

India is a democracy. In a democratic system of government the final authority in any decision making rests with the people or their representatives. This is civilian authority. Therefore the supreme command of the Armed Forces vests in the President. The responsibility for national defence rests with the Cabinet. The principal task of the Defence Ministry is to obtain policy directions of the Government on all defence and security related matters. These are then communicated to the Services Headquarters, Inter-Services Organisations, Production Establishments and Research and Development Organisations for implementation.

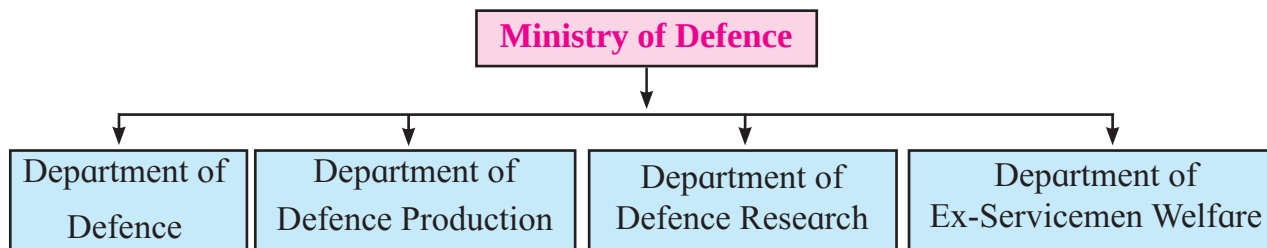


The geographical features of India are unique. It shares a 15000 kms. (approx.) border with seven neighbouring countries and a 7500 kms. (approx.) coastline. Defending the land and coastal borders is a tremendous task that is performed by the Indian armed forces.

The Ministry of Defence comprises of four Departments :

1. Department of Defence : The Department of Defence deals with the three Services i.e Army, Air Force, Navy and Coast Guard. It also deals with Inter-Services Organization. It is also responsible for the Defence Budget, establishment matters, defence policy, matters relating to Parliament, defence cooperation with foreign countries, and coordination of all defence related activities

2. Department of Defence Production : The Department of Defence Production (DDP) was set up in November 1962 with the objective of developing a comprehensive production infrastructure to produce the weapons, systems, platforms, equipment required for defence. The Department has established wide ranging production facilities through the Ordnance Factories and Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs). The products manufactured include arms and ammunition, tanks, armoured vehicles, heavy vehicles, fighter aircrafts and helicopters, warships, submarines, missiles, ammunition, electronic equipment, earth moving equipment, special alloys and special purpose steels. The Ordnance Factories



and DPSUs have been continuously modernizing and upgrading their capabilities to achieve self-reliance in defence production.

3. Defence Research and Development Organisation:

The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) was created in 1958 to provide scientific and technological advice to the Ministry of Defence. It works towards enhancing self-reliance in Defence Systems. It undertakes design and development of weapon systems and equipment in accordance with the requirements by the three services. DRDO is working in various areas of military technology which include aeronautics, armaments, combat vehicles, electronics, instrumentation engineering systems, missiles, materials, naval systems, advanced computing, simulation and life sciences.

4. Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare :

The Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare was created in the Ministry of Defence in 2004 in order to pay focused attention to the welfare and resettlement of ex-service men. Its role is to formulate and implement various policies and programmes for the welfare and resettlement of Ex-Servicemen in the country. The Department consists of two Divisions i.e. (i) Resettlement Division; and (ii) Pension Division.

Higher Defence Organisation

India's Higher Defence Organisation is based on two principles :

1. One, there should be an interaction between the political executive and the Defence Services.
2. Two, the political executive would be the final authority in all matters dealing with security.

Thus, while the Armed Forces contribute to the decision making in matters of war and peace, the final decision is taken by the Prime Minister and the concerned committee.

Independent India had a three tier Higher Defence Organisation. The three levels were as follows :

- 1) The Defence Committee of the Cabinet (DCC) chaired by the Prime Minister.
- 2) The Defence Minister's Committee (DMC) chaired by the Defence Minister.
- 3) The Chiefs of Staff Committee (COSC) as part of the Military Wing of the Cabinet Secretariat.

After the 1962 India-China war, the DCC was first changed to Emergency Committee of the Cabinet and then to Cabinet Committee of Political Affairs (CCPA). This was later renamed as Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS). There were other committees too



like the Joint Planning Committee, Joint Intelligence Committee, Joint Training Committee, Inter-Service Equipment Policy Committee etc.

