

Daily Mains Practice Answer 27-07-2026

Q. "The Ankara Summit marks NATO's transition towards a technology-driven and industrially integrated security alliance." Analyse the key outcomes of the summit and evaluate their implications for India's strategic and defence policies. (250 words, 15 marks)

Direction: Intro-----Key Outcomes + Implications for India-----Conclusion.

Introduction:

Describe briefly about NATO & its Ankara Summit.

NATO is a military alliance formed in 1949, the 32 member countries featuring collective security and mutual defence.

The Ankara Summit is a politico-military meeting of NATO leaders to accelerate the alliance's transition into a technology-driven, industrially integrated military superpower capable of sustaining long-term, high-intensity conflicts.

Main Body

Key outcomes of the summit

- Strengthening Collective Defence - Reaffirmed the collective defence commitment (An attack on one is an attack on all) & declared Russia as the principal threat.
- Defence Industrial Integration - Expanded NATO's defence industrial base; removed trade barriers among Allies.
- Enhanced Defence Spending - With an investment target of 5% of GDP by 2035; already near 4% in 2026.
- Technology-Driven Security - Prioritised AI, autonomous systems, cyber capabilities, quantum technologies, etc.
- Support to Ukraine - Pledged €70 billion in 2026 for military equipment, training and continued support in 202.
- Focus on Hybrid & Cyber Threats - Addressed cyber-attacks, disinformation, sabotage, critical infrastructure protection, etc.
- Innovation & Technology - Accelerated innovation, launched Drone Edge initiative - \$40 billion over 5 years for counter-drone systems.
- Energy Security - €27 billion investment to modernise fuel storage & distribution and build pipelines extending to NATO's eastern flank.

Implications for India's strategic and defence policies

Opportunities

- Accelerating Defence Modernisation
- Strengthening Aatmanirbhar Bharat - Integrated domestic defence-industrial ecosystem (DRDO, iDEX) and private industry.
- Building Resilient Supply Chains - Reduce external dependence for semiconductors, critical minerals.
- Greater Collaboration with NATO Members - Promotes technology partnership.

- North-West Frontier:

Kandahar (Afghanistan) and
Shahbazgarhi (Pakistan).

- Southern Limits:

Maski, Brahmagiri, and
Yerragudi.

- Eastern Border:

The Dhauli and Jaugada rock
edicts in Odisha.

Challenges

- Strategic Autonomy - Intensifying NATO-Russia rivalry may complicate India's policy of multi-alignment.
- Technology Competition - Rapid technology advances & innovation may widen technological gaps.
- Regional Security - Increased NATO engagement in the Indo-Pacific could intensify strategic competition with China.

Measures need to be taken

- Increase defence investments for R&D.
- Diversify defence partnerships.
- Expand public-private collaboration.

- Strengthen maritime, cyber and space capabilities to prepare for future multi-domain warfare.

Conclusion:

Conclude on a positive note – by describing the significance of the Ankara Summit & link it with India's future security situations and impacts.

