



Report on 22nd Subroto Mukerjee Seminar

on

“National Security Imperatives”

on

21 January 2026

Inaugural Session

The Centre for Aerospace Power and Strategic Studies (CAPSS) organised the 22nd edition of the Subroto Mukherjee Seminar on January 21, 2026 at the Air Force Auditorium, New Delhi. The Seminar’s theme centred around ‘**National Security Imperatives**’ and aimed at providing a platform for dialogue and intellectual engagement on the evolving nature of security threats and opportunities. The seminar brought together members of the Armed Forces, diplomats, policy-makers, scholars, practitioners and industry representatives to deliberate on the critical determinants of India’s security in an era of rapid technological transformation and shifting geopolitical alignments.

Welcome Address. The session commenced with Air Vice Marshal Anil Golani (Retd), DG CAPSS welcoming the distinguished gathering to the Seminar (CAPSS ‘flagship annual event), held during CAPSS Silver Jubilee year. He paid tribute to the legacy of Air Marshal Subroto Mukerjee, the first Chief of the Air Staff, highlighting his visionary leadership, emphasising on his professionalism, indigenisation and anticipatory force planning. He emphasised on the evolving character of modern warfare marked by multi-domain operations, grey-zone conflicts, technological fusion and compressed decision cycles. He also stressed on the need for integrated, resilient and future-ready military capabilities, calling for greater jointness across land, air, sea, cyber and space domains. His address set the intellectual framework for the seminar, outlining the strategic challenges of a multipolar world and the imperative for informed dialogue among everyone concerned with national security.

Inaugural Address. The inaugural address was delivered by Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal AP Singh PVSM AVSM. He appreciated the foresight of the Father of the



Indian Air Force, Subroto Mukherjee and credited him for charting the right path for the Indian Air Force (IAF).

While speaking about the Seminar's theme, he mentioned that Comprehensive National Power (CNP) was a guarantor of National Security and ensured no other nation would be able to impose its will on India. He pointed out certain tangible and intangible components of CNP and regarded military power as the "*ultimate arbiter*". Drawing example from history where India and China were unable to prevent being colonised, even after accounting for sixty per cent of the world's GDP, he stated "*all instruments of national power will take you nowhere if you do not have a strong military power.*" He also brought out the importance of "*will*" to use military power, without which even a robust military capability is seen as a weakness. He quoted lines from Ramdhari Singh Dinkar's poem *Kurukshetra* – "*kshama shobhati us bhujang ko jiske paas garal ho, usko kya jo dantheen, vishrahit, vineet, saral ho*" to highlight the fact that unless India becomes a robust military power and has the the will to use it, threats to national security will remain.

He drew attention to airpower by accrediting it as 'the most crucial component of military power in contemporary times' – "*Whether it is getting people out of conflict zones, or giving destructive blows to terrorist infrastructure and their perpetrators, or attacking multiple bases in Pakistan in a couple of hours, or sending a signal to the adversary that enough is enough and bring the adversary to his knees, airpower did the trick.*" The Chief also mentioned that the year 2025 was a seminal one for the IAF, however he urged everyone to not rest on past glory and look ahead in the future, focusing on preparations for tougher battles in the future. The Chief also mentioned that creating a strong military was a necessity and India had the mindset and human capital to achieve that. What India lacked were the latest technologies, which he felt India could develop with unwavering focus on R&D and foreign collaborations in certain crucial fields. He highlighted the increasing salience of drones, Manned-Unmanned Teaming (MUM-T) Systems, and Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems (C-UAS) and opined that this was the right time for India to utilise strategic partnerships for acquiring technologies to develop next-generation weapons and platforms in India to achieve the goal of 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047. While honouring the legacy of Air Mshl Subroto Mukerjee, the Chief said that we need to remember that the true strength of India's national security architecture lay not in what we possessed but how thoughtfully we used it. He further emphasised that since military was the most important component of CNP, it was essential that we utilised it in the best possible manner. He also mentioned that the capability



development plans must be in consonance with the roles and tasks assigned to IAF and ones which are expected to be assigned in the future.

In conclusion, he drew attention towards the judicious utilisation of resources and called for better coordination between agencies to avoid duplication of efforts in acquisition and training. He stated that the essence of multi-domain operations lay in leveraging the core competencies of each service and agency, which was the real essence of Multi Domain Operations (MDO). He complimented CAPSS for organising the seminar and wished the seminar success.