National Security Council (NSC)

The National Security Council was established in 1998. It advises the Prime Minister's office on matters of national security and strategic interest. The National Security Council consists of the following members: National Security Advisor; the Deputy National Security Advisor; Ministers of Defence, External Affairs and Finance; and Deputy Chairperson of the NITI Ayog. This is the apex body.

The Strategic Policy Group is the first level of the NSC structure. It prepares the Strategic Defence Review of short and long term security threats, as well as possible policy options on a priority basis. It is headed by the Cabinet Secretary and includes the chiefs of staff from the Army, Navy and Air Force, the governor of Reserve Bank of India, Secretaries of various the ministries and the Director of the Intelligence Bureau.

The Joint Intelligence Committee is the second level of the organisational structure of the NSC. Its role is to analyse intelligence data for the NSC.

The National Security Advisory Board is the NSC's 'think tank'. It consists experts in external security, strategic analysis, foreign affairs, defence, the armed forces, internal security, science and technology and economics.

Integrated Defence Staff (IDS)

In 2001 the Government of India set up the Integrated Defence Staff. The aim was to create a Point organisation for jointmanship in the Ministry of Defence. This would help to integrate security policy, doctrine, war fighting, and procurement under a single organisation.

The tasks performed by the Integrated Defence Staff are as follows:

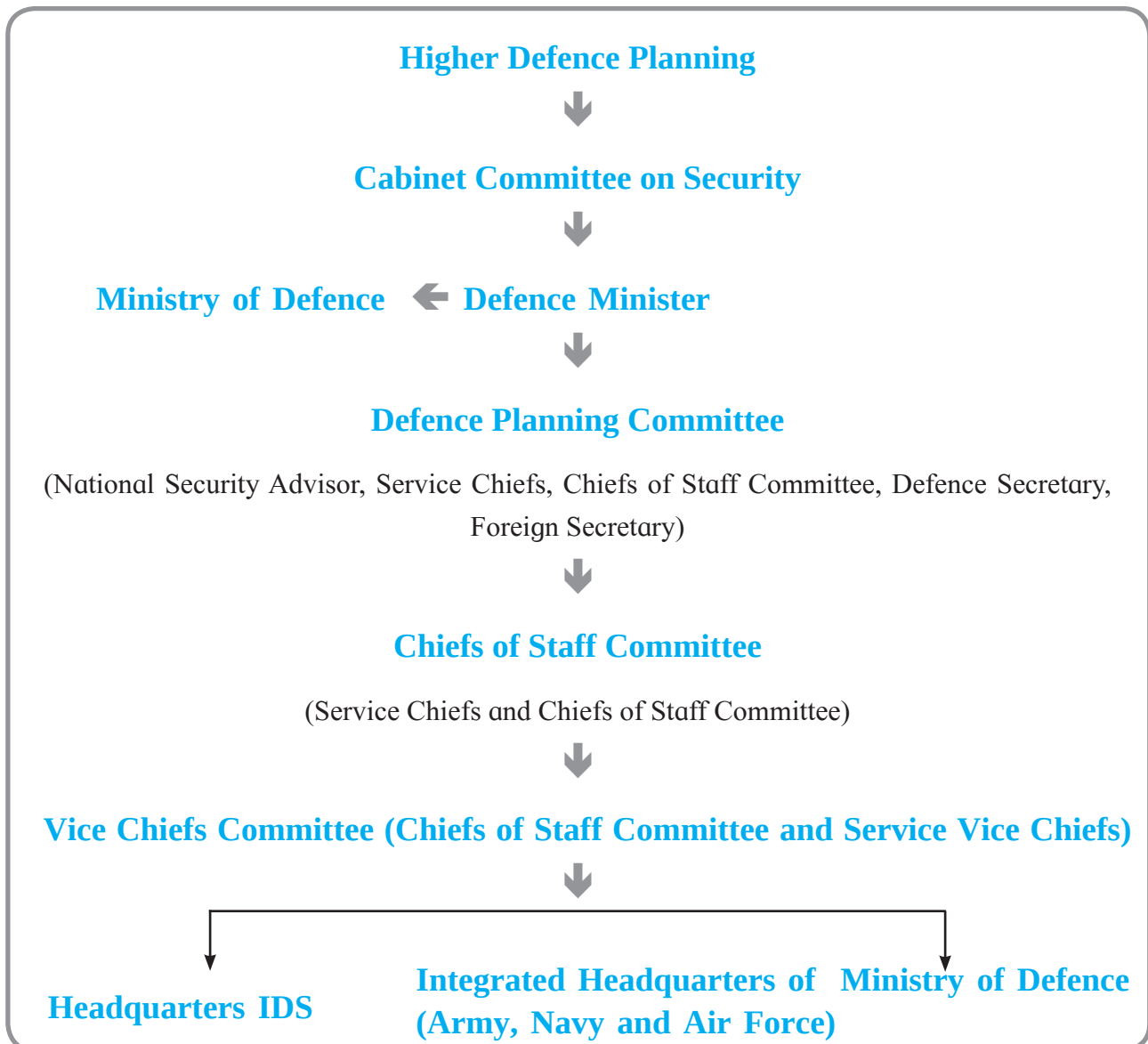
- 1) Higher Defence Planning :** This is a combined activity of various organisations. It provides for plans and strategies for ensuring national security. (See Chart for Higher Defence Planning)
- 2) Exercises :** Indian Armed Forces regularly participate in various bilateral and multilateral exercises with the Defence Forces of other nations. These exercises may be for a specific service or Joint Tri-Services Exercises.
- 3) Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief :**
The Integrated Defence Staff have been carrying out disaster relief operations within the country as well as outside the country. This includes evacuation, setting up of relief infrastructure, restoring communication & providing medical facilities, distributing ration supplies, clothing etc.
- 4) Acquisition :** Based on Long, Medium and Short Term Plans procurement of required weapon systems/equipment/platforms is done by this organisation.
- 5) Budget :** The IDS looks at various financial planning issues of Defence Services It is responsible for forecasting, projecting, allocation and monitoring expenditure.
- 6) Training :** The IDS looks into training requirements of the armed forces.
- 7) International Cooperation :** IDS handles all issues relating to International Defence Cooperation and is responsible for implementation of Defence Cooperation as mandated by Foreign Policy of the Government of India.
- (8) Medical :** The IDS looks into all matters pertaining to medical planning, health of troops, all medical aspects of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Warfare techniques and disaster relief.

