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## Geopolitical Landscape of South Asia and Doctrinal Evolution in India under Modi Era (2014-2024)

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# Geopolitical Landscape of South Asia and Doctrinal Evolution in India under Modi Era (2014-2024)

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## Abstract

During Prime Minister Narendra Modi's era (2014–2024), India's doctrinal change reiterates the denunciation of defensive deterrence and embraces proactive military involvement in aspiration for becoming Asia Tiger. This paper studies the pattern of strategic recalibration of India owing to China's military ambition, India's proxy warfare, strategic defense partnership with the US, aggressive strategic relations with Pakistan, and regional turmoil in South Asia. It would be India's institutionalization of Integrated Battle Groups (IBGs), adoption of the New Land Warfare Doctrine (2018), use of surgical strikes (2016 Uri, 2019 Balakot), and willingness to engage in preemptive deterrence, force projection, and denial strategy that speak volumes, indicating India's readiness for military deterrence and campaigns. Additionally, India has broadened the definition of hybrid warfare, with the conflation of cyber operations, information warfare, and economic statecraft to respond to conventional and non-conventional threats. Establishing the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) and tri-services theater commands has enhanced joint military coordination. This paper analyzes interplay between regional security dynamics and India's doctrinal transformation during Modi's era. Current study is qualitative in approach based on archival data under the theoretical lens of offensive realism. India's strategic policies and aspirations for regional leadership in Indo-Pacific are escalating tension against Pakistan and China. This paper offers an in-depth study analysis of India's doctrinal shifts, geopolitical motifs, and its broader bearings on the trajectory of global security.

**Keywords:** India's Military Doctrine, New Land Warfare Doctrine, Integrated Battle Groups (IBGs), Surgical Strikes

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## Introduction

21st century began with drastic changes in South Asia. India and Pakistan emerged as nuclear power at the end of twentieth century in this region are challenging the regional stability. India's strategic posture predicated offensive and aggressive attitude to military conflicts. Regarding security, India had been at war with Pakistan several times and engaged in sustained territorial disputes with China. However, the unprecedented geopolitical reconfiguration in the region, including the burgeoning China as a preeminent regional power; the intensified relations with Pakistan and India's widening strategic relations with Western allies, has overhauled its defence doctrine. Moreover, technological advancement is another threat in the region as major powers are nuclear states<sup>1</sup>. Since Prime Minister Narendra Modi took charge, India has gone through a doctrinal shift that aims to strengthen the military, deterrence credibility, and proactive defense systems. Modi's vision for 'New India' includes economic resilience, technological progression, and military modernization, which makes India an ideal regional power capable of executing preemptive actions against emerging threats<sup>2</sup>.

India represents a shift from restraint to an interventionist and assertive security policy based on preemptive strikes, hybrid warfare, and strategic force projection. One of the ways India has changed its military doctrine is the tendency towards aggressive defense policies, rapid force mobilization strategies, and the recourse to intelligence-driven operations against perceived threats<sup>3</sup>. China's growing strategic assertiveness, particularly in territorial disputes along the Line of Actual Control (LAC), is one of the key drivers in this transformation. During the 2020 Galwan Valley clashes, India made a pivoting turn in its security outlook. It reflected that strengthening border security, being ready with forces, and undertaking military modernization became necessary. Since then, India has increased investments in long-range missile systems, hypersonic strike capabilities, and an integrated defense network to counter China's growing influence in South Asia and the Indo-Pacific. Further, India's part in the quad (India, United States, Japan, and Australia) has bolstered India's strategic placement against China.

Aside from expanding India's naval presence in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), with the use of nuclear-powered submarines, advanced missile systems, and satellite-based surveillance, it shows India's determination to curtail Chinese influence and avert its maritime boundaries. India has merged surgical strikes, cyber warfare, and economic coercion in its defense strategy against Pakistan because India allegedly blamed Pakistan for cross-border terrorism, intelligence-driven destabilization efforts, and proxy militant groups that posed a direct threat to India's national security.

India aggressively threatened Pakistan many times, Sunderji doctrine and military Brass-tacks exercises were examples when India brought the conventional war and nonconventional combat on Pakistan's doorstep. India covertly engaged undeclared war strategy in East Pakistan and dismembered in 1971 war. Pakistan had military conflict

with India in Kargil after conducting nuclear tests in 1998 but after a certain period of time reestablished reconciliation<sup>4</sup>.