Book Release. The Chief along with DG CAPSS and representatives of KW Publishers released the book titled “**Drones Redefined: The Impact of Emerging Technologies on UAS Warfare**”, edited by **AVM Anil Golani and Prof (Dr) DK Pandey**. The book provides a structured and forward looking analysis of unmanned aerial systems warfare, progressing from foundational transformations to disruptive future trajectories.

Session I- National Security Imperatives in MDO

Chair: Air Chief Marshal VR Chaudhari PVSM AVSM VM (Retd.), Former Chief of the Air Staff

Panellists: Air Mshl George Thomas AVSM VM, DG Air Ops; Vice Adm AN Pramod AVSM YSM, DG Naval Ops; Maj Gen Sandeep S Sharda YSM SM VSM, ADG Strat Comn.

Air Chief Marshal Chaudhari set the tone for the session with his insightful opening remarks for the session. He mentioned that Multi-Domain Operations (MDO) often conjured up images of rockets, missiles, ships and submarines, all coming together, causing devastation and damage to an adversary, the practice of MDO was not new, however, the lexicon was. He said that MDO have existed in one form or another for more than 100 years. Taking the example of World War I, he informed the audience that the concept of combined arms warfare was successfully tested and led to the victory of the Allied Forces. The Chair also pointed out that the air land battle concept was constantly evolving and glimpses of MDO were also seen during US operations against Iraq.

The former Chief also brought to the fore the critical role played by mature technologies and trained manpower during the conduct of MDO. The Chief mentioned that



there was a very clear delineation between concepts and doctrine. He emphasised the need to distil information from ongoing conflicts, exercises and simulations to learn the right lessons and eventually formulate a comprehensive doctrine for the conduct of MDO. He reiterated that MDOs were not just joint operations by another name. Busting the myth, he explained that operating in someone else's domain or utilising the additive capabilities of somebody else's domain, did not constitute Multi-Domain Operations. He added that in order to differentiate between Joint Operations and MDOs, it becomes important to understand that joint operations involved service components operating together at the operational and tactical level, whereas MDO involved coordination not only between military components operating in different domains but also inter-agency cooperation and cooperation with civilian counterparts, involving all elements of Comprehensive National Power (CNP). He added that joint planning has always been focussed on a limited geographical area, even concepts like setting up of theatre commands are limited in scope, however, MDO can never be limited by geography. The former CAS mentioned that the concept of MDO surpassed all geographical limits, involved multiple agencies and may also need collaborations with other friendly nations to achieve laid down goals. He posed a question whether India was ready to really accept this magnitude of change, whether the Indian armed forces were prepared to accept the complexities of MDO. He also spoke on the growing importance of virtual domains like electronic and cyber warfare as seen in ongoing conflicts.

Speaking on cross domain integration and synchronisation for conduct of MDO, **Air Marshal George Thomas** explained MDO as, “synergistic application of multiple domains of war-fighting at an operational and tactical level to achieve desired effects and therefore MDO was about integrating domains rather than Services. Tracing the history of MDO, the Air Mshl looked back 1000 years to the Chola Empire as an example of MDO, where they integrated maritime power, land forces, information warfare and economic coercion to project power far beyond the Indian subcontinent. Dominance of the seas enabled sustained land campaigns overseas and control of the sea lines of communication disrupted the adversary's trade, while maintaining own supply chains. Strong political messaging reinforced their military success. He explained that the core takeaway from the Cholas was the simultaneous exploitation and control of domains across time and space. He also highlighted the Pacific campaign in World War II, as an illustration of MDO of its time, with the island-hopping strategy of the US integrating land, air and maritime operations with information warfare and



logistical supply chains. Moving closer home, he presented the example of the India-Pakistan war of 1971 as India's finest example of MDO, with achieving 'air superiority' over East Pakistan and the precision strike on the Governor's House in Dhaka, a rapid land thrust towards Dhaka, maritime strikes by INS Vikrant, vertical envelopment across the Meghna and Padma rivers being executed in near simultaneity. Information and psychological operations also played a major part there.

