



Joint Doctrine for Amphibious and Cyberspace Operations

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Why in News?

Recently, [Chief of Defence Staff \(CDS\)](#) General Anil Chauhan released the **Joint Doctrine for Amphibious Operations** during the **Chiefs of Staff Committee (COSC)** meeting.

- Earlier CDS also released **the Joint Doctrine for Cyberspace Operations**.

What are Joint Doctrines for Amphibious and Cyberspace Operations?

- **Joint Doctrine for Amphibious Operations:** The Doctrine is a keystone publication providing guidance to Commanders for Amphibious Operations in a complex military environment.
 - The **amphibious capability enhances the Armed Forces' ability** to undertake a wide range of operations within the [Indian Ocean Region](#), in both wartime and peacetime scenarios.
 - These operations constitute a **vital aspect of multi-domain military engagements** and exemplify the highest level of coordination and integration among the [Armed Forces](#).
- **Joint Doctrine for Cyberspace Operations:** [Cyberspace](#) is the global network of entities, including [Information and Communication Technology \(ICT\)](#) systems, that process, store, and transmit digital information and code, whether connected or independent.
 - In addition to the conventional domains of warfare—land, sea, and air—**cyberspace has emerged as a critical and complex domain in modern warfare**, requiring dedicated focus and strategy.
 - The doctrine highlights the **military dimensions of cyberspace operations, providing strategic guidance for commanders**, staff, and practitioners in planning and executing cyberspace operations, while also raising awareness among military personnel at all levels.

Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)

- **Background:**
 - Its creation was recommended in 2001 by a **Group of Ministers (GoM)** that was tasked with studying the [Kargil Review Committee \(1999\)](#) report.
 - After the GoM recommendations, in preparation for the post of CDS, the government created the **Integrated Defence Staff** in 2002, which was to eventually serve as the CDS's Secretariat.
 - In 2012, the **Naresh Chandra Committee** recommended the appointment of a Permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee as a midway to eliminate apprehensions over the CDS.
 - Finally, the post of **CDS was created in 2019** on the recommendations of a committee of defence experts headed by Lt General **DB Shekatkar**.
 - **General Bipin Rawat** was the first CDS in the country and was appointed on 31st December 2019.
- **Roles and Responsibilities:**
 - He also **heads the newly created Department of Military Affairs (DMA)** in the

Ministry of Defence.

- The CDS will be the **single-point military adviser to the Defence Minister on matters involving all three services and the service** chiefs will be obliged to confine their counsel to issues pertaining to their respective services.
- As the head of DMA, CDS is vested with the authority in prioritising inter-service procurement decisions as **Permanent Chairman-Chiefs of Staff Committee**.
- The CDS is also **vested with the authority to provide directives to the three chiefs**. However, he does not enjoy any command authority over any of the forces.
- CDS is **first among equals, he enjoys the rank of Secretary within the DoD** (Department of Defence) and his powers will be confined to only the revenue budget.
- He will also perform an advisory role in the **Nuclear Command Authority (NCA)**.

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Q. In the context of Indian defence, consider the following statements: (2009)

1. The Shourya missile flies with a speed of more than 8 Mach.
2. The range of Shourya missile is more than 1600 km.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (d)

Q. In the context of the Indian defence, what is 'Dhruv'? (2008)

- (a) Aircraft-carrying warship
- (b) Missile-carrying submarine
- (c) Advanced light helicopter
- (d) Intercontinental ballistic missile

Ans: (c)