Jointmanship :

Jointmanship in the armed forces means the following: Integrated planning and application of military power at the Strategic, Operational and Tactical levels, with proper sequencing of combat power of the three Services in time and space. This is done as per requirement and in relation to the enemy's centres of gravity. The culmination point is to win a war. Cooperation is a time-tested principle of war and would need to be exhibited in full measure by the services to prosecute our combined military strategy. Good jointmanship will result from proper joint training, understanding of each other's capabilities and limitations and mutual trust, confidence and respect for each other.

Joint Operation :

Joint Operation in the armed forces means: Operations planned and executed by two or more services, operating under a single designated Joint Task Force Commander. Joint Operations are normally mission oriented and have specific objectives.



The Armed Forces

The armed forces comprise the three armed services under the Ministry of Defence, they are :

- Army
- Navy
- Air Force

The primary role of the armed services is to protect the sovereignty of the nation from external aggression, however when called upon they can also be called upon by the government to assist it to face any natural disaster or internal security threat, strife or unrest.

Indian Army :



The role of the Indian Army is to safeguard National Interests from External Aggression and Internal Subversion, towards this it has to be ready to perform the following tasks :

- Go to war to defeat an External Aggression.
- Internal Security Management to defeat internal threats.
- Project force wherever and whenever called upon to safeguard the nation's interests.
- Peace Keeping Operations or Military Assistance to friendly foreign countries.
- Render Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief and Aid to Civil Authorities.

Command & Control of the Army

The Indian army is spread over six Operational Commands based on geography and the perceived security threats. The Commands are further divided into two to three Corps. The Corps are further divided into two to four Divisions. The Divisions are made up of four to five brigades. Each Brigade has three to four Battalions or Regiments under it. A battalion comprises of Four Companies, each Company comprises of Three Platoons, Each Platoon comprises of Three Sections, each section comprises of Ten soldiers being the smallest entity.

Besides the six operational Commands there is also one Training Command which is tasked for training of the Army. There are also entities called Area Headquarters and Sub Area Headquarters under the Operational Commands which are dedicated to provide logistic sustenance to the Army in their Geographical area.

Regional Commands

The six regional operational commands are as follows :

- 1) Northern Command is Headquartered in Udhampur. It is responsible for operations in Jammu and Kashmir against China in the East and Pakistan in the West.
- 2) Western Command is Headquartered in Chandigarh. It is responsible for operations in Punjab, and Himachal Pradesh against China in the East and Pakistan in the West.
- 3) SouthWestern Command is Headquartered in Jaipur. It is responsible for operations in North and Central Rajasthan, against Pakistan in the West.
- 4) Southern Command is Headquartered in Pune. It is responsible for operations

in South Rajasthan and Gujarat against Pakistan in the West.

