



DEFENCE STUDIES

(WORK BOOK)

STANDARD NINE



The Constitution of India

Chapter IV A

Fundamental Duties

ARTICLE 51A

Fundamental Duties- It shall be the duty of every citizen of India—

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities, to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- (k) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.



The Coordination Committee formed by GR No. Abhyas-2116/(Pra.kra.43/16) SD-4
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DEFENCE STUDIES

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STANDARD NINE



Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune 4.



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The digital textbook can be obtained through DIKSHA APP on a smartphone by using the Q. R. Code given on title page of the textbook and useful audio-visual teaching-learning material of the relevant lesson will be available through the Q. R. Code given in each lesson of this textbook.

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The Constitution of India

Preamble

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Jana-gana-mana-adhināyaka jaya hē
Bhārata-bhāgya-vidhātā,

Panjāba-Sindhu-Gujarāta-Marāthā
Drāvida-Utkala-Banga

Vindhya-Himāchala-Yamunā-Gangā
uchchala-jaladhi-taranga

Tava subha nāmē jāgē, tava subha āsisa māgē,
gāhē tava jaya-gāthā,

Jana-gana-mangala-dāyaka jaya hē
Bhārata-bhāgya-vidhātā,

Jaya hē, Jaya hē, Jaya hē,
Jaya jaya jaya, jaya hē.

PLEDGE

India is my country. All Indians
are my brothers and sisters.

I love my country, and I am proud
of its rich and varied heritage. I shall
always strive to be worthy of it.

I shall give my parents, teachers
and all elders respect, and treat
everyone with courtesy.

To my country and my people,
I pledge my devotion. In their
well-being and prosperity alone lies
my happiness.

Foreword

Dear Students,

I extend a very warm welcome to you in class 9th. It gives me immense pleasure to present the workbook for 'Defence Studies'.

This Workbook gives you information about Defence Forces and the Paramilitary Forces of India. In the 21st century of globalization we hope this subject will guide you to understand the necessary information about defence studies and the career opportunities in the field of defence.

You know the importance of Defence Studies. The main aim of this workbook of Defence Studies is to inculcate the values of national security, national interest, love for the country in you. You are going to study this subject through the activities like discussion, field visit, interview, role play. Do make sure that you participate in all these activities as they will stimulate your thought process. To write the information and points that you get through discussions sufficient place is given in the workbook. Take the help of your teachers, parents and classmates whenever necessary.

In this era of technological advancements, you must be very well versed with the use of computers and smart phone. Use technology appropriately while studying this workbook. This will make the learning process easier.

Do let us know about your feedback on what you liked and also what you found difficult while studying this workbook.

Wish you all the best for a bright future.

Pune

Date : 28 April 2017, Akashaya Tritiya

Indian Solar Year : 8 Vaishakh 1939



(Dr. Sunil Magar)

Director

Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook
Production and Curriculum Research,
Pune

Defence Studies

An approach to teaching learning and conduct of activities

The discipline of defence studies mainly focuses on national security. National security mainly concentrates on the external and internal threats to the security of a nation. Today, the concept of national security is not restricted to the defence of borders but also has political, economic, social and cultural issues dimensions. This course on national security is expected to help students to imbibe the values of national security, national interests and love for the country. It is useful in the sense that it provides certain inputs for career opportunity in defence in future. In the 9th std workbook on defence studies, we have concentrated only on the security issues of India. It highlights information on the idea of National Security, Defence Forces and the Paramilitary Forces of India.

In the 10 th std. we will be focusing on disaster management and internal challenges to India's security. This book is to be used as a workbook. Students are expected to learn the contents and then discuss them in their own groups or with the concerned experts or the teachers. As they also need to undertake field visits, conduct interviews and then express their opinions in the place provided for the same. Students are free to make use of internet, newspapers, library resources and literature. Teachers are expected to organise field visits for the students.

Teaching – learning

- (1) As the content matter has been presented in brief, the teachers are expected to explain this content as basis for their teaching. Use of references is highly recommended.
- (2) To make learning effective the teachers must encourage students to participate actively. Discuss the given activities in the class and ensure that children also present it in a written form.
- (3) At least once a week, ask children to discuss security issues that appear in the newspaper, magazines and encourage them to express their own individual opinions on such security issues.
- (4) Organize field visits considering the situation. It helps children to develop their leadership qualities, co-operative spirit, communication skill etc.