The Air Mshl highlighted the need for cross-domain integration and synchronisation of traditional physical domains like land, air and maritime with emerging virtual domains like cyber and space. He added that it was information that tied all domains together and without an information connection, it was not possible to achieve the required level of synchronisation. He also said that while integration and jointness enhanced one's capabilities, but effective multi-domain operations needed synchronisation. He also highlighted several challenges with MDO, including the conceptualisation and doctrinal aspects, explaining that MDO sought to break individual silos and service specific doctrines. He added that joint doctrines have been presented, but they do not entirely address the issues of service-centric mindsets. Air Forces tend to focus on central control and strategic reach, while land forces often prioritise tactical immediacy and static areas of responsibility. He added that there was a need to synchronise the command and control chain rapidly across domains operating at different speeds for effective command, control and decision-making. He also added that the challenges around information overload and decision paralysis were real and there was a need to harness the potential of modern emerging technology like Artificial Intelligence. He further emphasised that legacy systems often find it difficult to integrate with modern networks and proprietary technologies, thereby limiting information sharing and this issue needed to be addressed on priority. The Air Mshl also highlighted that the networks which enabled MDO were also its greatest vulnerability, as adversaries would seek to disrupt data links, inject false information and paralyse command functions. This has created a paradox, wherein as we develop and improve connectivity, our networks are increasingly become increasingly more vulnerable to cyber attacks. Talking of the space domain, he spoke on the increasing reliance on satellites for PNT, ISR and communications. Increased contestation of space has now made satellites prime targets for the adversary's attacks, which could lead to crippling the joint air and land operations. He explained that one of the biggest issues in conduct of MDO is the human in the loop, as effective MDO demanded commanders and planners to understand the capabilities and limitations of all domains, cross-domain dependencies and



understand the strategic consequences of single-domain escalation. However, most military education systems, even today, produced single-service specialists and domain specialists but not multi-domain integrators.

Vice Admiral AN Pramod spoke on autonomous weapons systems, machine learning, artificial intelligence and multi-domain enablers in future wars. He assured that the military systems had arrived at a decisive influx point where the character of warfare was being reshaped not incrementally, but fundamentally. He highlighted the transformative impact of artificial intelligence, machine learning and autonomous warfare systems on national security in an increasingly contested and compressed strategic environment. He added that emerging technologies were altering traditional asymmetries at sea as well. Where once the seas reflected the overwhelming imbalance in favour of larger navies, today's technology is allowing even the smaller actors to pose significant threats. With the proliferation of autonomous off-the-shelf drones, commercial satellites and oceanic surveillance technology, even non-state actors and proxies now possess a level of precision strike capability once reserved for major naval powers. Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning driven systems were increasingly being used across the globe to harness autonomy in combat. Military operations and independent systems were already deployed in various roles across all military domains, thereby transforming military operations. The Admiral also explained that the United States, Russia, China, Ukraine and Israel were already deploying AI enabled drones, loitering munitions and autonomous targeting platforms and emphasised that autonomous weapon systems were shifting warfare from 'human in the loop' to 'human on the loop'.

Speaking of recent times, he explained that the ongoing Russia-Ukraine War, the Israel-Hamas-Houthi-Hezbollah-Iran conflict, Operation Midnight Hammer against Iran and the recent US operations against Venezuela have demonstrated how MDO would be conducted in the future.

In Op-Midnight Hammer, besides using the B2 bombers, the Americans also used USS Georgia and Ohio-class submarines, to carry out attacks with 30 Tomahawk Land Attack Cruise Missiles (LACM). Operation Absolute Resolve in Venezuela was a good example of a well conducted MDO, wherein apart from the year-long intelligence and information operations, space, cyber and special ops; the Air Force, the Delta Force, the Marines and the Naval assets were employed to execute their mission.



He added that the Indian Navy was also actively pursuing the adoption of AI across operational, technical and administrative domains. Presently, the Indian Navy had 45 plus AI applications at various stages of development and deployment. The Navy was also investing in capacity building and creating the required infrastructure towards the institution of an AI framework and infrastructure. The Indian Navy had established an incubation centre for AI at Bengaluru in January 2023, and commissioned its first AI computer centre, Crystal, with state-of-the-art GPUs in March 2025.

