

The Sudarshan Chakra Mission: India's Futuristic Defense Technology Roadmap

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The Sudarshan Chakra Mission: India's Futuristic Defense

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Technology Roadmap

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Abstract

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The military landscape of India has undergone significant transformation under the leadership of the

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Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi, evident in the various technologies and missions being

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launched recently. The announcement of the ambitious Sudarshan Chakra Mission in August 2025 is

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one of them. Through this mission, the research paper assesses the futuristic defense technology path

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that India adopted. It represents a shift towards military indigenization, modern warfare technologies,

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and precision action and counter-action systems, having a completion target by 2035. A thorough

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analysis of official documents, data related to military expenditure, and various initiatives launched,

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this research studies the mission's capability to establish India as a global leader in defense

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technology. Although this mission is built upon various successful reforms taken in the past few

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years, as well as the indigenization push, its implementation faces many challenges, including

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geopolitical, financial, etc., requiring proactive government attention and global cooperation.

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Keywords: military, Sudarshan Chakra Mission, indigenization, technology, implementation,

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cooperation

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Introduction

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In the 21st century, the way the nations perceive and prepare for challenges related to security has

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changed significantly due to the evolution of warfare. From artificial intelligence-powered combat

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systems to cyberwarfare and space-based threats, the modern security landscape necessitates creative

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solutions that go beyond conventional defense paradigms (Ministry of External Affairs, 2024). The

announcement of the Sudarshan Chakra Mission by India in August 2025 represents a remarkable moment in the defense modernization journey of the country.

Symbolizing precision, protection, and divine intervention, the Sudarshan Chakra is named the weapon of the great Lord Vishnu. It embodies our aspirations to create a strong shield of national security through indigenous technological development. The Prime Minister's announcement of this mission during his Independence Day address altogether reimagined India's outlook towards national security at a time when asymmetric and hybrid warfare is dominant.

The paper analyses the strategic implications, technological requirements and the challenges that come along in this mission, all within the broader context of the military transformation over the past years. The main motive is to understand how this strategically advanced roadmap will align with the broader strategic objectives. It will help in answering the critical question that will India be successful in becoming a defense technology leader from an importer by 2035.

Additionally, the importance extends beyond the academic inquiry. It is very crucial for policymakers, defense analysts, and international partners to understand the path that India will adopt to become a major global power. The mission's success or failure will likely influence India's position in a multipolar world, regional dynamics, and global defense trade patterns.

Literature Review

Evolution of Indian Defense Policy

Many defense scholars and analysts have been documenting about the India's defense transformation since the past decade. Historically, all the efforts towards modernization were dependent on imports from other countries and lack of political will, as argued by Ladwig (2015). However, there is a gradual departure from this import-oriented policy to an export-oriented one under the current leadership.

A major shift in our strategic policy thinking has happened with the introduction of Atmanirbhar Bharat or Self-Reliant India concept. This has been studied by various researchers and scholars, like Pant (2021), who studied how the Defense Acquisition Procedure (DAP) 2020 prioritized indigenization, a change from the past frameworks.

Determining Technological Warfare Development

The main focus has been on how technological progress affects military superiority. Various scholars further examined how Artificial Intelligence (AI), quantum computing, and other technologies are changing the nature of battlefield.

Recent works by defense technologists have emphasized the increasing significance of predictive warfare capabilities. Scharre (2018) examined the ways in which machine learning algorithms and big data analytics are allowing military planners to predict enemy actions with unprecedented precision. This literature offers essential context for comprehending the mission's emphasis on predictive technologies vital for forthcoming defense systems.

India's Defense Industrial Base

More recently, scholars have started studying thoroughly the evolution of India's defense industrial ecosystem. The emergence of Defense Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) and the private companies in defense production have been documented by Singh and Kumar (2023). Their study showcases how various initiatives like the Innovation for Defence Excellence (iDEX) have fostered a new generation of defense entrepreneurs and startups.

Background and Context: India's Defense Transformation (2014-2025)

Financial Investment and Capacity Building

A 169% increase in the defense expenditure over the past decade is clearly visible, rising from ₹2.53 lakh crore in 2013-14 to ₹6.81 lakh crore in 2025-26. This shows the increasing priority that government has accorded to military and national security, according to Press Information Bureau. The increase in the flow of finances enabled more advanced reforms, research and development, and a more push towards indigenization.