Evaluation

- (1) There is no separate written examination for this course.
- (2) The written work stated in the workbook carries 40% weightage.
- (3) The discussions, field visits, interviews, role playing are tools for evaluation and they carry 60% weightage.
- (4) The total marks are to be converted into grades and to be awarded to the students.

Competency statements for Defence Studies: standard 9 th

We hope that at the end of 9th std. students demonstrate the following abilities.

Sr.no	Content	Statements
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Security ○ External challenges to national security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To promote love for the country and core national values. ○ To understand concepts like national security, national interests. ○ To understand the external threats to national security. ○ To comprehend India's relations with its neighbours. ○ To develop skills for reading maps.
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ India's Defence System ○ Indian Army ○ Indian Navy ○ Indian Air Force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To understand the role, composition and structure of India's Defence Forces. ○ To see information on the various arms and weapons in possession with the Defence Forces. ○ To help students to know the various ranks in the Defence Forces. ○ To understand the importance of India's coastline and Indian Navy ○ To appreciate the role of the Defence Forces in Disaster Management.
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Paramilitary Forces ○ Police : Organization and functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To help students to know the nature and functions of Paramilitary Forces. ○ To equip students to understand the role of the Police Forces in national security. ○ To encourage students to seek inspiration from interviews with the Paramilitary Forces.
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Career opportunities in Defence Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To understand the opportunities for service in Defence Services and methods of entry

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Chapter 1 NATIONAL SECURITY

Meaning of Security

Security is one of the essential requirements of society. Even ordinary species in the animal kingdom get strength and means of self-defence from the nature. What is true about the animals is also true about human beings.

Security is a concept related to individuals, society and country. Security creates peace and stability. It protects us from uncertainty. Nations face challenges and counter challenges. National sovereignty, national values, national territory must be protected. To protect territorial integrity, civic life and nation's natural and material resources is to protect nationhood. In other words, all the defence measures used and implemented to protect the nationhood and sovereignty is known as national security.

India's History

If we look at the Indian history from the ancient times, you will realize that India has experienced a number of invasions especially from the northwest region. In those historical times, there were many states under the rule of many kings.

For example, the Mauryas, the Guptas and the Marathas had made people capable of fighting against external aggression. They had built a defence system for the protection and expansion of the state and had adopted defence measures, for the protection of their territory.

Concepts

To understand the concept of national security, we must know certain related concepts, because they are closely related to the national security issues. Accordingly, let us try to understand what we mean by concepts like nation, nation-state, nationalism national interest, national power and national security.

○ **Nation:** Nation refers to a group of people living on a common territory belonging to a common race, religion or language. They have a spirit of unity and therefore they become a nation.

○ **Nation-state:** When does a nation become nation-state? The three elements of territory, population and sovereignty make nation a nation-state. There can be a lot of diversity in a nation-state. For example, India has racial, religious, linguistic, regional and economic diversity.

○ **Nationalism :** The very concept of nation itself defines nationalism. The emotions and feelings of the people about their country expressed in different forms can be described as nationalism.

For example, when we talk of Indian nationalism we talk of a united India. All of us are known as Indians in spite of our differences in terms of religion, language and culture.

○ **National Interest :** National Interest is understood within the context of the core values of a nation. The core values are defined in terms of geography, size and other political, social, cultural and economic elements. In India these core values can be seen in the preamble to the Indian constitution. Democracy, socialism, secularism, and republicanism, federal system and equality are the core values of India. These core values help us to understand the history, culture, society, economic system and form of state.

○ **National Power :** National Power is a means to protect the core values and national interests. The capability of a nation to defend itself is known as national power. From ancient times, it has always been at the centre of all political systems. Every nation makes an effort to acquire and sustain it. A powerful nation is in a better position to protect its interests. Every country makes an attempt to seek co-operation from others just to protect its national interests. National power can be defined as the ability of a nation to influence other nations with a view to protect its own national interests.

Every nation tries to increase its national power in various ways, for self protection as well as the protection of its national interests. National power is dependent upon the material and non material elements that contribute to power. Material elements include natural resources like coal, iron and steel, minerals and water. They help a nation to build industrial power. India's achievements in the areas of space research and nuclear science have also contributed to our national power. The non material resources include the psychology and morale of the people and their sense of commitment towards the nation.

○ **National Security :** Measures undertaken for self protection are known as security. Every nation faces internal as well as external challenges to its security. National security implies dealing with external as well as internal threats. External aggression does not happen everyday, however, military preparedness in peacetime becomes a part of national security. Therefore, the defence system created during peacetime for national defence is known as national security.