India has disturbed the ecosystem of the region by initiating surgical strikes: India launched the 2016 Uri surgical strikes and the 2019 Balakot airstrikes, registered the world its willingness to enter direct military confrontations. Indeed, these were Modi's shift to the doctrine of preemptive deterrence, where threats were neutralized before they reached the conflict level<sup>5</sup>. Besides, India's RAW (Research and Analysis Wing) is actively involved against Pakistan for hybrid warfare attacks, which include terror networks, infiltration through borders, and strengthening intelligence operations<sup>6</sup>.

The most significant aspect of India's doctrinal evolution has been its hybrid warfare and multi-domain operations. Some key changes that were introduced in the New Land Warfare Doctrine (2018) were the integration of such structures as Integrated Battle Groups (IBGs), which make it possible to mobilize and rapidly start offensive operations against Pakistan. The IBGs are unlike CSD, which was mainly theoretical and never fully implemented; they are designed for a node to conduct high-intensity strikes at short notice and thereby fight a limited, controlled war rather than a full-scale war<sup>7</sup>. The implication of this concept is particularly germane to the context of Pakistan, in which India desires to carry out precision attacks on the terror infrastructure but without prolonged military engagements<sup>8</sup>. In addition, the increasing reliance on cyberwarfare, artificial intelligence (AI)-based intelligence gathering, and disinformation campaigns reveals that India uses modern conflict modes where information is as important as conventional military strength<sup>9</sup>.

India's military modernization process has been dramatically accelerated through strategic partnerships with the United States, France, and Israel. Indo-US defense partnership has led to the flow of advanced military technologies, intelligence-sharing mechanisms, and high-class defense equipment such as missile defense systems, drone warfare technology, and space-based reconnaissance capability. India's operational capabilities are further enhanced by France's collaboration with India on Rafale fighter jets and Israel's contributions to advanced surveillance and missile technologies<sup>10</sup>. Nonetheless, these alliances helped India's defense posture, but they have also made it a significant geopolitical player in fencing world security. With the Russian S-400 missile defense system, India has also gained air defense capabilities, adding another layer of strategic deterrence against any potential aerial threats from Pakistan and China. This paper argues that India's doctrinal evolution under Modi is driven by three key factors: (1) China's increasing assertiveness and growing military presence in South Asia, which has forced India to enhance its border security and develop advanced deterrence mechanisms; (2) India-Pakistan rivalry wherein Kashmir issue, nuclear deterrence of Pakistan through tactical nuclear weapons and CPEC are key reason of its doctrinal shift; (3) India's emerging role as a regional power backed by Western strategic partnerships, which has expanded its access to advanced military technology and

enhanced its strategic autonomy. This study attempts to understand the shifting doctrinal, policy, and military under Modi's rule with a clear picture of India's changing security postures and their neighborhood implications. India's military doctrine transformation has far-reaching implications for South Asia and global security.

Given India's enhanced strategic deterrence capabilities, India's risk of military confrontations and crisis escalation is notably higher in the India-Pakistan interface. As proactive engagement, hybrid warfare, and intelligence-driven operations shift the focus from passive to proactive, traditional deterrence models might be destabilized, and neighboring states may need to rethink their security strategies. Further, Modi administration's centralization in military decision-making, weakening of the bureaucracy's role in defense planning, and predilection for rapid, high-risk military response indicate a significant change in India's strategic culture. In the present context of India changing its military doctrine, it is necessary to understand its eventual impact on regional security, crisis stability, and the balance of power in South Asia<sup>11</sup>.

This research explores the doctrinal transformation in India, its drivers, the objective of the strategy, and its impacts on regional and international security. Policymakers, defense analysts, and strategic planners must understand such shifts in military competition and deterrence in South Asia. This research analyses how Modi's leadership has redefined India's defense strategy and its meaning for future conflicts in the region by analyzing India's doctrinal shifts, military modernization, and strategic alignments.

### **Offensive Realism**

Mearsheimer's Offensive realism theory in international relations posits that states are essentially competitive and adversarial because of their pursuit of power and the fear of other states. It further argues that this is not a matter of choice but a necessity, as it increases their survival chances in the international system. Offensive realism assumes that states are inherently competitive and prone to conflict due to their interests, the pursuit of power, and fear of other states. According to its proponents, such behavior is necessary for survival in the anarchic international system<sup>12</sup>. This view supports the current study where India is ambitious and increasing military power is an adaptive measure that helps ensuring survival and power exercise in the region. India is expanding its power and having aspirations to become Asian Tiger. To be suitable for the regional power India is having strategic alliances with the US, France, Australia and Japan. The current study analyzes Indian doctrinal transformation keeping in view geopolitical landscape of South Asia.