However, not just being limited to increased expenditure, this transformation extends towards a changing defense production dynamic. A comprehensive investment in indigenization has resulted in domestic defense production reaching a record ₹1.50 lakh crore in 2024-25, more than triple the 2014-15 baseline. This has been accompanied by a wonderful performance in the exports, reaching ₹23,622 crore in 2024-25, a thirty-four-fold over the decade.

Structural Reforms and Policy Innovation

At the apex of procurement decisions, indigenous innovation is now given a prime focus, unlike previous frameworks which gave a preference to foreign supplies. In this light, the most significant

102 policy move in the defense procurement history is ⁸ the Defense Acquisition Procedure (DAP) 2020,
103 which prioritizes ⁴ the "Buy Indian-Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured (Indian-
104 IDDM)" category.

105

106 With "Make in India" initiative, major encouragement has been provided to industry to participate
107 procedure in indigenous design and development activities. The ecosystem of production has now
108 moved beyond traditional public sector units, with 146 projects across ⁵ Army, Navy, Air Force, and
109 ⁶ Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff receiving "Approval in Principle" under various Make in India
110 categories. Apart from Indian entities, foreign entities have also been given a push, with ⁶ the
111 liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment in defense. This has captured enhanced global
112 collaborations and foreign capital investment.

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114 **Technology Infrastructure Build-Up**

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116 Artificial Intelligence is the future of the world, including the battlefield. India has acknowledged its
117 role, and this has been exemplified by ⁴ the establishment of the Defence AI Council and Defence AI
118 Project Agency. Along with that, each defense public sector undertaking is now developing AI road
119 maps, showing the adoption of AI in their traditional plans and the machine learning capabilities that
120 can be utilized across the defense sector.

121

122 Organizations like ² the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) provides various
123 frameworks ¹ which can provide a foundation for advanced missions like the Sudarshan Chakra
124 Mission. Nine critical thrust areas for research have been identified by the DRDO: Platforms, Weapon
125 Systems, Strategic Systems, Sensors & Communication, Space, Cyber Security, AI & Robotics,
126 Materials & Devices, and Soldier Support Systems.

127

128 For small enterprises and startups, initiatives like the Innovation for Defence Excellence (iDEX)
129 scheme and the Technology Development Fund (TDF), have created a strong ecosystem, successfully
130 bridging the gap between academic research and operational deployment, allowing advanced
131 commercialization and rapid technology transfer routes for them.

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133 **The Sudarshan Chakra Mission: Vision and Components**

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135 **Mission Architecture and Objectives**

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137 The Sudarshan Chakra Mission's aim is to revolutionize India's national security framework. It
138 encompasses three objectives that are interconnected with each other. First, the prime focus of the
139 mission is indigenization, and all the research and development, and production is within India. It
140 extends beyond Make in India initiative and encompasses the entire defense value chain.

141

142 The second objective is based on anticipatory mechanism, where predictive technologies are
143 developed that can anticipate future warfare scenarios. Modern warfare mainly depends on
144 informative, predictive, and pre-emptive knowledge rather than reactive responses, and this has been
145 exemplified by the armed forces with the integration of AI, machine learning, and quantum
146 technologies in its future planning frameworks.

147

148 The third objective highlights the lessons learnt from Operation Sindoor in May 2025, that is,
149 precision and targeted action and counter-action systems. India's defense superiority and prowess
150 have been demonstrated to the enemy, with its tactical neutralizing techniques and targeted collateral
151 damage. The mission aims to focus on development of such strategic and tactical capabilities.

152

Timeline and Implementation Framework

The 2035 timeline for the mission provides a ten year threshold sufficient for the proper research and development, testing, and production of prototypes, while also allowing time for implementation. This timeline gives a push for India to become a global leader in defense technology and third-largest economy, both supporting each other. This represents an ambitious and pragmatic development for the country.

The scope of the mission is comprehensive, by including security and protection of both strategic and civilian assets, transcending traditional military-civilian boundaries. This shows that modern threats are not just limited to military, but also expands to civilian targets, examples including drone and cyber-attacks.

Technological Integration and Convergence

Several technological streams that have been evolving within India's defense ecosystem over the past ten years have come together to form the Sudarshan Chakra Mission. The mission expands on DRDO's nine thrust areas, private sector innovations promoted by iDEX and related programs, and current AI initiatives within DPSUs.

The integration of quantum computing, advanced sensory mechanisms, and space-based surveillance capabilities is important for the development of predictive technologies. India's space programs like Chandrayaan and Mars missions provides a solid foundation for the development of space-based capabilities as a part of national security.