He added that the future was all about human-machine teaming, at an unprecedented scale and speed, with profound implications for how we thought about command, control and tempo of warfare. He spoke about existing command and control structures which assured information flow upward through hierarchical layers, enabling decision making at appropriate command levels and giving directions downwards for execution. He opined that when timelines are compressed to seconds or milliseconds, during hypersonic weapons engagements, cyber-attacks and electronic warfare; hierarchical command and control may not be the best option. This would necessitate redefining command and control aspects as one of the emerging doctrinal responses. This would also entail decentralisation, pushing decisions to the tactical edge while maintaining strategic coherence through clearly communicated commanders' intent and algorithmically coordinated protocols.

Major General Sandeep Sharda covered the cognitive warfare aspect of Multi-Domain Operations. Looking at the history of MDO, the speaker began his talk in the era of the *Mahabharata*, where he said that the war began even before the dice game was played. He explained cognitive warfare as *“fighting for control of people’s minds to break their confidence, trust, unity and decision making.”* He explained that the fight was to control not ‘what people think ’but ‘how they think ’and how to change that wiring and make them think in the manner you want them to think. He explained that cognitive warfare used narratives and stories through news, fake news, rumours to spread fear and anger through media, especially social media in today’s world. He emphasised that it was a very dangerous situation where one did not really know when one would be under attack, because there were no alarms or warnings. There would be no flying bullets and no borders or boundaries could restrict this kind of warfare. The soldiers in cognitive warfare included influencers, fake accounts, trolls, bots, media channels, and even ordinary people who forwarded messages and shared posts.



Contextualising MDO in the Indian context, he explained that physical domains were increasingly affecting cognition of a target audience. Every domain aimed to influence human decisions thereby making the adversary submit to your will. It could be achieved through social media, as seen in the past or use of minimum force or full-scale war to get the desired outcome. Citing *Op Sindoor*, he explained that the focus of his talk would be on misinformation, disinformation and the mal-information thrown at India during the conduct of *Op Sindoor*. He explained that Pakistani media and international media presented a biased picture, based on their editorial principles and the direction they had and the information presented by them was consumed by a susceptible and gullible audience.

Explaining the intensity of 'mis-dis-mal' information, he explained that deepfakes, doctored videos, and lies through official channels and press conferences were presented to the audience. They tried to strike India with fake information being spread and controlled by a central agency, the DG ISPR. Pakistan used cyber-attacks, attacks on the National Stock Exchange, deployment of fake YouTube channels, fake videos, and recruitment of individuals for their cause. The global narrative was also inclined towards Pakistan and multiple global media outlets circulated Pakistan's unverified claims. India reacted by issuing an advisory to the media to refrain from showing live coverage, by coordinating with various ministries to establish a Control Room, and by blocking the URLs and X handles. India also ensured that fact-check mechanisms were in place and press briefings were done regularly to debunk misinformation.

Talking of the future of cognitive warfare, the speaker emphasised that the future was going to be even more dangerous. AI, ML, deepfakes and synthetic media, neurotechnology, AR/VR & immersive technology and Big Data would all be used for conduct of cognitive warfare. He explained that till now cognitive warfare was targeted at specific populations; it looked at a certain sect, villages, and areas. Emergence of modern technology has now made it easier to pinpoint and target individuals separately. Making an assessment of the times, he urged for a national doctrine and a national strategic body with all stakeholders for combating the adversary's fake information and simultaneously enhance the cognitive resilience of the nation.



Session II- Re-imagining National Security in a Multi-Polar World

Chair: Mr Nitin Pai, Co-founder and Director The Takshashila Institution

Panellists: Prof Harsh V Pant, VP Studies and Foreign Policy, ORF; Mr Anshuman Tripathi, former NSAB Member; Amb Ashok Sajjanhar, President Institute of Global Studies.

The session focused on India's position and strategy in a rapidly changing world order, emphasising on the themes of multi-alignment, technological sovereignty and defence diplomacy. **Mr. Nitin Pai** opened the session reflecting that the Indian philosophical concept of Yuganta, a time of transition between world orders and the rules of conduct (Dharma) for states and people involved was very different. He highlighted that the contemporary world today remained in flux. He noted that civilisations like India were psychologically better prepared for such times than those with a linear view. He also added that it was way too early to categorise the world as unipolar, multipolar or apolar and therefore, he opined that the world was in a flux. He said that it was difficult to categorise the world order as multi-polar and he believed the world was still unipolar because of the geopolitical events unfolding across the world.

