Analyze the extent to which threats, topographical advantages, and ocean "wealth" influence national security in oceanic states.
- (d) To assess the significance of oceans in a maritime nation's national security decision-making model.
- (e) To put to the test the theories developed via preliminary investigation and analysis of national security issues with regard to the ocean.
- (f) To locate a paradigm for combining India's national security with marine security

SIZE OF THE STUDY

In order to develop a maritime model, the research topic was to "examine the evolution and philosophy of national security, identify the fundamental provisions of its constitution under the changing scenario." India and the waters surrounding it in the Indian Ocean were the main focus of this assessment. Prior to developing the idea of national security in the context of the changing scenario, the scope of the research required exploration and identification of all internal and external constants and variables. The focus narrowed to a "India specific" model with a wider applicability as an all-encompassing model for distinct nation states with acceptable adjustments in its application in accordance with the dominant policies. The goal of the research was to close any knowledge gaps on the topic that may serve as a new foundation for government operations and planning on the matter. Since the topic was evolutionary and related to human survival hopes, the time frame theoretically covered the entirety of human history. As a result, the study has advanced significantly over a long period of time, up to the current situation in the post-Cold War world. It was the present situation and the convergence of the future in the global environment that mattered, not the events of the past. Even if there were gaps in the time frame, effort was taken to preserve the continuity of time, without which the current situation could not have been included as a continuum of the study process. The changing world has taken up residence in the research area. In the Indian Ocean, it came together with India's marine areas. Along with the countries on the Indian Ocean rim, significant consideration had to be given to the nations that have controlled the region since ancient times and those that do so currently.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Analytical evaluation of the data was done to ensure accuracy, reproducibility, and dependability. Rationality, thoroughness, and explicitness of the final synthesis. Since the subject cannot be experimented on, carefully processed authorised data was used. By analysing the exploratory work, hypotheses were tested, and their accuracy and explicitness were evaluated. Historical data that contained presumptions based on established principles were further examined by connection with existing data. For instance, it was customary for European historians studying maritime India, particularly during the Middle Ages, to refer to the maritime forces of India that belonged to each commercial block on the littoral as "pirates." According to the Indian setting, pirates were carried by foreign armadas. Both claims contradict one another, and it was determined for study purposes that there were conflicting circumstances at sea between the natives and the brazen adventurers in trade and religion. Such presumptions ultimately speak indicate the intensity and extent of national maritime interests during the time rather than piracy. At the conclusion, it was determined whether each of the four hypotheses fit the outcomes of the exploratory study. They were accepted or disputed, entirely or partially, after comparing the support that was available or absent.

As a final product, the construction of a maritime model required a thorough diagnostic examination of the parameters discovered during research, as well as the assistance of an intuitive analysis drawn from a solid professional background. The researcher's professional knowledge in the chosen field of study helped him or her to deliver intuitive realism during the model-building procedure. Rejecting failed models was done. The present-day trends were taken into account when predicting the future. India after Kargil resembled a country that had fallen asleep and then suddenly awakened. The ensuing discoveries, reports, and advancements pave the way for fruitful investigation. They were forced to characterise terrorism as a "act of war" after the coordinated terrorist strikes on the United States on September 11, 2001. These events also made the time of the study opportune. In a busy season, there are many ingredients

available, and you can choose them knowing they are genuine. Activities for factual examination of the selected issue were active throughout the research period.

LIMITING FACTORS

- (a) Although the concept of national security has been mentioned historically, it has not always been defined. At this point, there is a risk that defining this idea will lead to still another definition.
- (b) The subject was and will continue to be in flux. Giving a definitive definition in these circumstances was challenging since there was a possibility that later on, unanticipated variables may emerge.
- (c) There is little specialised literature on the subject of national security, although there is a wealth of knowledge available on related subjects.
- (d) Another concept that was not widely understood was "maritime security." Except for those who knew the significance of the oceans, it was a topic of disinterest. They have historically been a minority. Some authors chose the term "sea blindness" to describe the limitations of the maritime community's self-awareness.
- (e) The scenario was unsatisfactory because the subject was limited and the method of approach was drawn out.
- (f) The topic was hotly contested. There may be far too many flaws.
- (h) Because the topic was global, bias accusations might be made. is connected to the researcher's professional background and area of expertise.

LITERATURE SURVEY

With the exception of by itself as a complete entity, the research topic is thoroughly covered in a variety of literatures. The majority of them focus on particular concerns. As a result, the researcher had to sift through them to find information that could be introduced and analysed for the sake of the study. It was an enormous task. The process was made easier by dividing up the research into distinct divisions and then locating the literature that shed light on the subjects. With regard to secondary sources that also included unpublished sources, this was especially true. To organise the research materials for knowledge management, the research topic was separated into the several sections listed below.