- 5) Central Command is Headquartered in Lucknow. It is responsible for operations in Uttarakhand against China in the North, as also security along the Indo - Nepal Border with UP and Bihar.
- 6) Eastern Command is Headquartered in Kolkata. It is responsible for operations in Sikkim, Bhutan, and Arunachal against China and security of Indo – Nepal, Myanmar and Bangladesh borders

Indian Navy



The Indian Navy grew rapidly after independence as of now it is undergoing modernization with new ships being added to the fleet.

- 1) **Military Role :** The application of maritime power both in offensive operations against enemy forces territory and trade, and defensive operations to protect own forces, territory and trade.
- 2) **Diplomatic Role :** The larger purpose of the navy's diplomatic role is to favorably shape the maritime environment to promote India's

national interest and national security objectives.

- 3) **Constabulary Role :** In the constabulary role, forces are employed to enforce law of the land. Force is only employed for self-defence or as a last resort in execution of this role. The protection and promotion of India's maritime security is one of the prime responsibilities of the Indian Navy. After the terrorist attacks on Mumbai on 26 November 2008, the overall responsibility for coastal security has been mandated to the Indian Navy, in close coordination with the Indian Coast Guard, State marine police and other central/state government and port authorities.

Command & Control

The Navy is headed by the Chief of the Naval Staff (CNS), he is located at the Integrated Headquarters of the Ministry of Defence (Navy) (also known as the Naval Headquarters) in New Delhi.

Naval Commands

Three Naval Commands based on geographic areas of responsibility function under the Naval Headquarters.

- 1) **Western Naval Command :** Headquarters located in Mumbai, with ships of the fleet based in various Naval Stations at ports in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka.
- 2) **Eastern Naval Command :** Headquarters located in Vishakhapatnam, with ships of the fleet based in various Naval Stations at ports in Bengal, Orissa Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- 3) **Southern Naval Command:** Headquarters located in Kochi, with ships of the fleet based in various Naval Stations at ports in Kerala and Lakshadweep.

Indian Air Force



In context of modern technology, the Air Force has a premier role in future warfare. Its mission is to defend the nation through the control and exploitation of air and space. Indian Air Force (IAF) bears the responsibility of safeguarding Indian airspace and thus furthering national interests in cooperation with the other branches of the armed forces. The IAF provides close air support to the Indian Army on the battlefield as well as strategic and tactical airlift capabilities.,

Air Force Commands

The Indian Air Force has seven commands, of which five are operational and two functional, namely :

Operational Commands	
HQ Central Air Command	Allahabad
HQ Eastern Air Command	Shillong
HQ Western Air Command	New Delhi.
HQ Southern Air Command	Thiruvananthapuram
HQ South-Western Air Command	Gandhinagar
Functional Commands	
HQ Maintenance Command	Nagpur and
HQ Training Command	Bangalore

Tri Service Commands

Andaman and Nicobar Command :

This is the first Tri Service Command based at Port Blair. It is commanded in rotation between Army, Navy and Air Force. The Command has under it the Army, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard. This command protects India's interests in the region of South East Asia and the Straits of Malacca.



Andaman and Nicobar Command

Coast Guard



The Coast Guard was established as an independent organisation in 1978. The organisation has four Regional Headquarters located at Gandhinagar, Mumbai, Chennai and Port Blair.

The main duties and functions of the Coast Guard are as follows :

1. Ensure safety and protection of artificial islands, offshore terminals and other installations.
2. Provide protection and assistance to fishermen when at sea.
3. Protect maritime environment
4. Assist authorities in anti-smuggling activity

The terrorists who attacked Mumbai (2008) had used the sea route. After this attack the Coast Guard has also been given the responsibility of coastal security.

Central Armed Police Forces/ Paramilitary Forces



Central Armed Police Forces/ Paramilitary Forces :

These are various armed police forces under the Government of India Ministry of Home Affairs. They are deployed on a wide range of roles as per the internal security requirements of the nation, they are also employed outside India in UN peace keeping tasks, as also in some areas to protect India's national interests.

Assam Rifles : It is a region specific force with its operational role in the North East. It comprises 46 Battalions. Its role is to conduct counter insurgency operations in the disturbed areas of the Northeastern states and other such areas where deemed necessary under control of the army. During peace and 'proxy war', ensure security of the Indo-China and Indo-Myanmar borders and war, rear area security immediately behind the battle front.

Border Security Force (BSF) : It is the nation's largest largest border guarding and management force. It is deployed on the Indo-Pak international border extending from Sir Creek in Gujarat to Jammu region and thereafter along the line of control upto North Kashmir. It also deployed to guard the entire Indo- Bangladesh border. Its tasks during peace time are :

- Promote a sense of security among the people living in the border areas.
- Prevent trans border crimes, unauthorized entry into or exit from the territory of India.
- Prevent smuggling and any other illegal activity.
- During war it can be called upon to perform a large variety of tasks in

support of the army. These could be holding defences, rear area security, guarding vital logistic and line of communication facilities among the many more tasks.

