



NON-KINETIC WARFARE - DEFENCE

NEWS: Indian armed forces' preparedness to deal with "hybrid warfare" is one of the 17 subjects that the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence has narrowed down for deliberations for the year.

- Hybrid warfare uses both kinetic and non-kinetic warfare methods.

WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

About

- The committee spoke extensively on the growing danger of "**non-kinetic warfare**" citing the examples of ongoing Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Palestine conflicts, where these methods have been deployed.
- It contended that the future wars will be fought using the tools and ensure that the parliamentary panel closely investigates the Army's preparedness to face these threats.

Non-Kinetic Warfare

- **Non-kinetic warfare** generally refers to action against an adversary without a direct conventional military action.
- **It comprises possibilities such as** information warfare, cyber warfare, psychological operations, electromagnetic offensives and cryptographic warfare.
- With technological progress, many believe that the non-kinetic warfare can turn out to be **deadlier than the traditional methods** and conflicts may be won by non-kinetic means even before a bullet is fired.
- **Kinetic Warfare:** Kinetic warfare typically means military means employing a range of weapons.
 - While kinetic options are to physically shoot and destroy the drones, non-kinetic options are jamming them or taking control of their operation.



Preparedness for non-kinetic warfare is crucial for several reasons:

- **Evolving Threat Landscape:** As technology advances, adversaries increasingly use cyber and information warfare tactics. India must adapt to these evolving threats.
- **Deterrence:** A robust non-kinetic defense can deter potential aggressors by demonstrating the ability to counteract their strategies, thereby reducing the likelihood of conflict.
- **Protection of Critical Infrastructure:** Non-kinetic attacks often target vital systems, such as power grids and communication networks.
 - Preparedness ensures resilience and rapid recovery from potential disruptions.

Standing Committee on Defence

- It is constituted under **Rule 331 C of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.**
- The Committee was constituted for the first time in **1993.**
- It has the Ministry of Defence under its jurisdiction.
- **Members:** It consists of 31 Members; 21 Members from Lok Sabha, nominated by the Speaker, and 10 from Rajya Sabha nominated by the Chairman.



PL RAJ IAS & IPS ACADEMY

MAKING YOU SERVE THE NATION

- The Chairperson of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker.
- **The term of office** of the Members of the Committee **does not exceed one year.**
- **Functions:** To consider the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence, make reports on the same and present them to the Parliament;
 - to examine such Bills pertaining to the Ministry of Defence as are referred to the Committee;
 - to consider Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence
 - to consider National Basic Long-Term Policy Documents presented to the Houses.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/house-panel-to-study-armed-forces-preparedness-to-deal-with-non-kinetic-warfare/article68769409.ece>

