

UNIT I INTRODUCTION

1. The Indian Defence Forces and Rank Structures
2. Pyramid hierarchy in Army, Navy and Air Force
3. Second Line of Defence (Introduction of BSF, CG, CISF, CRPF)

UNIT II HIGHER DEFENCE ORGANIZATION

1. Role and Function of Ministry of Defence.
2. Composition and function of Defence Committees.
3. Chief of Staff and Joint Service Organization.

DEFENCE MECHANISM OF INDIA

UNIT - I

INTRODUCTION

The Indian Defence forces and Rank structure.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCES:

Army , Air Force , Navy.

ARMED FORCES:

The Supreme command of Armed Forces is vested in the President of India. The responsibility for national defence, however rest with Cabinet. All important questions having a bearing on defence are decided by the cabinet committee on political affairs. which is presided by Prime Minister. The Defence minister is responsible to parliament for all matters concerning the defence services. The administrative and operational control of Armed Forces is exercised by the MOD and the three services Headquarters of Army, Navy and Air Force, headed by chief of staff.

INDIAN ARMY

Indian Army is the land-based branch and largest component of Indian Armed Forces. The president of India serves as de-jure Commander-in-chief of army while de-facto leadership lies with MOD and it's commanded by chief of Army staff (COAS), who is 4 star general. Two officers have been conferred rank Field Marshall, a 5 star ranked general, which is a ceremonial position of great honour.

The Indian army originated from armies of East India Company which eventually became British Indian Army and finally national army after Independence. The units and regiments of Indian Army have diverse histories and have participated in number of battles and theatre before & after independence.

The primary mission of Indian Army is to ensure national security & unity defending the nation from external aggression & threats & maintaining peace and security within its borders. It conducts humanitarian rescue operations during natural calamities

3

and other disturbances, like Operation Suroyo Hope and can also be requested by the government to cope with Internal threats. The army has been involved in four wars with neighbouring Pakistan & one with China.

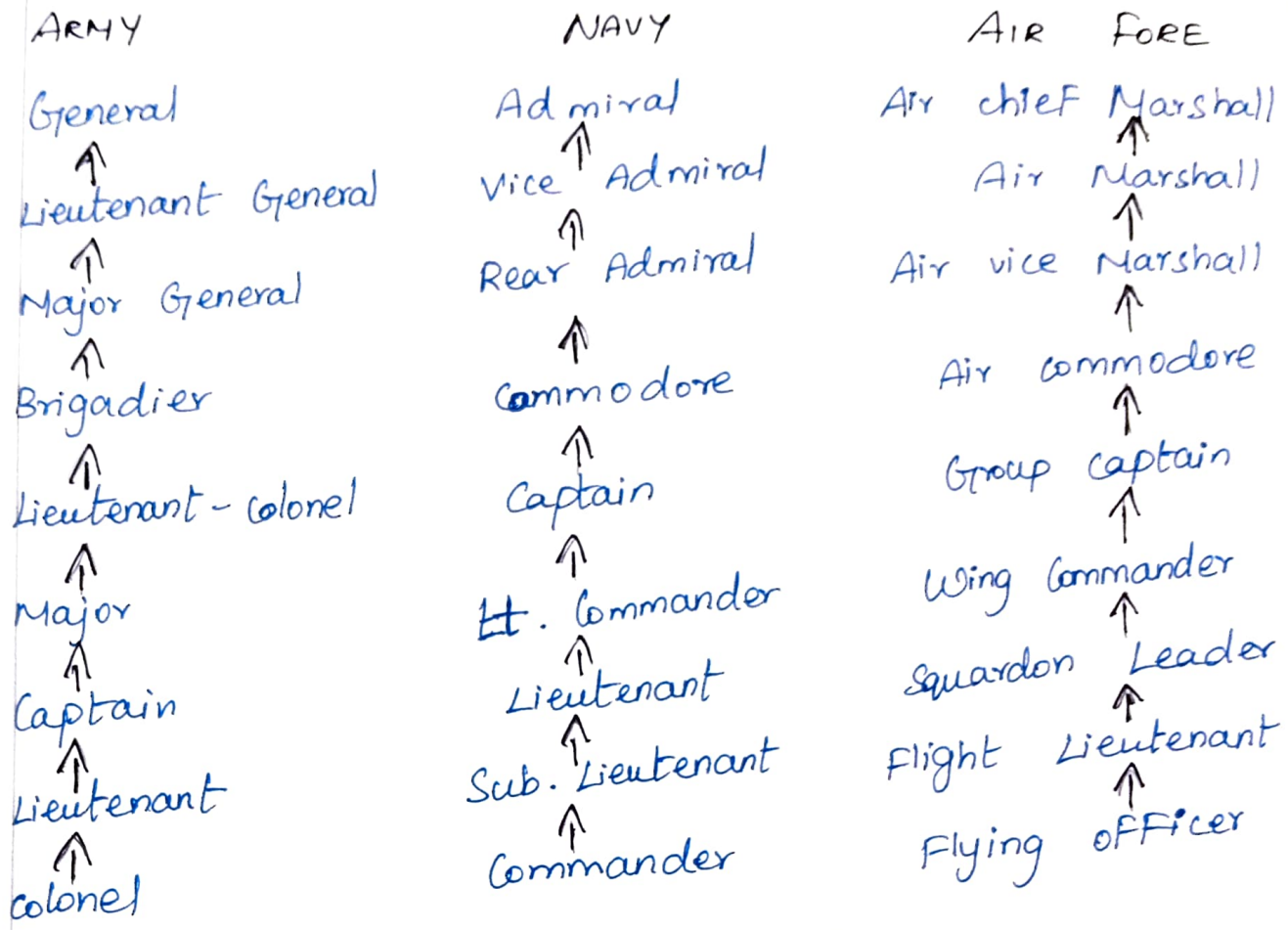
AIR FORCE :

