

Study of Doctrines and Strategy in Indo-Pakistan Wars

Dr. Puneet Sood

Legal Counselor
Jaipur (Rajasthan)



Abstract

War planning aims to place the armed forces of the nation at maximum possible advantage. Analyses of war can be from a strategic and tactical approach. Execution consists movement and destruction. German taught principles of breakthrough on a divisional front of 1000-3000 yards. Eastern front German wedges worked round as deep break through in Russian territory encircled huge Russian armies. The Battle of Kursk German Spearheads were planned to join from north to south at Tim and Kursk. Rommel envisaged that in desert the armour formations moved like fleets. Fundamental Axiom as maintenance of aim and principle of offensive. Lahore was aimed to be Indian objective in 1965. Haribe/Bear Bridger was aim of Pakistan. Next principle of surprise or cooperation if Pakistan would have attacked Fazilka sector it would have surprised Indians. cooperation implies coordination between elements from highest to smallest of a tactical file. Mobility principle emphasizes as seen in German spearhead in Russia. Indian Army is capable of employing more than one army or equivalent. There are anti-access doctrine of PLA of preventing enemy to build up to full potential by launching preemptive strikes. We find that German Blitzkrieg is applied to Indian scenario of organised Indian Army as in Seven defenses and Three Strike Corps. As we study Rumsfeld doctrine is indirect of war described as Rapid advance. Another doctrine that can be applied on India-Pakistan scenario is Powell doctrine. India can make use of numerous satellite that are or can be launched.

Keywords: Strategy, Tactics, Doctrines, Indo-Pakistan War

Introduction

War planning aims to place the armed forces of the nation at maximum possible advantage over those of the enemy. If execution is Military genius as when able handlings of forces on the battle field cannot succeed if executions are poor. Analyses of war can be from a strategic and tactical approach. Firstly Assessment of intelligence and assessment of military threats recognition of armed forces as a Coordination movement, as planning and assessing potential threats. Secondly execution consists of a phases or movement and destruction. Merely to inflict greater destruction by superiority of weapons.

Study of Doctrines and Strategy

German taught principles of unlimited objective as their intelligence found besides gaps in enemy front, offensive launched to pin down concentrate force of armour to exploit gaps in many fronts. They found that of breakthrough on a divisional front of 1000-3000 yards was sufficient for war and Two To Three such breakthrough were sufficient. Operation Barbarossa was planned by German Army and it envisaged that the panzer groups of General Guderian, General Hoth and General Hoepner to strike deep in enemy territory.

On Eastern front German wedges worked round as deep break through in Russian territory encircled huge Russian armies. This was an armoured wedges themselves and attacking infantry was prevented to join armour. This was not only a break away from linear doctrine. The Battle of Kursk as operation citrated was one of biggest Tank Battle of history. The German Spearheeds were planned to join from north to south at Tim and Kursk. This Tank to tank battle was true with it envisaged armour formation like classic naval actions. Germans envisaged armour to be used against unarmoured or light armoured forces and anti-tank elements, dive bombers against armour. Rommel envisaged that in desert the armour formations moved like fleets of navy sails to meet an enemy in a classic naval battle. Principle of war are maintenances of aim offensive actions concentration of force economy of effort and Co-operation, security and mobility. Fundamental Axiom as maintenance of aim and principle of offensive are essential for success. Every commander from lowest to highest sets aim or only once he sets aim it cannot be changed. Offensive operation is always there as when superiority of numbers is there. Lahore was aimed to be Indian objective in 1965 while Haribe/Bear Bridger was aim of Pakistan. Next comes principle of surprise or cooperation which are as qualitative values. If Pakistan would have promptly attacked India in 1971 at Fazilka sector it at would have surprised Indians.

Surprise is an attempt to throw enemy off balance and obtain relative superiority. In has got two elements secrecy and rapidity. While cooperation implies coordination between elements from highest to smallest of a tactical file. The quantitative principles as we are move on we came to next principle of concentration of force at place of time of over own choosing. Economy of effort is from just the number of force to be committed or as necessary as required. Mobility principle emphasizes a commander will be able to concentrate, deploy, commit reserve, regroup reserve, ready with calculated rapidity as seen in German spearhead in Russia.

Concept of parallel columns and interior lines mean the ability to switch forces. Now coming to basic concepts of tactical war which is fought by Tactical force including Tactical weapon while strategic war is absolute deterrent which also includes nuclear deterrent. Sundarji doctrine envisaged a defense by pivot corps to thwart enemy offensive while strike corps would execute offensive deep into enemy territory. While cold start strategy promulgation early offensives by integrated battle groups. Indian Army is capable of employing more then one army or equivalent and synchronized simultaneous and successive operation as also logistic aspects. Also it can undertake joint operation. In short capability of India to conduct operational art of war is proved. There are three levels of war as of strategic operational and tactical. Tactical level denotes use of force in combat while operational level stands for employment of military force to attain strategic goals in theater of war or operation, capability of any army or also Indian to employ more than one large force in theater of operation is to be looked into. There are anti-access doctrine of PLA of preventing enemy to build up to full potential by launching preemptive strikes. As we move deep into matter we find that German Blitzbreig is applied to Indian scenario of organised Indian Army. This organisation was meant for defensive corps to halt expected Pakistan offensive followed by deep penetration into Pakistan by strike corps.

