

Defence Planning in India

Wing Commander

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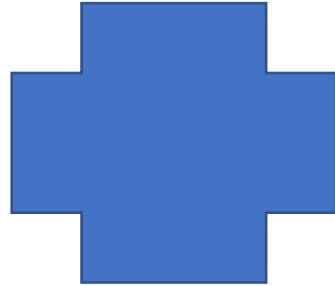
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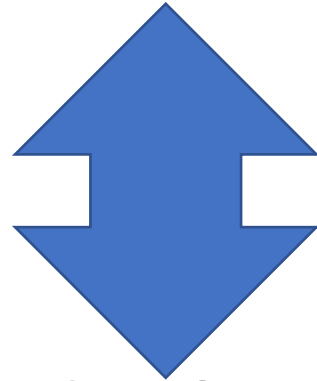
Defence Planning

Process of Matching

Futuristic threats



National Security Objectives



Military Capabilities and other parts of National Power

Defence Planning involves

- 1. futuristic threat assessment**
- 2. examination of military options/objectives**
- 3. evaluation of desired military capabilities to counter perceived threats**
- 4. close monitoring of entire process throughout**
- 5. taking corrective actions as per changing situations**

National Security requires a comprehensive view of

1. Political
2. Social
3. Economic
4. Geo political
5. Technological and
6. Strategic aspects

Implies

not only safeguarding territorial boundaries
but also that the nation is able to build a
cohesive, egalitarian, technologically efficient and progressive
society
with a good quality of life.

Defence Policy is more focused, concerned with

protection of State/its citizens from
Direct/Indirect (proxy) military threats and
Actions of other States

Defence Planning

Emphasis shifts to national security concerns that are
mainly **military** in nature

Involves conceptualisation of plans/decisions
to execute defence policy

Concepts in Defence Policy

1. **Deterrence** including coercive diplomacy

Coercive diplomacy "is essentially a diplomatic strategy, that relies on **threat** of force rather than **use** of force.

2. **Defence** i.e., dissuasion

3. **Deterrence.** Policies designed to discourage the adversary from taking direct/proxy military action, by raising cost so it outweighs gains that he may wish to attain

4. **Defence.** Policies are designed to reduce capability of adversary to cause damage and reduce our own costs/risks when deterrence fails

Perspective Planning

Why Long-term?

1. **Highly fluid strategic environment results in continuous shifts/changing profiles of threat/power equations**
2. **To ensure judicious allocation of resources and cost effective utilisation.**
3. **Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA), i.e., advances in technology, resulting in weapons/equipment systems become obsolete at a fast rate**
4. **Lead time required to raise/prepare defence units; to produce or acquire/introduce new weapons/eqpt systems**
5. **The changing nature of conflict and reduced reaction time**
6. **Coordination efforts among defence, economic, science and technology infrastructure and industrial activities, and among the Defence Forces**

Defence Planning Process

**Matching allotted budgetary resources with
desired capability levels
essential to face threats/challenges**

Phases in Planning Exercise

1 'Visionary' analysis of external/internal security threats/challenges

to apportion resources to military effort vis a vis to other areas of National Security concerns and economic growth. This harmonises national development planning with defence planning to minimise adverse affects of high military expenditure on socio-economic development

2. Optimisation of allocated resources i.e., distribution within MoD based on Force planning (Force and weapons mix, command and control, logistics, HRD) by the Defence Services

Development of capabilities by DRDO, DPSUs etc to decide on indigenous production and import substitution. Aim is to optimize resources for max defence capability.

Both allocation and distribution are interlinked. Need periodic review. Five –year intervals.

Defence Planning Tools

1. Operational Research and Systems Analysis (ORSA)

To develop rational procedures for procurement

To evaluate systems performance at various stages

War gaming

2. Planning Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS)

To aid in decision making based on explicit criteria

consider realistic alternatives

evaluate needs and costs together

ensure continuity of Multi Year Force and Financial plan

coordinate with experts/analysts/staff

make analysis open and explicit

13th Five-year Defence Plan (2017-22)

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Allocation | Rs 26,83,924 Cr |
| 2.Revenue expenditure | Rs 13,95,271 Cr |
| 3.Capital expenditure | Rs 12,88,653 Cr |

- 1. Only 3 of 12 five-year plans were approved**
- 2. Sixth and Seventh plans for 1980-85 and 1985-90 by Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs (CCPA)**
- 3. Ninth plan for 1997-2002 by Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)**
- 4. Top planners need to be aware of modern planning tools**
- 5. Analytical realism**
 - operational relevance**
 - balancing with economic development**
 - must be integrated with defence planning**
- 6. Clarity on national security objectives is essential**
- 7. Service HQ must have adequate data on all inputs**

Planning must **focus on**

- 1. Force projection with cost projection**
- 2. Historical data to be extrapolated to projected future**
- 3. In reality, five year plans are incremental in nature**
- 4. Based on requirements of each service**
- 5. Costs of alternatives to meet the same objective are to be analysed with an integrated approach**

Defence Planning Committee (DPC)

- 1. New Institutional Mechanism created on 18 Apr 2018**
- 2. Chaired by NSA**
- 3. To facilitate a comprehensive and integrated planning for defence matters**
- 4. Boldest defence reform in decades, on defence planning and preparedness**
- 5. Composition**
 - 1. NSA**
 - 2. CDS**
 - 3. Service Chiefs**
 - 4. Secretary, MOF/MEA/MOF(Expenditure)**
 - 5. Co opted members, as needed**
 - 6. HQ IDS as Secretary**