1. Human behaviour and evolution.
2. genesis of security
3. Origin and persistence of nation states.
4. national security components
5. Oceans are important to humanity.
6. India against the background of maritime security history.
7. the marine objectives of India.
8. maritime simulation.
9. Maritime modelling in light of current issues.

ORIGION OF SECURITY

Through the use of behavioural, historical, political, and even mythological methods, y was investigated. Classics on statecraft, war, tactics, and strategy include works by Kautilya, Sun Tzu, and Ludwig von Clausewitz. These works were investigated in order to comprehend security components and their historical development. Analysis was also done on the writings of Adler, Gilbert, Blainey, Fromkin, Churchill, Jaswant Singh, Romm, Saighal, Nussbaum, Amartya Sen, and Adams. Numerous books describe the history and continuation of nation states. To comprehend the creation of nation states, books were written on the Treaty of Westphalia, the French Revolution, and Napoleon's following victories. The articles on oceans, maritime strategy, and the Indian Ocean were used to analyse the importance of oceans to humanity. The same books were frequently consulted in order to comprehend India in light of its maritime interests and history of national security. They include, among others, the works of Lakshmi Subramanian, Kurup, Sridharan, Mihir Roy, Raja Menon, and Raja Kurup. The National Defence College's proceedings and other works on maritime strategy are used to study maritime modelling. Operations research on maritime operations has been considered, according to the Society for Indian Ocean Studies' journal, which was on display in New Delhi.

METHODOLOGY

The research was conducted using an analytical, exploratory, and historical-analytical approach. Prior to the study, knowledge was picked up from experience and education. To the inquiry, a priori knowledge that is apart from experience and guides the investigation from causes to effects also contributed. Both likely, inductive truth and deductive truth were included in the research's conclusions. Such information was not only necessary, but it also could not be ignored because the subject is global and is therefore recognised and useful. The scope and analysis of the study were diagnostic and non-experimental. The idea of "winning truth from facts" served as the foundation for the analysis. The pertinent information that was gathered was examined, combined, and conclusions were drawn. In this academic endeavour, a variety of facts was available for close inspection and study. Through contacts, casual exchanges, and the Internet, numerous sources were accessible and looked into when travelling to India and other countries. The research made the most of various sources for knowledge management and acquisition.

Major informational repositories included libraries. They included the libraries at the University of Madras, Jawaharlal Nehru University, the Nehru Memorial Museum, the Society for Indian Ocean Studies, the National Defence College, the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis, India International, the University of Calicut, the Defence Services Staff College, and the United Services Institute. Unclassified documentation from the Indian Navy and Coast Guard was extensively used, as well as professional libraries. The National Defense University library in Washington, D.C., was accessed through the Alumni Association; the Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies library in Honolulu was accessed while the researcher was in town for a workshop on security; and the British Maritime History library was accessed online.

Another source was the researcher's professional library, which contained his or her own personal library of books, references, and documentation from published and unpublished literature. Additionally, evaluations and criticisms of recent and upcoming publications located online were scanned and found to be extremely helpful.

CHANGE, ACCULTURATION AND SECURITY

Human life is incredibly brief in comparison to the rest of the world. The macroscopic history of humans is rather brief. It is pronounced in the microhistory that is present. The alteration is not immediately apparent; it takes a while to become apparent. This is crucial to comprehending change. It is a function of time that change is causal. The Greek philosopher Aristotle investigated causality, which is the relationship between a cause and its effect. The event that led to the occurrence of the aforementioned event is referred to as the cause. The ultimate reality or meaning of life, according to thinkers like Henri Bergson, is not determined by precise causal outcomes. No exact repetition, in his opinion, occurs in actual time, and where there is no repetition, there is no cause, as a cause is when the same antecedents are again followed by the same effect. According to the simple premise of chaos theory, a system moves from order to disorder and back to order as entropy rises due to bifurcations that lead to one another. Unavoidably, chance contributes to changes in bifurcations. Such circumstances lead to change. The path of history can be altered by unimportant things like an assassin's bullet. And the cause and effect are identical. Effect denotes modification. Whatever the cause, change is obvious in a global context and is a sign to look out for for the security student.

NATIONAL SECURITY

"National security" is made from the words "nation" and "security."