Various systems are also under development phase under the mission, like the hypersonic weapons, autonomous platforms, etc. Incorporating these systems with the existing capabilities to address

multiple threats will be the focus of the mission.

Strategic Implications and Geopolitical Context

Regional Security Implications

This mission is taking shape at a time when India needs to deal with a '3.5-front security challenge', as highlighted by the analysts. This challenge is mainly the security threats from Pakistan and China, as well as internal and cyber and space threats. It is possible that future threats will likely involve simultaneous threats from these multiple domains rather than single front challenge, as seen in the past. The goal of the mission is to respond to all these challenges, protecting the national security.

Pakistan's continued support for terrorism and cross-border terrorist activities has called for more such responses like Operation Sindoor from India, which maintains escalation control and impose a heavy cost on terror sponsors. The mission emphasizes consistent surgical accuracy, with India's policy of using full force to combat terrorism, averting more extensive military conflict.

Global Technology Competition

The United States, China, Russia, and European countries now dominate most of the world's defense technology markets. The Sudarshan Chakra Mission puts India in competition with these countries. India's achievement in building up its own defense capabilities could affect the way countries trade in defense goods if they want to be more independent and don't want to rely on old suppliers.

The emphasis on complete indigenization is contrary to the traditional models, where advanced technologies are available in just few countries globally. India, if successful, can become a global

supplier of advanced defense technologies, joining the group of the selective advanced countries. This would completely change how South-South technology cooperation works.

It is also equally important for India to balance its own ambitions with its international cooperation and diplomatic relations, as this mission can create tensions with the country's defense partners. They may view this mission as a threat to their export markets not just in India, but all over the world. Proper engagements and diplomatic roadmaps are required to take this mission ahead.

Economic and Industrial Implications

If the mission is successful, millions of high-skilled manufacturing and research jobs could be created, positioning India's defense industry as a significant driver of economic growth. Following the trends seen in other nations, where defense innovation has pushed technological growth, the growth of the defense industrial base may have positive spillover effects into civilian technology sectors. Another significant economic dimension is the export capabilities. India could capture a huge share of global defense market if the mission is successfully undertaken and advanced technologies are developed. It is projected to exceed \$2.4 trillion by 2030, according to research analysts.

Challenges and Implementation Considerations

Technological Complexity and Innovation Gaps

Although there is considerable progress in indigenization of defense industry, there are still a number of critical gaps, becoming hurdles in the road to success of Sudarshan Chakra Mission. The capabilities that advanced nations possess like quantum computing, AI , and precision manufacturing

are areas where India currently lacks the required depth.

The mission's concentration on predictive technology means that data processing and machine learning algorithms need to get better, which may be beyond what India can do right now. DRDO and private sector groups have made progress in these areas, but it will need steady financing for research and maybe even cooperation between countries to get to the degree of sophistication needed for national security systems that cover everything.

Currently, India is dependent on foreign supplies or the already maintained stocks for the advanced technologies like hypersonic technologies and autonomous systems, which are required for precision counter-action systems. It is not possible without international support for the full indigenization development within the 2035 timeline.

Financial and Resource Requirements

Since the scope of the mission is very extensive, it requires increased financial requirements that can put a pressure on the defense budget. This kind of development will require a sustained investment for a long term, from strategic systems to civilian asset protection.

High research and development investment may also be required, as these costs for such state-of-the-art technologies requires roughly 10-15% of total defense spending in advanced nations. This will hinder the existing resources for immediate operational requirements and capability maintenance.

Another significant challenge is the extensive labour costs, as this mission requires highly skilled human capital, mainly expert scientists, engineers, and technicians. Substantial investment and expansion in the existing education system is the need of the hour, to create a talent pool for such missions, through which they can acquire expertise in technical knowledge required to carry forward

259 this mission and make India move ahead.

260

261 **Organizational and Coordination Challenges**

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263 One of the most critical considerations is the requirement of security protocols, quality control
264 standards and testing procedures. The mission necessitates strict security standards, undermining open
265 collaboration required for technological advancement. Additionally, reliable testing and quality
266 control measures exceeding international standards is also important, especially for such systems that
267 may cause a catastrophe if any kind of failure happens, risking not just defense ecosystem, but also
268 civilian assets.