Speaking on India's multi-alignment strategy and ensuring strategic autonomy, **Prof Harsh V Pant** highlighted the current global transition as a significant moment between world orders, comparable to the post-Cold War shift of the 1990s, calling it an important inflection point. He noted that the long-held assumptions about globalisation, multilateralism and liberal democracy were increasingly being challenged, necessitating a reassessment of India's strategic outlook. He also mentioned how the world had significantly changed post the Second World War (1945) and the break-up of USSR. He added that ideas like free market capitalism and liberal democracy were now being questioned and therefore there was a need to take a step back and not indulge in value judgements on the way the global hierarchical order was being revamped in present times. He further stated that the American unipolarity of the 90s was significantly different from the American unipolarity existing today and USA themselves were revisiting the Monroe Doctrine to establish themselves as a dominant power first in the Western Hemisphere and then in the global stage. He highlighted that India had historical roots in non-alignment and had progressively evolved into multi-alignment. He defined alignment to be a function of a nation's response to its external environment as well as to its own strategic ambitions and therefore India, despite being non-aligned, was looking



for multiple partners to further its strategic ambitions and interests. He explained that in the last decade, India has sought to build robust partnerships with multiple stake holders to preserve strategic autonomy and at the same time India has avoided binding itself with formal alliances. He alluded to alliances being a strict 'no-no' in Indian strategic consciousness but there was a gradual acceptance of strategic partnerships based on mutual interests like India-US, India-Russia and India-European Union (EU).

He emphasised that India's relationship with U.S., Russia, and EU was being recalibrated, given the recent geopolitical events. The speaker concluded that India's strategic partnerships were aligned with national priorities in critical technologies and defence modernisation and that India would need to prioritise its partnerships carefully, balancing domestic capability, dealing with external challenges in this environment of global flux. He ended by saying that the idyllic space India enjoyed in the past was increasingly getting constrained forcing India to make choices. How should those choices be made would be the biggest challenge for India's foreign and strategic thinking. Mr Nitin Pai added that in the Information Age, we were in a world where politics was being done by technology, of technology and for technology. Technology was a huge part of world affairs, geopolitics and geo-economy, therefore to understand the role of technology in geopolitics and warfare was extremely crucial and would require deep thinking.

Speaking on technological sovereignty and India's options, **Mr Anshuman Tripathi** emphasised that India required new policy institutions and a mindset shift towards faster, more aggressive technology acquisition with an aim to achieve technological sovereignty by 2047. Acquisition of platforms and niche technology would continue to be the foremost need for India. He suggested means to achieve these by using private equity, backed by an Indian sovereign wealth fund to acquire high-tech companies and capabilities abroad. He also emphasised that reverse engineering was a legitimate strategy for ensuring technology catch-up. Speaking on reverse engineering, he said that reverse engineering was very different from forward engineering and there was a need to teach reverse engineering in Indian colleges and universities. He mentioned that India had the fourth largest foreign exchange reserves in the world and that it was time India had its own sovereign wealth fund (SWF), which could facilitate Indian private equity fund companies to go outside India and acquire technologies. Mr Pai also brought out that there was a huge technological gap between the innovative North and the imitative South, between which lay a very big green field where India could legitimately look at technologies and be inspired. Mr Pai noted that India, with current



financial and bureaucratic restrictions, limited proactive technology acquisitions. India must also increase its absorptive capacities for advanced technologies, so as to capitalise and develop them further. India has to get over its practice of importing technologies and building platforms under license. He also added that there was a need to relook at our processes to ensure faster acquisition of niche technology. Mr Tripathi also emphasised on how it was better to buy global companies for achieving faster technology transfers along with skilled human capital rather than just trying for joint collaborations with foreign OEMs for technology transfers. He concluded that it was possible for India to be technologically sovereign by 2047 but it would require new instruments and new policies to accelerate the process.