### **Strategic Dynamics Driving Doctrinal Shifts**

The evolving regional security dynamics and global strategic trends have pushed India to change its military doctrine in its policy under Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Moreover, the rise of China, rivalry with Pakistan, the enhanced defense ties with the United States, and regional instability in South Asia significantly impacted India's defense

posture and strategic doctrine. Modi's administration differs from pre-2014 India's defensive, deterrence-based posture: assertive and interventionist, preemptive military action, hybrid warfare, and strategic deterrence capabilities. In response to emerging and geopolitical threats, these doctrinal shifts give India a central role in South Asian security and Indo-Pacific stability<sup>13</sup>.

### **China's Rise and Strategic Expansion**

India's doctrinal transformation has been one factor spurred by China's economic and military expansion. Beijing's influence in South Asia has increased since taking The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which have plagued India's strategic concerns. Chinese economic and military penetration in IOR has been enabled by one of the most ambitious global infrastructure projects in recent times, The BRI, as well as by the CPEC in Pakistan-administered Kashmir, which is viewed as a direct challenge to Indian sovereignty and regional dominance. With China ramping up its infrastructure and defense in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and Myanmar, India has been trying to combat Beijing's strong presence by means of military modernization, strategic alliances, and counter-economic measures<sup>14</sup>. The number of tensions between the two nations has increased, including the rivalry between China's military in Tibet and the Indian Ocean. The PLA has expanded its down the Line of Actual Control (LAC) with airbases, missile launch sites, and high-altitude warfare sites in Tibet. In 2020, the 2020 Galwan Valley clashes showed China's readiness to test India's territorial sovereignty and force India to bolster border security, bolster the rapid deployment forces, and enhance its defense partnerships in this region. India has hastily started to deploy more advanced weaponry in the Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh sectors to boost their arsenals, such as BrahMos cruise missiles, hypersonic weapons, and long-range artillery systems. The Indian Army has also set up new strike corps to fight mountain warfare and strengthen its ability to fight with China at high altitudes<sup>15</sup>.

### **China's access in Indian Ocean**

China is stretching its access from the South China Sea to the Indian Pacific region by implementing 'two oceans' policy. This initiative is mainly taken by two reasons: in the first place, China for strategic concerns wants to guarantee appearance in far and uncommunicative waters, in the second place China wants to develop economic operations by establishing secure Maritime Silk Road. China is growing economic power by providing constant energy supply therefore, in recent years it has emerged as the biggest purchaser of energy. Moreover China is taking serious steps to avoid misadventures in Sea Lines of Communications in Indian Ocean; in contrast, the US is supporting India by empowering naval advancement in Indian Ocean. This way the US is enabling India to monitor Strait of Malacca and restrict China in South China Sea<sup>16</sup>.

China's growing maritime security strategy in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) has also been affected beyond the Himalayas by China's more and more open naval presence in the area. India has also beefed up its naval capacity and expanded its maritime alliances

by deploying Chinese submarines, warships, and military bases in Sri Lanka (Hambantota), Djibouti, and the Maldives. The country's Indian Navy has modernized its submarine fleet, commissioned new aircraft carriers (INS Vikrant), and boosted surveillance in the Andaman and Nicobar islands to counter Chinese naval expansion. These have further contributed to India's change to a proactive multi-domain security strategy and taking measures to contain China's influence and safeguard India's strategic interests in the Indo-Pacific region<sup>17</sup>.

### **India-Pakistan Rivalry**

Kashmir is battle-ready zone in the world and India is openly exercising Hindutva ideology by instigating hatred among Hindus against Muslims in Kashmir. This does not end here but partition in 1947 has left bad memories for Muslims who wanted to be part of Pakistan but India by military occupation captured the area in Indian Territory. Hindutva ideology also poured hatred against Muslims and frame them as terrorists<sup>18</sup>. Post Pulwama attack 2019 India allegedly attacked JeM camp in Balakot that altogether heated up the environment. Pakistan responded by airstrike in Indian occupied Kashmir and captured Indian pilot whose aircraft was shot down during air mission in Pakistan territory<sup>19</sup>. Such episodes are example of Indian aggressive policy against Pakistan. A militarized area is not easy to be targeted. This Indian action raised doubts and questions against validity of Indian airstrike<sup>20</sup> because the purpose was not show the power by initiating airstrike allegedly. But the real thing that deals to the matter was fact sheet that India was unable to justify airstrike against Pakistan<sup>21</sup>.