National security implies the protection of core values through the use of national power. At the same time, other preventive measures are also adopted for social, cultural, economic and political security.

Activities

1. Read about the invasion on India by Alexander the Great. Which kings of India helped him? Read about the battle of Jhelumm between Alexander and Porus. Write in your own words about the valour and self-respect shown by Porus.

2. What kind of conversation might have taken place between Alexander and Porus? Write the conversation with the help of your teacher and enact it.

3. Observe carefully the map of India under Emperor Ashoka. On the outline of ancient India, show the borders /locations and places of his expansion. (Use std 6 History-Political Science text book as reference)

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4. Discuss the following

- (A) Significance of national integrity to face external aggression
- (B) Provisions in the Constitution of India relating to national integrity. Discuss one of the provisions and write about it here.

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5. Write a note on the natural resources in India as an element of national power.

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6. Discuss India's development in the fields of science and technology. Write the points you discussed.

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7. Organise a group discussion on India’s achievements in the areas of nuclear science and space research. Write here the important matters discussed in the group.

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Chapter 2 Challenges to National Security (External)

Look at the map of India carefully.

Who are India's neighbours? It is important to consider India's relations with its neighbours in terms of history and challenges. You will find Pakistan on the western side of India and China on the north. India also shares a small border with Afghanistan in the north. The part of Afghanistan that touches Indian Territory is called the 'Wakhan corridor' of Afghanistan. Besides these, there are Nepal and Bhutan on the north and Bangladesh and Myanmar in the east. Sri Lanka is located on the south in the Indian Ocean region.

India and neighboring countries



○ **Pakistan :**

There have been many wars between India and Pakistan from 1947. India had to fight three major wars with Pakistan, in 1947-48, 1965 and 1971. The first two wars were about the dispute on Kashmir because Pakistan has claimed that Kashmir should belong to Pakistan. The 1971 war led to the creation of Bangladesh in what was earlier East Pakistan. India had also to fight Pakistan in Kargil in 1999. The wars with Pakistan so far were conventional and therefore remained limited. Wars in future could be with nuclear weapons and therefore of wider scale. Today the nature of conflict with Pakistan is changing.

There are several terrorist organisations that are given shelter in Pakistan. These groups conduct terrorist strikes in India.

○ **China:**

China, which is on the North of India, is a global power. India's dispute with China is mainly about the borders and about the position of Tibet. The two areas where the border dispute exists are the area of Aksai Chin and the northern border of the state of Arunachal Pradesh. The area of Arunachal Pradesh was called North East Frontier Agency (NEFA). The area of Aksai Chin and Indian territory in Ladakh has been illegally occupied by China. The border between Arunachal Pradesh and Tibet is called McMahon line. This line was finalised in 1914 at a conference held in Shimla in the presence of representatives of India, China and Tibet. Henry McMahon then British official was also instrumental in finalising this line of International Border between India and China. This border dispute was the main reason for the 1962 war between India and China.

Tibet has traditionally been recognized as an autonomous region. It has its own Buddhist culture. However since 1950s China has occupied Tibet and has tried to end traditional Buddhist culture. The Tibetan leader Dalai Lama fled to India in 1958 because of the atrocities by China on Tibetan people.

○ **Bangladesh:**

Before 1971 on the west side of India was West Pakistan and on the eastern side was East Pakistan, Thus there were two Pakistans on both the sides of India. East Pakistan was being oppressed and was denied human rights. The people of East Pakistan under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman revolted against the oppressive military regime. They fought for their freedom from Pakistan. This caused tremendous influx of refugees in India. India's internal system was under huge pressure, therefore India helped the liberation movement of East Pakistan and an independent Bangladesh came into existence.

India and Bangladesh have maintained good relations since 1971. One of the problems that had come up was about Farakka Barrage that was built on one of the streams of the Ganga river.

This problem was resolved in 1978 when Farakka Agreement was signed by the two countries.

○ **Sri Lanka:**

India had close friendly relations with Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka had faced internal disturbances when the Tamil minority population living in the Northern region of the country wanted more autonomy. In 1987 India signed an agreement with the Sri Lanka government to help Sri Lanka to resolve the problem. India also sent a Peace Keeping Force to maintain security in Sri Lanka.

Along with India's relations with its neighbours, we also need to consider the importance of Indian Ocean Region from national security viewpoint.

Marine area

○ **Indian Ocean:**

India has a coastline of approximately 7000 km. The Indian Ocean region is very crucial for world trade the main trade route is from Suez Canal to straits of Malacca. India occupies a prominent position on this trade route. The Andman and Nicobar islands also become significant here.