Charter of Duties of DPC

1. To analyse and evaluate all relevant inputs relating to defence planning viz.,
 - a) National defence and security priorities
 - b) Foreign policy imperatives
 - c) Operational directives and associated requirements
 - d) Relevant strategic and security-related doctrines
 - e) Defence acquisition and infrastructure development plansincluding 15 year Long-Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP)
related to defence technology/development of Indian defence industry/global technological advancement

- 2. To prepare at least five different sets of scenarios on**
- a) national security strategy**
 - b) strategic defence review and doctrines**
 - c) international defence engagement strategy**
 - d) roadmap to build defence mfg eco-system**
 - e) strategies to boost defence exports**
 - f) prioritised capability development plans for the armed forces over different time-frames in consonance with**
- overall priorities**
- strategies and**
- likely resource flows**

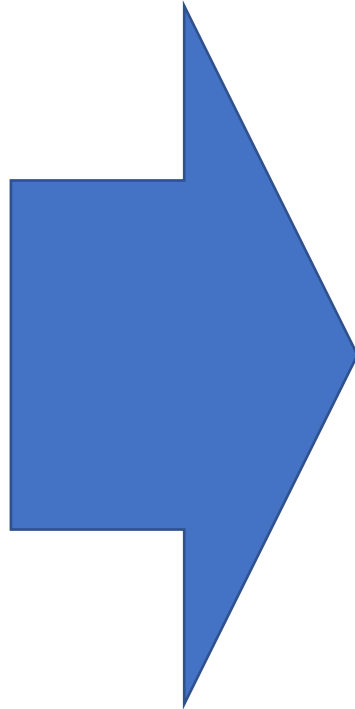
Sub-committees to assist functioning of DPC on

- 1. Policy and Strategy**
- 2. Plans and Capability Development**
- 3. Defence Diplomacy**
- 4. Defence Manufacturing Eco-System**
- 5. DPC submits reports to DM for further approvals**

Drawbacks of Earlier System

- 1. Provision of less than adequate resources to meet numerous security challenges**
- 2. Chasing goals that were not of immediate priority**
- 3. Duplication/wastage of scarce resources**
- 4. Giving less than required focus on new technologies**
- 5. Pursuing manpower driven military modernisation**

DPC + CDS



1. Rational Planning Process
2. Robust Defence Preparedness
3. Clear Articulation of National Security and Defence Goals
4. Prioritisation of Security and Defence requirements vis a vis likely available resources
5. Focus on
emerging security
challenges
technological
advancements
strong indigenous defence
manufacturing base

Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)

- 1. Wef 01 Jan 2020. No command over Service Chiefs**
- 2. Secretary and Head, Dept of Military Affairs (DMA) under MOD**
- 3. Head, HQ Integrated Defence Staff (IDS)**
- 4. Permanent Chairman, COSC**
- 5. Supported by 2 JS, 13 DS, 25 Under Secretaries**
- 6. Principal Military Advisor to DM**
- 7. Tasked for**
 - Joint Planning**
 - Integrated Approach to Defence Preparedness**
 - Optimum utilisation of allocated budget**
 - Synergy in procurement/training/supply chain management/comm/repair/maintenance**

- 8. CDS will administer tri-services orgs**
- 9. Command Tri-service agencies/org/commands related to Cyber/ Space**
- 10. Member of Defence Acquisition Council chaired by DM and DPC**
- 11. Military Adviser to the Nuclear Command Authority**
- 12. Implement Five-Year Defence Capital Acquisition Plan (DCAP)
Two-Year roll-on Annual Acquisition Plans (AAP)
as a follow up of Integrated Capability Development Plan (ICDP)**
- 13. Assign inter-Services prioritisation to capital acquisition proposals
based on the anticipated budget**
- 14. Bring about reforms in functioning and combat capabilities of Services**
- 15. Jointmanship in training/logistics/ops/prioritisation of procurements**
- 16. Restructuring of military commands to create Theatre Commands**

Joint Theatre Commands

- 1. To build integrated joint land-aerospace and sea fighting machinery in future wars by 2024**
- 2. One/two Northern Commands west/east of Nepal to counter Chinese front**
- 3. One/two Western Commands to counter Pak front (in J&K and adjoining Punjab, Gujarat and Rajasthan)**
- 4. One Southern command for peninsular India**
- 5. Presently Army (12 L)/AF (1.4) have 7 Commands each while Navy (59 k) 3**
- 6. Strategic Forces Command/Strategic Nuclear command (SFC) 2003**
- 7. Andaman and Nicobar Command (2001)**

Trends in Defence Planning

Modernisation of Combat Capabilities

- 1. 1L Cr earmarked to invest in next 5-7 y**
- 2. Advanced weapon systems**
- 3. Digitisation of battlefield with Non Contact Warfare through DG Info Sys of Army**
- 4. Cocreation and Collaborative Partnerships from design stage, production through supply chain and support**
- 5. Technological collaboration with Sunrise future tech sectors like AI, Big Data Analytics, Machine Learning**

- 6. MOD set up multi stakeholder task force on Strategic Implementation of AI for National Security and Defence, 2018**
- 7. India imports 13% of global arms**
- 8. Doctrines around weapon systems. Not vice versa.**
- 9. Exports only 2% of its military products Moral dilemma ?**