### **Nuclear Tactical Weapons**

India's nuclear posture has made regional security dynamics more complex since Pakistan's development of tactical nuclear weapons (TNWs) has added more volatility to its deterrence policy. The Nasr missile system, Pakistan's battlefield weaponized version of the nuclear weapon and intended to counter India's Cold Start Doctrine, creates new escalation risks in case of military encounters between the two countries. Secondly, India has further improved its second-strike capabilities, boosted the ballistic missile defense systems (S 400, Prithvi Air Defence) further, and modernized the nuclear triad. So, since the mid-eighties, Pakistan's nuclear brinkmanship, along with Indian proactive defense posture, has had an impact on doctrinal evolution and crisis response mechanisms in South Asia<sup>22</sup>.

### **U.S.-India Strategic Partnership and Military Cooperation**

Over the past decade, India's growing ties with the United States have resulted in transformation and doctrinal realignment of its armed forces, particularly its navy. Within the framework of Indo-Pacific security, India has elevated as a prominent regional counterweight to China through Indian military, technological, and intelligence cooperation with Washington. India's role has been further reinforced because of the formation of the Quad Alliance (India, U.S., Japan, and Australia), which has led to the

expansion of joint military exercises, naval cooperation, and intelligence-sharing mechanisms<sup>23</sup>.

Here are several key defense agreements that help build the U.S.-India military collaboration:

- LEMOA (Association of Logistical Memorandum of Agreement) allows mutual access to military bases for logistical groundings, terminals, and repairs.
- COMCASA (Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement) – Enhances real-time intelligence sharing and secure military communications.
- Essential Exchange and Cooperation Agreement (BECA) – Allows sharing of geospatial intelligence, satellite coordination, and targeting.

Because of these agreements, India has access to cutting-edge U.S. military technology, such as armed drones, missile defense systems, and advanced reconnaissance. Additionally, joint defense production initiatives to manufacture arms have enabled India to enhance its domestic arms manufacturing and lessen its reliance on traditional arms suppliers such as Russia<sup>24</sup>.

### **Doctrinal Transformation under Modi**

In contrast to India's military doctrine, which used to be primarily defensive in posture, the country's military doctrine has undergone a monumental shift to an interventionist strategy under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership. For instance, Modi's administration has stressed integrated military preparedness, preemptive action, and hybrid warfare capabilities, reflecting the shift in India's military doctrine, which aligns with its geopolitical aspirations and regional security issues. India's doctrinal transformation is visible from doctrines such as the New Land Warfare Doctrine (2018), the growing use of surgical strikes, cyber and information warfare stress, and the creation of joint military structures. What these developments represent is India's growing faith in its military power, India's resolve to counter asymmetric threats, and India's ambition to be the virtual force in South Asian security matters<sup>25</sup>.

### **New Land Warfare Doctrine (2018): Shift from Defensive to Proactive Strategy**

India's traditional defensive military approach was thrown out of the window when India adopted the New Land Warfare Doctrine (2018), which gave India a proactive and offensive posture. The doctrine institutionalized the IBGs and reinforced India's readiness for high-intensity conflicts with other nations like Pakistan and China. It also underscored India's capability to mobilize swiftly to be operationally flexible and employ precision strikes against emerging security threats<sup>26</sup>. The most notable aspect of the 2018 doctrine is the integration of IBGs, which are self-sustaining, high mobility, and mobile to the same area and can conduct instantaneous attacks in enemy hinterlands.

The IBG structure is intended to be more flexible, agile, and deployment-ready than the Cold Start Doctrine (CSD) in the early 2000s, which faced complicated logistics and political challenges. The IBGs comprise the infantry, armored, artillery, and air units with which they provide seamless coordination and high operational efficiency in battlefield scenarios. This model improves India's capacity to conduct fast, localized military engagements (e.g. in border skirmishes or limited war with Pakistan and China)<sup>27</sup>.