In the past the Dutch, French, Portuguese and the British came to India from the sea and established their colonies. Today countries like the U.S, Russia and China are also trying to increase their influence in this area. The region is rich in terms of natural resources. Therefore, the security of Indian Ocean is a big security challenge for India.

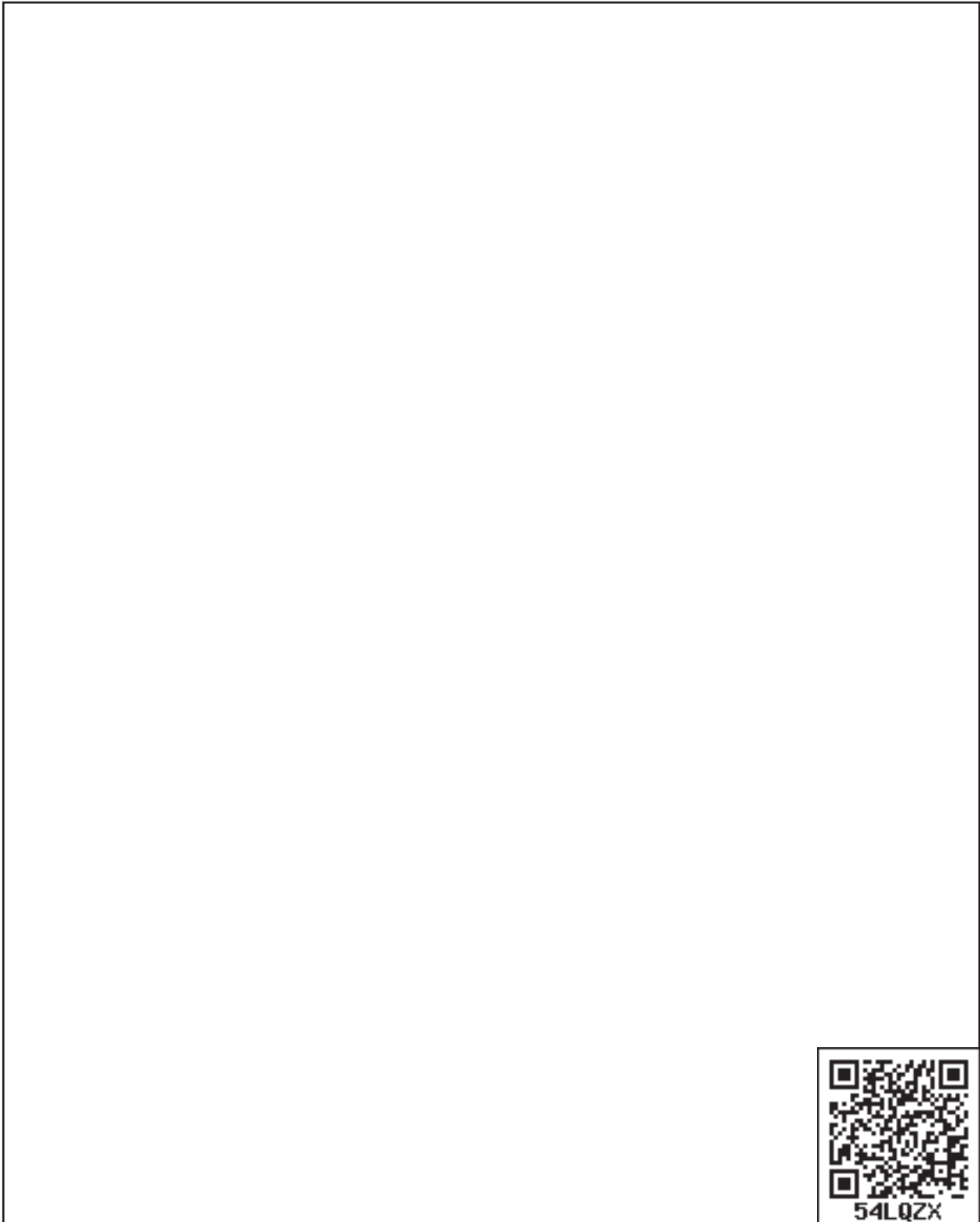
Indian Ocean Map



Activities

Collect news, pictures relating to defence of India from the newspapers of India and neighboring countries and paste here.

Collect news, pictures relating to defence of India from the newspapers of India and neighboring countries and paste here.