Twenty first century is an area for overwhelming force. There is a need for joint operation and joint inter capability. A new concept is a "new way of war" with concept of force. transformation and shock and awe developed in Gulf War which can be made applicable to Indo Pakistan scenes. As we study Rums field doctrine is indirect of war described as "Rapid deceives operation, that shows:

- Fast moving, lighter force that can be moved quickly into a battle as on Western border of India.
- Flexibility for quick reaction by force in Sindh-Rajasthan sector.

- Massive air superiority which is lacking in India.
- Use by Indian Air force of smart bombs and weapons.

In new age there is tactic of network centric warfare with shifting balance of power as in air lead battle. Also need for connectivity as also Interdependency, of form of fire. There is need for special force. The basic concept of applicability of Rums field doctrine as rapid operation or Rapid forces and cold start strategy can be part of that.

Another doctrine that can be applied on India-Pakistan scenario is Powel doctrine which stressed using more conventional military means. This has been a topic of discussion amongst strategists. India can make use of numerous satellite that are or can be launched. India also plans to use various drones for supplying its forward posts and for striking at enemy armour artillery units as also high value targets and enemy command and controls centres. In modern age China is planning a new doctrine of space wars as by destroying enemy military and other use satellite. They are planning to destroy by using various new age missiles which can strike at enemy satellite.

A new concept that is planned now a days is the use of missile defence as the Russian S 400, S 500; the American patriot which can bring down enemy targets to various efficiency as Super Sonic Missile as also enemy aircraft. This they can bring down to various efficiency and to various ranges. India can build superiority of air force and use shock and awe air of U.S. led coalition in Gulf war as also precision. It can also use satellite technology for control of battle. India can alter use of Swarm Theory for it holds that when an army mover fast does not have to worry about securing rear as it is hard to hit dispersed formation and units can cover much ground as also advantage that it allows your army to go straight into of enemies command structure. State of art technology can be used to advertise military power aiming at nullifying operation directing capability of enemy and decreasing enemies kill potential. It also leads to communication.

In Indian context generally of Indian Army should emphasize surprise and deception. The concept of Airland battle was evolved in Gulf War in response to Threat perception and can be applied on Indian Army as army possible Spearheads. The airland battle concept lays down that to deny enemy to apply record force at time and place of its choosing and to attack it from air and ground.

Aims and Scope of Study

Our effort is to study strategy and various military doctrines in backdrop of Indo-Pakistan Wars.

Importance of the Subject

Various doctrines have been forwarded in military field and there need to be studied in detailed analysis which we have done in this paper.

Hypothesis

Various doctrines have to be analysed and studied in context of various war and probable new conflicts. this matter needs detailed study.

Methodology

Literature on Military science, Military history as also various works on tactics, strategy were studied and conclusion drawn as also authors bent of mind was used to derive conclusion.

Findings

German taught principles of breakthrough on a divisional front of 1000-3000 yds. Tank to tank battle envisaged armour formation like classic naval actions. Every commander from lowest to highest sets aim or only he sets and aim it cannot be changed. Offensive operation is always there as when superiorly of numbers is there. Surprise is an attempt to throw enemy off balance and obtain relative superiority. A commander will be able to concentrate, deploy, commit reserve, regroup reserve, ready with calculated rapidity. Capability of India to conduct operational art of war is proved. There are three levels of war as of strategic operational and tactical. Twenty first century is an area for overwhelming force. There is a need for joint operation and joint inter capability and improves joint inter

A new concept is a "new way of war" with concept of force. transformation and shock and awe

developed in Gulf War which can be made applicable to Indo Pakistan scenes. India can build superiority of air force and use shock and awe air of U.S. Led coalition. In Indian context generally of Indian Army should emphasize surprise and deception.

Conclusion

On Eastern front German wedges worked round as deep break through in Russian territory encircled huge Russian armies. Fundamental Axiom as maintenance of aim and principle of offensive are essential for success. Every commander from lowest to highest sets aim or only once he sets aim it cannot be changed. Lahore was aimed to be Indian objective in 1965 while Harike/Bear Bridge was aim of Pakistan. Next comes principle of surprise. If Pakistan would have promptly attacked India in 1971 at Fazilka sector it would have surprised Indians.

Mobility principle emphasizes as seen in German spearhead in Russia. Sundarji doctrine envisaged a defense by pivot crops to thwart enemy offensive while strike crops would execute offensive deep into enemy territory. There are anti-access doctrine of PLA of preventing enemy to build up to full potential by launching preemptive strikes. India can build superiority of air force and use shock and awe air of U.S. led coalition in Gulf war. India can alter use of Swarm Theory for it holds

that when an army moves fast does not have to worry about securing rear.

India can build superiority of air force and use shock and awe air of U.S. led coalition. In Indian context generally of Indian Army should emphasize surprise and deception.

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