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Indian Lebensraum Endangers Regional Peace and Stability

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In 1959, Indian Prime Minister Nehru was encouraging Tibetan rebels against China. In 1962, border conflict broke out between China and India. New Delhi was trying to expand its border in Tibet. A decade later in 1971, India fueled insurgency in Eastern Pakistan it led to the dismemberment of Pakistan on December 16, 1971. In 1984, India



launched operation Maghdoot to occupy the Salto Ridge, the highest point in Siachen glacier. Indian forces took control of inhospitable seventy kilometers long glacier, main passes, the highest point and tributary glaciers. It is one of the highest, coolest and costliest battlefield in the world. Pakistani top ranking officials on various occasion proposed India to mutually withdraw from the area. In 2012, Indian Defence Minister A.K. Anthony revealed that Pakistani President Asif Zardari offered to mutually withdraw from Siachen.

India is firm about its position on Siachen glacier. General Officer Commanding-in-Chief (GOC-in-C) of Northern Command Lt Gen D S Hooda said India will only withdraw its forces from Siachen if Pakistan will authenticate



Indian positions. Likewise, Manohar Parikar, the then Defence Minister of India in July, 2018 proclaimed that India will not vacate Siachen glaciers. India has to maintain its presence at this strategically important position. It will not withdraw forces and continue to illegally occupy the area. General Manoj Naravane while addressing first press briefing after taking charge as Indian army chief stated that “Siachen is strategically important …it is important to be on guard and keep that area in possession.” General Naravane asserted that “if parliament wants that PoK should be ours and we get instructions to that effect, we will take appropriate action.” India stands firm on its policy to forcefully grab swathes of land if preemption suits Indian adventurism. Conspicuously Indian army and government is on the same page.



New Delhi tried to apply aforesaid policy to illicitly grab Chinese territory in Ladakh. However, it backfired when Indian forces faced fierce resistance from Chinese army. Conflict can be best illustrated through Frank Hoffman's concept of "Black Swan and Pink Flamingo." Hoffman emphasizes the importance of accessing United States (US) military's weaknesses during past conflicts and wars. Hoffman borrowed this maxim from Michael Howard note that "that the military must strive to explore history to acquire lessons"

Black swan is an unpredictable situation hence neither probability nor consequences can be accessed. Pink Flamingo is predictable event but ignored due to cognitive biases of senior leaders or decision making authority.

The ongoing conflict broke out in Ladakh as India Indian Prime Minister Modi, Chief of Defence Staff General Bipin Rawat and National Security Advisor Ajit Doval decided to suspend Article 370 on August 5, 2019. Consequentially, special status of Kashmir was revoked. The region was declared as Union territory. The ongoing Ladakh conflict gained significance as a new geostrategic flash point. India tried to take advantage of the un-demarcated border and started developing military infrastructure in Galwan valley. India in desperate efforts tried to cement its control over the region by developing military infrastructure. The Darbul-Shayok- Daulat Beg Oldie (DBO) road will reduce time and distance from Leh to DBO e.g. from two days to six hours only. DBO is only 12 Kilometers away from the Korakaram Pass. It will help New Delhi to rush military equipment and soldiers to the area in case of conflict. General Rawat



proclamation in Land Warfare Doctrine (LWD) that India can confront two front war with China and Pakistan in future. It was further elaborated by General Naravane in his press briefing stating that Ladakh is the region where India confronts two nuclear rivals. LWD explains a plan of action to fight two front war. It advocates deployment of vital resources against India's primary threat and strategic forces to deter secondary threat.

Clashes broke out between the two sides when India started constructing road and other military infrastructure for its military to maintain its presence. India and China are armed with nuclear weapons. Further,



escalation of conflict between nuclear armed neighbors will endanger millions of lives in the region. New Delhi based Fascist troika under cognitive biases highlighted by Pink Flamingo turned blind eyes to dangerous consequences or to draw lessons from Indian forces humiliating defeat of 1962. Consequentially, Indian forces repeated 50 years old mistake to illicitly annex Chinese control territory and expand Indian border. It again led to the strong reaction from China to repel Indian expansionist forces and defend its territory Under Article 51 of the United Nations (UN). However, India accuses Beijing of infiltration. Modi while addressing the nation warned China in bellicose tone that if provoked India is capable of responding with appropriate response. In May, 2020 India dispatched additional forces, bofors guns at the forward deployed areas and established an emergency 3.5 Kilometers airstrip in South Kashmir on Srinagar-Jammun Highway. In June India deployed Mirage 2000, Jaguar fighter jets, SU-30MKI



fourth generation fighter jets, Chinooks helicopters and Apache helicopters. IAF deployed its forces in Avantipur, Bareilly, Adampur, Halwara (Ludhiana), Ambala and Sirsa. It was followed by Indian air force (IAF) Chief Air Marshal RKS Bhadauria visited Leh and Srinagar airbases to analyze IAF preparedness on June 17 and 18.

Indian media claims that China established sixty two military points, observation posts and military camps in the area. Secondly, Indian media in its propaganda alleges China that Peoples Liberation Army (PLA) is already deployed artillery guns and additional troops in the area. It is evident that Indian media, Indian military commanders and political leadership is taking decision unanimously. Regional strategic temperature is raising. Situation demands urgent de-escalation of the situation. Beijing-New Delhi has therefore held eight rounds of talks to deescalate the situation.

The arrogance, irresponsible behavior and Indian grown strategic ties with militarily advanced countries encouraged fascist troika to emulate Adolf Hitler's Lebensraum. It is dangerous policy. If India has the right to apply Hitler's concept of Lebensraum other members dissatisfied with status-quo inherits the right to apply it. It is a dangerous policy. It will result in wars, deaths and global destruction. Ultimately Indian Lebensraum backed by its strategic partners will spread global anarchy.

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