Chapter 3 INDIA'S DEFENCE SYSTEM

The Government of India is responsible for ensuring the defence of India and every part thereof. The President is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. The Raksha Mantri (Defence Minister) is the head of the Ministry of Defence. In addition National Security Advisor is also appointed to advise the Prime Minister On national security.



The Ministry of Defence And Its Departments

After independence, the Ministry of Defence was created under the charge of a Cabinet Minister. The principal task of the Ministry is to implement the Government's policy directions and the execution of approved programmes within the allocated resources. The various Departments of the Ministry are as follows:

○ Department of Defence

The Department of Defence is responsible for the defence budget, defence policy, matters relating to parliament, defence co-operation with foreign countries, etc.

○ Department of Defence Production

Department of Defence Production deals with matters pertaining to defence production, indigenisation of imported stores, equipment and spares, planning and control of departmental defence equipment production agencies i.e. Ordnance factories and defence public sector units.

○ Department of Defence Research and Development

Its function is to advise the Government on scientific aspects of military equipment. It plans for research and development of weapons through its research laboratories.

○ Department of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare

Department of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare deals with all resettlement, welfare and pension matters of Ex-Servicemen.

○ The Department of Military Affairs

This Department deals with the Armed Forces of the Union namely, Army, Navy and Air Force; Integrated Headquarters of the Ministry of Defence; the Territorial Army; Works relating to the three services etc. The Department promotes jointness among the three Services.

○ 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 assist the government to face any natural disaster or internal security threat, strife or unrest.

Ranks in Armed Forces.

RANKS IN ARMY NAVY AND AIR FORCE AND THEIR EQUIVALENT				
Sr. No.	Army	Navy	Air Force	
1	Field Marshal	Admiral of the Fleet	Marshal of the Air Force	
2	General	Admiral	Air Chief Marshal	Chiefs of Army, Navy and Air Staff
3	Lieutenant General	Vice Admiral	Air Marshal	
4	Major General	Rear Admiral	Air Vice Marshal	
5	Brigadier	Commodore	Air Commodore	
6	Colonel	Captain	Group Captain	
7	Lieutenant Colonel	Commander	Wing Commander	
8	Major	Lieutenant Commander	Squadron Leader	
9	Captain	Lieutenant	Flight Lieutenant	
10	Lieutenant	Sub Lieutenant	Flying Officer	

INDIAN ARMY RANK INSIGNIA: OFFICERS



General



Lieutenant
General



Major
General



Brigadier



Colonel



Lieutenant
Colonel



Major



Captain



Lieutenant

INDIAN ARMY RANK INSIGNIA: JCO/NCO/JAWANS



Subedar
Major



Subedar



Naib
Subedar



Regimental
Havildar
Major



Regimental
Quarter
Master
Havildar



Company
Havildar
Major



Company
Quarter Master
Havildar



Havildar



Naik



Lance Naik

INDIAN AIRFORCE RANKS

Shoulder					
Sleeve					
Rank	Marshal of the Airforce	Air Chief Marshal	Air Marshal	Air Vice Marshal	Air Commodore
	Group Captain	Wing Commander	Squadron Leader	Flight Lieutenant	Flying Officer

INDIAN NAVY RANKS

Shoulder					
Sleeve					
Rank	Admiral Of the Fleet	Admiral	Vice Admiral	Rear Admiral	Commodore
	Captain	Commander	Lieutenant Commander	Lieutenant	Sublieutenant

○ Paramilitary Forces

A Paramilitary is a semi-militarized force whose organizational structure, tactics, training, subculture, and (often) functions are similar to those of a professional military, but which is not included as part of a state's formal armed forces. e.g. Assam Rifles and Coast Guard.

Activities

1. Interview a retired Defence Officer or a Jawan about Indian Armed Forces and record his interview under the following heads.

(a) His Rank and Name

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(b) Educational and Military Qualifications

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(c) Details of his tenure of service

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(d) His responsibilities in service

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(e) His memorable experiences

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(f) Message he has for the nation's youth

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2. Browse the websites of the armed forces and record the information gained by you about any one of the three armed forces.

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3. Write the information about any one gallantry award winner of the Indian armed forces from the internet.

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Chapter 4 INDIAN ARMY

The Indian army is the oldest amongst the three armed forces. It has very rich and ancient heritage of more than 2000 years, from the times of Chandragupta Maurya. The foundation of the present Indian Army was inherited from the British Indian Army. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose led the Indian National Army (INA) during the World War 2, to fight for India's independence from British Rule. Women also formed part of the INA. Captain Laxmi Swaminathan headed the women's wing .