The Indian Air Force is the air arm of the Indian Armed Forces. Its primary responsibility is to secure Indian Air space and to conduct aerial warfare during a conflict. It was officially established on 8th October 1932 as an ordinary auxiliary air force of the British Empire and the prefix Royal was added in 1945, in recognition of its services during WW^{II}. After India achieved independence from United Kingdom in 1947, the Royal Indian Air Force served the Dominion of India with the prefix being dropped when India became a republic in 1950. Since independence, the IAF has been involved in four wars with neighbouring Pakistan and one with the People's Republic of China other major operations were undertaken by IAF.

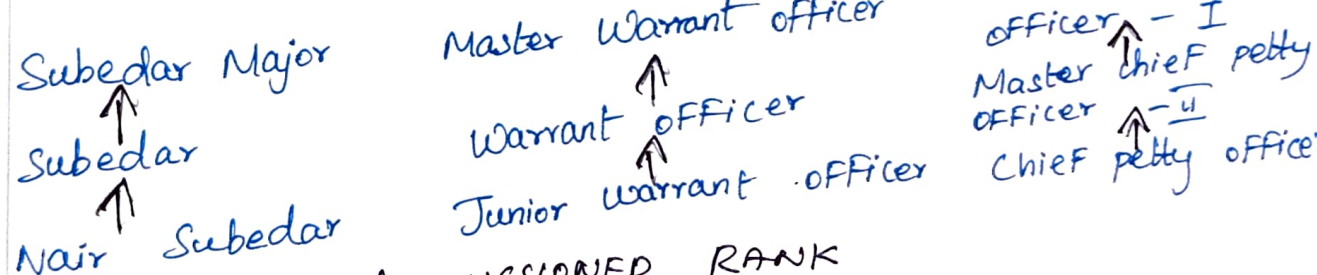
INDIAN NAVY

The Indian Navy is the naval branch of the armed forces of India. The President of India serves as the commander-in-chief of the Navy. The chief of Naval staff (CNS), usually a four star officer in the rank of admiral commands the Navy. The Indian Navy can trace its lineage back to 17th century East India Company's Marine; it succeeded the Royal Indian Navy, which was renamed in 1950. The 17th century Maratha emperor Chhatrapathi Shivaji Bhore is considered as the "Father of Indian Navy". Though the primary objective of the navy is to secure the nation's maritime borders, India also uses its navy to enhance its international relations through joint exercise, port visits and humanitarian missions, including disaster relief.

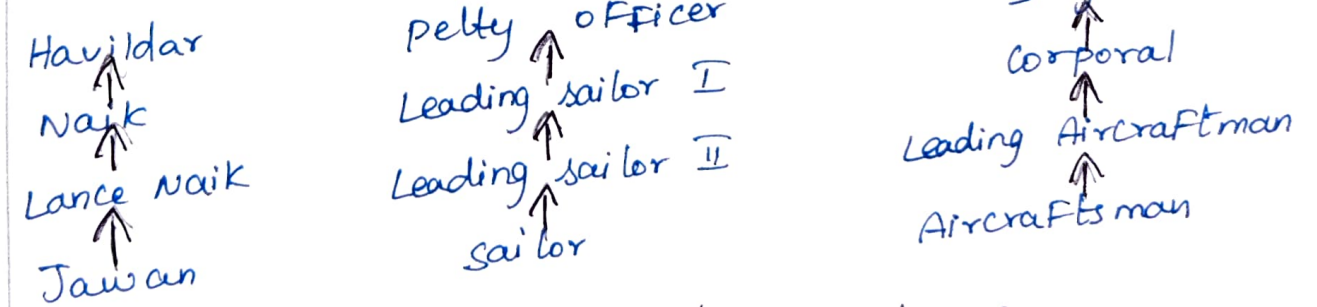
RANK STRUCTURE
COMMISSIONED RANK



JUNIOR COMMISSIONED RANK



NON-COMMISSIONED RANK



Rank structure is the pyramid hierarchy in Army, Navy, Air Force.

6 SECOND LINE OF DEFENCE [PARA MILITARY]

BSF \Rightarrow Border Security Force.

They are responsible for internal security of the country along with Pakistan, Bangladesh and now Myanmar border dispute.

CISF \Rightarrow Central Industrial Security Force.

They are responsible for securing industrial establishments and airports, metros.

SSB \Rightarrow Sashastra Seema Bal.

They are responsible for Nepal & Bhutan border.

CRPF \Rightarrow Central Reserve Police Force.

CRPF responsible for dealing with internal disturbances.

ITBP \Rightarrow Indo Tibetan Border Police.

ITBP is responsible for guarding Himalayan region, Chinese border.

CG \Rightarrow Coast Guard.

Coast Guard is a helping arm of Indian Navy. The Indian Coast Guard is a maritime law enforcement and search and rescue agency of India with jurisdiction over its territorial water including its contiguous zone and exclusive economic zone.