Mountain warfare preparedness has been emphasized in the doctrine against China. Rapid deployment and high-altitude warfare capabilities became important in the 2020 Galwan Valley clashes. Since then, India has raised defense infrastructure along the Line of Actual Control (LAC), increased troop deployment in Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh, and enhanced logistics support for long-range operations in high-altitude areas. This further indicates India's turning toward the proactive defense of its territory against China through the establishment of new military commands tasked with mountain warfare<sup>28</sup>. The IBGS is meant to be a structure against Pakistan in order to execute precision strikes against military facilities and terrorist networks without arousing a full-scale war. This doctrinal shift shows that India is prepared to fight short, decisive wars with minimum prolonged military commitment and minimized international diplomatic flip-flop.

India's New Land Warfare Doctrine (2018) is the most structured and operationally viable application of Cold Start tactics. It also guarantees the military's preparedness for active, quick, and technologically sophisticated engagements. The doctrine articulates India's strategic realignment based upon preemptive deterrence and force projection, accentuated by India's position as a regional power with offensive military capabilities<sup>29</sup>.

### **Surgical Strikes: A Shift in India's Counter-Terrorism Response**

Under Modi's leadership, India has utterly changed its approach to cross-border terrorism and asymmetric threats as shown in table I. Whatever happened in October 2016 in Uri, and therefore in February 2019 in Balakot, was a doctrinal shift from strategic restraint to calibrated military responses. These strikes showed that India would reciprocate with militaristic strikes to terror attacks launched by Pakistan, signaling a lower tolerance of Pakistan's proxy war tactics. (Al-Saba et al 2023) This was in reaction to a terrorist attack in which 19 Indian soldiers were martyred in the Indian Army base at Uri, Jammu, and Kashmir by a terrorist group in 2016. In response, the Indian Army made precision cross-border raids aimed at Pakistan-administered Kashmir terrorist launch pads. This was the first openly acknowledged surgical strike by India, which was a massive policy change when it came to shooting back against cross-border terrorism with active military deterrence<sup>30</sup>.

Finally, India's doctrinal evolution would be further strengthened by the 2019 Balakot airstrikes in the aftermath of the Pulwama suicide bombing. The Lightning Aerial bombings of the Indian Air Force (IAF) were doing strike decapitation with deep strike

aerial bombings on Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) training camps at Balakot, Jaffarabad Distt, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The air raid inside Pakistani territory was the first Indian air raid since the 1971 Indo-Pak war and showed India's readiness to escalate beyond traditional ground operations. Pakistan underplayed the effects of the strikes, and India changed South Asia's security dynamics by transitioning from passive deterrence to active retaliation<sup>31</sup>. The surgical strike does not operate as a strategy as the aim is limited, precise, and politically impactful. India can neutralize threats without entering a long-drawn military confrontation because of their existence. At the same time, they carry the risk of escalating, as occurred with Pakistan Air Force strikes a few days after Balakot, which nearly led to the emergence of a full-blown military standoff. However, these strikes have only set India's image as a preponderant regional power that can take unfair unilateral action as a guarantor of future conflicts<sup>32</sup>.

**Table 1: Summary of India's Key Military Operations under Modi**

Operation	Year	Objective	Outcome
Uri Surgical Strike	2016	Response to terror attack	Cross-border retaliation
Balakot Airstrike	2019	Response to Pulwama attack	Pakistan-based targets hit
Galwan Valley Clash	2020	Response to China's aggression	Strengthened border defenses

### **Hybrid Warfare: Cyber Capabilities, Information Warfare & Economic Statecraft**

In the cyber military domain, information warfare, and economic coercion, Modi's doctrine has been broadened from conventional military strategies. Hybrid warfare elements put India on the frontline to target adversaries directly without fighting with its army, thus using technological, media, and economic tools to damage opponents<sup>33</sup>. India has invested heavily in developing cyber capabilities and has adopted the National Cyber Security Policy (NCSP) to strengthen cyber capabilities offensively and defensively. The Indian government created cyber warfare units that contain offensive cyber operations, counterintelligence, and data security. The idea is to counter China's advanced cyber capabilities and neutralize Pakistan's digital propaganda networks. Among other things, India has used global counter-narratives to diplomatically isolate Pakistan, especially on the Kashmir issue, in the information warfare domain. During the 2019 abrogation of Article 370, India turned aggressive in countering Pakistan's narrative in international forums by suggesting counterterrorism and national sovereignty. Further, India has employed media influence, as well as social media campaigns, to propagate its own geopolitical narratives as it has participated in strategic disinformation campaigns against adversarial states<sup>34</sup>.