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270 Apart from that, historically, the defense system has been highly fragmented and disorganized. While
271 it is improving now, it may struggle with the integration of multiple agencies like DRDO, DPSUs,
272 etc., to achieve the objectives of the mission, as this mission will require comprehensive coordination
273 across defense agencies.

274

275 **Technological Transfer and Global Collaborations**

276

277 International partnerships cannot be ignored along with indigenization. To achieve the objectives
278 within the stipulated time, these global relations come to the rescue here. The need of the hour is a
279 diplomatic and comprehensive policy roadmaps, which will help in maintaining the balance between
280 strategic autonomy and self-dependency, allowing to enhance indigenous technologies while enabling
281 cooperation.

282

283 Many countries are imposing export control regimes like United States, which may affect India's
284 critical exports required for this mission. It is important to find alternatives, internally or externally in

cooperative countries, through strategic diplomatic initiatives and agreements, which will help in taking forward the mission.

Future Prospects and Policy Recommendations

Strengthening Research and Development Infrastructure

The Sudarshan Chakra Mission is a critical mission that will result in the extensive development of India's defense environment. The success of the mission demands a fundamental transformation, mainly by establishing Centres of Excellence in critical areas that are modelled on successful initiatives in countries like South Korea, Israel, etc. This could accelerate indigenization and rapid technological development. The idea is to foster collaborative innovation by integrating public and private institutions for the success of the mission.

It is required to increase the research and development spending, at least 15% of the defense budget, to provide necessary resources to make the mission successful. This investment should mainly focus on advanced and emerging technologies, where India can gradually attain a leadership apart from creating a level playing field with global defense leaders.

Giving a substantial push to defense startups and entrepreneurs could develop the innovation ecosystem further. Successful programs like iDEX indicates the potential small startups have, and their ability to contribute innovative technologies to support indigenization, if provided with proper support, funds, and market access.

Developing Human Capital

Since this mission requires enhanced human skills, whether immediate or long term capabilities, it is

important to establish specialized technical institutes, indigenous as well as internationally collaborated, which can contribute by creating the required innovative talent pool.

For the existing defense scientists and engineers, programs specifically designed to cater to their advanced knowledge development, around emerging technologies and skills, should be introduced. Global collaborations and international exchange programs can also help to upskill knowledge, while giving a push to indigenization.

Fostering International Partnerships

While indigenization is the main priority of the mission, it is equally important to focus on selective international cooperation, which have the capability to accelerate development without compromising on strategic autonomy. For this, it is important to identify partner nations that can contribute with technological strengths and shared strategic interests, which could enable mutually beneficial cooperation arrangements.

To create win-win situations for partners, it is important to develop diplomatic sharing agreements, providing critical defense capabilities to India, and the growing defense market access to partner countries. Provisions for local production and incentives for supporting indigenous potential development should be included in such arrangements.

India's growing dominance in regional organizations, and partnerships with countries like South Korea, Japan, etc., on the basis of shared interests can help in tackling common challenges. Collaborating with countries facing similar kind of threats can also help in taking ahead the mission's objectives.

338 **Way Forward**

339

340 The Sudarshan Chakra Mission is India's one of the most ambitious defense development initiatives.

341 It shows how we are willing to achieve strategic independence through indigenous innovation. The

342 three stage approach, from complete indigenization, anticipatory warfare mechanism, and precision

343 and targeted systems, highlights the security problems today, and the technological solutions needed

344 to resolve them.

345

346 The mission builds on the strong foundation of defense reforms and capability development that the

347 Modi government has made over the past ten years. The mission will be successful because of big

348 increases in defense spending, successful efforts to make things in the country, and the growth of a

349 lively defense innovation ecosystem.

350

351 However, the mission has a lot of problems that will put India's commitment, to modernizing its

352 defense and being strategically independent, to test. Innovative ideas and political will are required to

353 deal with the challenges regarding technology, finance, and collaborations. Nevertheless, the mission

354 is more than just a defense technology program, it showcases how India has changed from a country

355 that was an import dependent country to a global power that is now exporting its technology and has

356 its own indigenous defense production line. The end results will ultimately have a huge impact on

357 India's path to becoming an independent global power that can determine the nature of security

358 challenges.

359

360 As India progresses ahead in this journey, the mission's success will depend not only on how

361 efficiently we are equipped with required technology, but also on the political will, financial support,

362 and international cooperation needed to make the vision of mission a reality. The next ten years are

363 important, as it will show if the Sudarshan Chakra Mission is successful and gives India an

364 impenetrable technological shield.

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