Ambassador Ashok Sajjanhar spoke on defence diplomacy as a strategic statecraft in a multi-polar world. He defined defence diplomacy within the DIME (diplomacy, information/innovation, military, economic) framework, which was the core element of India's foreign policy, enhancing influence and strategic autonomy. The Ambassador brought out the relevance of defence diplomacy and also mentioned that it had emerged as a key element of Indian foreign policy. He mentioned that defence diplomacy was an effective way for India to project influence by building trust and confidence among states and learn best practices for modernisation through interaction with other militaries. He underlined its role in addressing non-traditional security threats such as counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism and in strengthening India's image as a reliable security provider without resorting to kinetic force. He added that military diplomacy had the potential to boost global standings particularly when talking about India as a reliable security provider. He also spoke of coercive diplomacy as an important offshoot of military diplomacy. The Ambassador outlined the three pillars of India's military diplomacy as military to military exchanges (exercises, mutual visits of senior officials and exchange programmes), defence exports and industrial cooperation and HADR missions. He also said that the steady increase of India's Defence Attaches (DAs) across the world had significantly improved cooperation and partnerships while expanding India's footprint.

He spoke of military-to-military exchanges, defence agreements and bilateral and multi-lateral exercises which strengthened networks of cooperation, bringing in a human element, promoting confidence among countries, which in the current situation was severely lacking. He emphasised on the fact that trust and confidence amongst countries had taken a serious hit over the past one year and there was a need to rebuild the same through continued military to military exchanges and interactions. The speaker highlighted the growing numbers



and presence of Indian defence attachés globally. He emphasised on key focus areas including regional security, confidence-building measures, technology transfer, addressing non-traditional security threats and the expansion of global military exports.

Mr Harsh Pant added that while India continued its quest for indigenous technology partnerships and cooperation with other like-minded countries was crucial. He further added that to say multi-alignment was India's way of achieving strategic autonomy would be incorrect as India was never multi-aligned because, empirically, India had privileged certain relationships more than others and that was for its own strategic interests. He also added that China was India's most important strategic challenge and that when devising India's National Security Strategy, this fact would need to be at the forefront. He commented on the sharpening of geopolitical fault lines and the geopolitical reordering of the world where it was essential for India to make a few tough choices. But he warned that he was not sure if India was intellectually ready and prepared to make those tough choices. Mr Anshuman Tripathi added that while technology transfer was essential, acquiring tacit knowledge of that technology was much more important, he gave an example of acquiring Su-30 technology transfer and joint production many years back, yet India was still not able to design and develop a 'Su-31'. He further added that technology transfer today meant that the engineering staff knew what to do, not what to build and manufacture. Repair and maintenance should not be construed as technology transfer. Ambassador Sajjanhar further added that multi-alignment and strategic autonomy were two sides of the same coin and that 100 percent strategic autonomy was not possible. He also mentioned that multi alignment was being confused with transactionalism because transactionalism was short sighted and multi-alignment was far more all-encompassing. The chair delivered concluding remarks by saying that India's evolving strategies on multi-alignment, technology sovereignty and defence diplomacy were central to its ambitions as a leading, strategically autonomous power in the emerging world order. He ended the session with the statement that "flux and uncertainty in the global order should be seen as opportunities and not as threats for India".

AVM Golani delivered the Closing remarks thanking the Chair and the panellists for their exceptional comments and discussions. He also highlighted what the CAS had spoken in his inaugural address on the fact that hard power and robust military capabilities were essential for India to achieve its goal of becoming a developed nation by 2047. India as a nation had a lot of cards to play and India must play them at opportune moments.



Key Takeaways

- Soft power without adequate hard power will not yield results in today's highly polarised and transactional geopolitical environment.
- Multi-domain operations require a change in mindset and would therefore also require newer doctrines.
- Acquisition of the latest technologies cannot just be limited to transfer of technologies from foreign OEMs or through developing them with indigenous R&D. Newer, faster and more novel approaches like using India's large foreign exchange reserves, SWFs and reverse engineering would need to be resorted to.
- The world still remains unipolar; however, the rise of middle powers has made the world different from the unipolar order of the 90s. Therefore, a more pragmatic and realist approach to geopolitics is the need of the hour. In this state of flux, pragmatic policy decisions and strategic partnerships with multiple countries based on mutual interests are a must.
- Technology has become the driving force for competition and cooperation and increasingly politics is being done by, of and for technology. Glimpses of the same are visible in the highly competitive global landscape unfolding today. Acquisition of technology must therefore remain the greatest priority for India.
- Military power is the core security guarantor in today's world order and must not be compromised.
- Given the way modern wars are being fought, India must develop credible cognitive resilience to achieve Information Dominance.
- India has the capability to become technologically sovereign by 2047, provided we change our mindset, adopt new policies and processes to enable leap frogging in terms of niche technology.