Moreover, economic statecraft is also part of India's hybrid warfare strategy. In the wake of the Pulwama attack, India raised tariffs, revoked Pakistan's Most Favored Nation (MFN) trade status, lobbied for Pakistan to remain on the grey list of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and pulled support from a financial waiver. The aim here has been to implement these economic measures alongside the non-military pressure tactics India is employing to constrain Pakistan's economic resilience.

### **Joint Military Operations: Enhancing Inter-Service Coordination**

Modi's government has created the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) position and started the tri-service theater commands to enhance joint military operations and defense coordination. The CDS, being the primary military adviser to the government, helps integrate the Indian Army, Navy, and Air Force better. The intention is to reduce bureaucratic inefficiencies, improve the way in which the military is jointly operationally planned, and integrate its operational strategies as a consequence. The creation of theater commands is a major step towards modernizing India's defense structure and conforming to international practice in this regard. The joint commands are responsible for improving coordination in cross-domain warfare and the readiness of all military branches during operations<sup>35</sup>.

### **Conclusion**

India's doctrinal transformation under Prime Minister Modi is an expression of pragmatic adaptation of a multipolar world of security characterized by multipolar competition, intra-regional strife, and strategic autonomy. The transformation goes to show that India is on a mission to achieve self-reliance in defense, no longer dependent on traditional arms suppliers like Russia, while strengthening defense ties with the United States, France, and Israel to begin with, and access to advanced military technologies including hypersonic weapons, missile defense systems, cyber warfare abilities, and artificial intelligence-based intelligence networks. India's doctrinal change is an outcome of aspirations for becoming regional power, economic concerns, and global power realignments. India's doctrinal transformation lies in response to China's rise and military expansionism. The BRI and CPEC have transformed South Asia's regional dynamic since China has glaringly appeared in India's traditional zone of influence, which presents strategic access for China into the region.

The 2020 Galwan Valley clashes were a wake-up call to the fact that China is willing to challenge India's territorial sovereignty and has done it repeatedly and that its willingness should not be taken lightly, necessitating bolstered border security capabilities, presence, and readiness capabilities and in high altitude warfare. India has taken on different layers of military infrastructure development along the Line of Actual Control (LAC), paratroopers support, and advanced missile systems, including BrahMos cruise missiles and long-range artillery. India's expanding naval presence in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) is also a direct countermeasure to China's military bases in Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and Djibouti, which ensures that India maintains maritime dominance in the region. This enhanced strengthening of the Quad alliance between India, the U.S., Japan,

and Australia further strengthened India's Indo-Pacific strategy and commitment to regional stability and freedom of navigation in the important sea lines. Such a multi-dimensional strategic approach reflects India's shift from passive deterrence to active defense, with which India can be prepared for both conventional and nonconventional security matters emanating from China.

India's hybrid warfare practice expands beyond conventional military engagement that reflects India's adjustment to the contemporary unraveling conflict. India is investing in cyber warfare, information dominance, and economic controls are the determinants to destabilize Pakistan on economic, security and global fronts. Media sponsored propaganda against Pakistan psychologically stressing Pakistan. Focused on developing cyber capabilities, the Modi government has rolled out the National Cyber Security Policy (NCSP) and other cyber operations. Keeping in view Pakistan's economic vulnerabilities India is disrupting economically. This approach has contributed to the success of India in persuading global forums like the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to discuss Pakistan's backing of militant groups. India's use of economic statecraft as a declarative part of its hybrid warfare arsenal includes bans on investment, trade restrictions, and tariff hikes as a non-military coercion tool to hit hard adversarial states.

India has integrated nonconventional warfare strategies into the mainstream military and has developed a multi-domain security doctrine. Such an aggressive and assertive approach is dangerous for the region. India is initiating warmongering culture with neighboring states. Since India is surrounded with nuclear powers one wrong military conflict of India have potential to lead the region in to irreversible damage. India should realize the responsibilities and implement cooperation over coercive approach for regional benefits. India should work on friendly foreign policy with neighbors instead of Hindutva because with cooperative approach regional stability is guaranteed that ultimately support to common people who are living below the poverty.

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