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) : It is a premier multi-skilled security agency of the country, mandated to provide security to major critical infrastructure installations of the country in diverse areas. CISF is currently providing security cover to nuclear installations, space establishments, airports, seaports, power plants, sensitive Government buildings and even heritage monuments. Among the important responsibilities recently entrusted to the CISF are the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation.

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) : It is the largest Central Armed Police Force of India. It has a very wide range of tasks, these range from counter insurgency in J&K and Naxal infested areas in Central and South Indian States, security of vital installations and VIPs as also election duties, riot control and assisting state police in maintaining law and order.

Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) : Its primary role is border guarding duties from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Jachep La in Arunachal Pradesh covering 3488 km of Indo-China Border and manning Border Outposts on altitudes ranging from 9000' to 18700' in the Western, Middle and Eastern sectors of the Indo-China Border. It is also deployed in counter insurgency role in Chhatisgarh. Its other tasks are :

- Check illegal immigration, trans-border smuggling and crimes.
- Security to sensitive installations, banks and protected persons.
- Provide aid in disaster relief.

Shashastra Seema Bal (SSB) : Its primary role is border guarding duties, which includes prevention of smuggling, illegal immigration as also intelligence gathering, along India's borders with Nepal and Bhutan in the Indian states of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim and Assam.

Do you know ?

Deployment of forces along the borders is based on the principle of one border, one border-guarding force'.

Accordingly, each border has been entrusted to a particular force as follows :

- Bangladesh and Pakistan borders : Border Security Force
- China border : Indo Tibetan Border Police
- Nepal and Bhutan Borders : Shashastra Seema Bal
- Myanmar Border : Assam Rifles.

Please see the following website for further information :

1. Indian Armed Forces.

<http://knowindia.gov.in/my-india-my-pride/indian-armed-forces.php>

2. Ministry of Defence, Government of India, Annual Reports

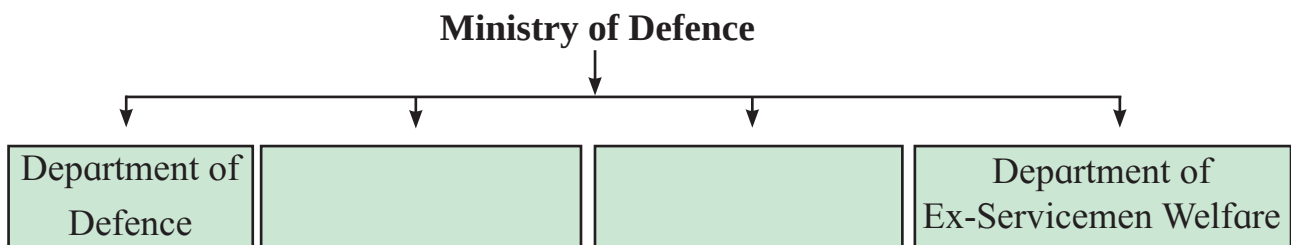
<https://mod.gov.in/documents/annual-report>

EXERCISE

Q. 1 (A) Choose the correct alternative and complete the following statements.

- i. Security cover to nuclear installations, space establishments, airports, seaports, power plants, is provided by ____
 - a. Indo-Tibetan Border Force
 - b. Sashastra Seema Bal
 - c. Central Industrial Security Force
 - d. Indian Army
- ii. The Headquarters of the Eastern Naval Command is at ____
 - a. Vishakhapatnam
 - b. Chennai
 - c. Kolkata
 - d. Andaman

Q. 2 (A) Complete the following concept maps



(B) Observe the given map and answer the following questions.

Locate the following places on the map of India :

- (a) Udhampur.
- (b) Kochi
- (c) Shillong

Q. 3 State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons.

- i. The President is a member of the Cabinet Committee on Security.
- ii. The Coast Guard is responsible for the security of Sri Lanka.

Q.4. Explain the correlation between the following.

Jointmanship and Joint Operations

Q.5. Express your opinion on the following.

Why do you think the Coast Guard is important for India's national security?

Q.6 . Answer the following.

- i. What are the tasks performed by the Integrated Defence Staff ?
- ii. What is the structure of the Higher Defence Organisation.

Activity :

Read any news item that deals with India's security issues. For example: India-Pakistan border problems, import of defence equipment by India, etc. Discuss it in classroom.