The most basic desire of people is "security." By origin, that is. The word "national," in contrast, is comparatively new. Its beginnings may be traced back to the Treaty of Westphalia, the French Revolution, and up to the present. Still evolving, "national security" has persisted since then through all of these historical periods while being interspersed with change. Up until World War II, few people spoke it. For a long time, the term was primarily connected to "military security." Even now, there is resistance to separating it from this worldview. It has been conditioned by centuries-old traditions of hostilities. The containment strategy of George Kennan served as the foundation for American national security strategy during the Cold War. Since that time, consideration of non-military threats has become part of the security picture.

There were sporadic references to national security in the early 1700s, despite the term changing after the fall of the Soviet Union. Undergraduates from Yale had a discussion about the issue. "Does promoting indigenous industry contribute to national security? The researcher faced a conundrum while conducting the study. The Cold War as described by Martin Walker "is in charge of it. The work raised the question: Did the idea of national security develop earlier, or during the Cold War and the Freudian mindser of the totalitarian powers in a democracy? However, the answer can be found in the proposition made by Yale University students in 1790. Long before, there was an original strategy. Another international conflict involving two sides was the (Old War).

The survival instinct to sway global events in one's favour drives nations to compete for power. This is anticipated to go on. 11 exhibits irrational social behaviour. Each nation will use balanced aspects of power for that, barring the use of military might. It will be carried out in various ways. It will be determined by certain people's religious and ethnic practises. For some, it will involve building up their strength through the acquisition of internal and external qualities, such as a healthy and competitive economy, cutting-edge technology, a livable industrial capacity, high-quality education, and worldwide diplomatic endeavours. For the protection of their national interests, they will favour a lean and deadly military. As humans continue to develop, further concepts might come. A key idea that guides choices on the international stage is national security. The current international system is unaffected by factors that restrict governments' ability to act freely. National perspectives are further constrained by economic dependence and growing knowledge of the global implications of cultural, social, and environmental issues. This is the context in which nation states must uphold their national interests in order to ensure their security. For this, a thorough comprehension of its guiding principles and developing conceptual alterations are required.

CONCLUSION

As a conditioned behaviour for human survival and existence, the idea of security arose. Since humans first arrived on earth, it has existed in an abstract form in their mental faculties. The most inferior form of life in terms of physical makeup was the human species. Their ever-evolving mental architecture was the foundation of their superiority. Evolution created, coded, and improved it to create survival tactics. One of these, and perhaps the first of all, was group organisation. As civilization progressed, nation states gradually became to be the most powerful of all human groupings. Later, the phrase "national security" developed. Beyond and within the state borders, groupings focused on various aspects of human contact and activity coexisted with nation-building. To them, the idea of "collective security" made sense. National security is a special type of collective security that applies to nation states, the most well-known type of formal collective in the world. There seem to be reasons to assume that all of mankind was a part of a single civilisation at various periods of development, even if many scholars believe that the world was once a human settlement of several civilisations. The stages give the appearance that there are multiple civilisations. People are more receptive to the concept of several civilizations coexisting in the same space and time when viewed from their own pedestals of perceived security. High-density populations are said to have occasionally dispersed for unexplained reasons (disorder maximisation). Despite some tribes going extinct even in advanced stages of civilization, people reproduced and flourished thanks to strong factors that kept life on Earth possible. It supports the idea that people may adjust to the rules governing the forces that support life on earth as well as the repercussions of breaking those rules. According to this claim, any conflict between groups in the globe does not represent a conflict between civilisations but rather a conflict within a civilizations. Civilization is a product of several stages of human group action across time. It is lively and alive. When internal turmoil reaches its peak, a stage comes to an end. To maintain "group security," it is crucial to contain the "disorder inside."

A maritime model needs to be adaptable for integration with a concept of national security. It must be terrain-specific and based on doctrinal policy; it cannot be land-based. For instance, the border and shared tasking concepts are unique to terrestrial terrain. The maritime model proposed in this research is based on the idea incorporating the aforementioned flexibility. In

ocean terminology, it is the area within the perimeter that requires attention in addition to recognition of parts of ocean property. It may be changed as "ocean blindness" and "maritime strategic ignorance" give way to a more logical understanding. The idea behind the suggested model is to link together national security with the ocean as a distinct entity and terrain with its own advantages and property characteristics. As a result, it must fall under a distinct plan of action at the highest level. The government's "forces" are made up of India's maritime sector. In order to ensure marine security, they should be coordinated and governed at the national level without any role confusion or reversals. The research model suggests managing ocean terrain with the help of a separate maritime security advisor. For efficiency, identity within jointness is crucial. According to a national command order, each force or agency must fulfil specific duties without duplicating efforts. It must be decided upon collectively. Combining military security with other security measures through an asymmetrical alliance of forces and agencies at unknown periods can be expensive and harmful. Avoiding that will preserve the very benefit of jointness and is advised.

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