



## India's Nuclear Doctrine

### Why in news?

\n\n

Former national security advisor (NSA) Shivshankar Menon has shed new light on India's nuclear doctrine.

\n\n

### What is India's nuclear doctrine?

\n\n

\n

- India's nuclear doctrine was first enunciated following a Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) meeting in January 2003.

\n

- Some of the main features of India's nuclear doctrine are -

\n

\n\n

\n

1. Building and maintaining a **credible minimum deterrent**

\n

2. A **No First Use** posture i.e nuclear weapons to be used only in retaliation against a nuclear attack on Indian territory or on Indian forces anywhere,

\n

3. Nuclear retaliation to a first strike will be **"massive"** and designed to inflict **"unacceptable damage"**.

\n

\n\n

\n

- The concept of "credible minimum deterrence" is used in conjunction with the concepts of "No First Use" and "Non Use" against nuclear weapon states.

- \n
- It clearly indicates that India envisages its nuclear weapons as only a deterrent merely for defensive purposes and not as a means to threaten others.
- \n

\n\n

## What is the view of former NSA?

\n\n

- \n
- In his book he indicates that India's threat of massive retaliation need not involve nuclear strikes against enemy's urban centres (i.e counter-value or **CV strikes**).
- \n
- Instead, India's massive response could take the form of targeting enemy's nuclear arsenal (i.e counter-force, or **CF strikes**).
- \n
- This will the enemy with a diminished capability of striking back.
- \n
- He carefully differentiates between first use and first strike, which refers to a disarming CF strike aimed at leaving an adversary without nuclear recourse.
- \n

\n\n

- \n
- So the disarming CF strike need not amount to a 'massive' response, which might include civilian population too.
- \n

\n\n

## What are the issues?

\n\n

- \n
- The effectiveness of India to execute a disarming CF strike that takes out most of Pakistan's nukes is also under question.
- \n
- Pakistan is building up its nuclear arsenal faster than any other country. It is currently estimated to have 120-130 nuclear warheads.
- \n
- It is difficult for India to target are Pakistan's small, highly mobile Tactical

Nuke Warheads (TNWs) that are basically truck-mounted, tube-launched artillery.

\n

- Furthermore, any impression in Pakistan of Indian counterforce strikes would incentivize their early use.

\n

\n\n

\n\n

**Source: Business Standard**

\n



**IAS PARLIAMENT**  
*Information is Empowering*  
A Shankar IAS Academy Initiative