Role of the Indian Army

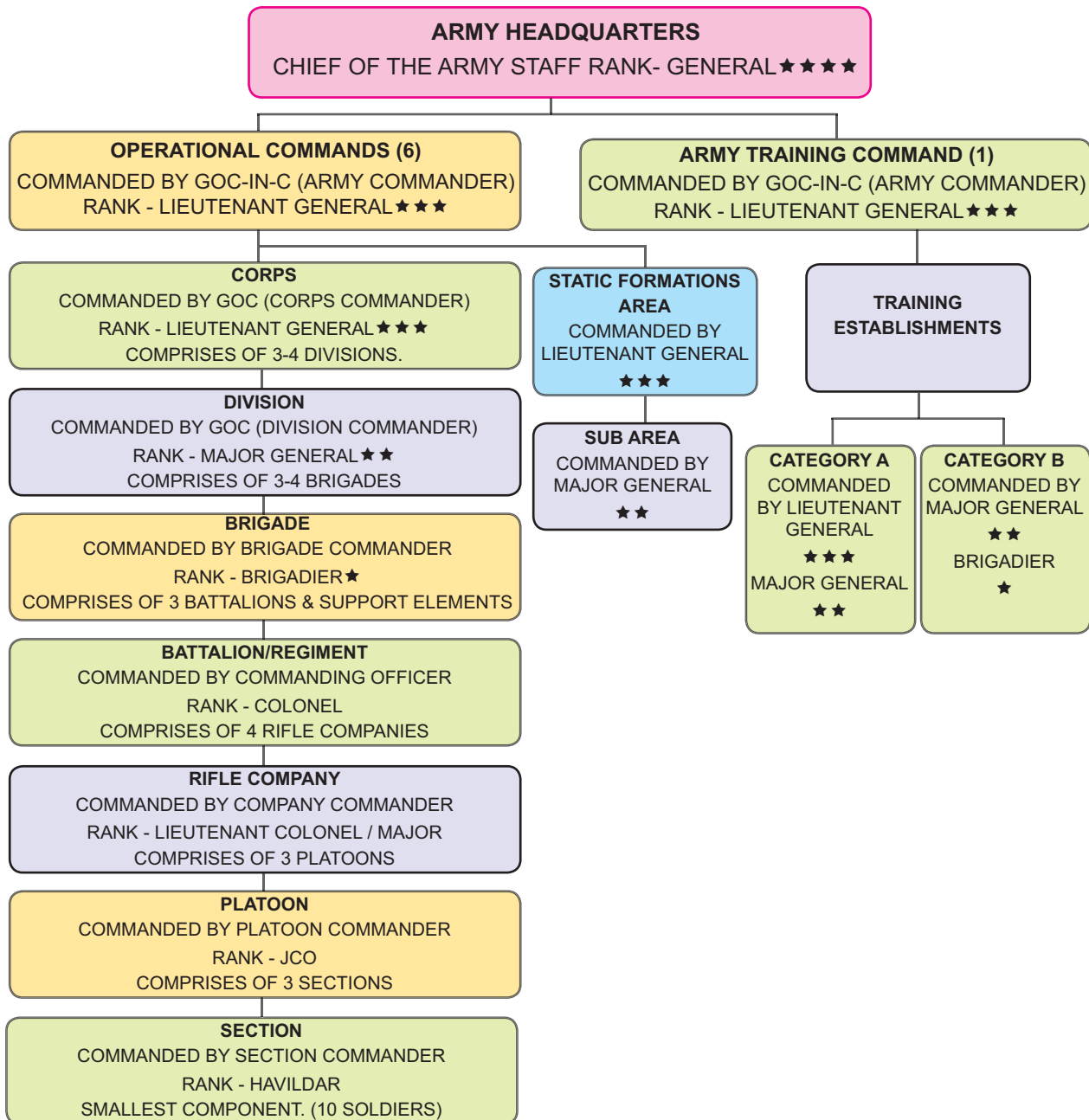
The role of the Indian Army is to safeguard National Interests from External Aggression and Internal Subversion, towards this it has to be ready to perform the following tasks:-

- Go to war to defeat an External Aggression.
- Strengthen the Internal Security Management to defeat Internal Threats.
- Project force wherever and whenever called upon to safeguard the nation's interests.
- To support the 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 three to four brigades. Each Brigade has three to four Battalions or Regiments under it. A battalion is further sub divided into Companies, Platoons and Sections, with the Section comprising 10 soldiers being the smallest entity.



Areas of responsibility of geographical commands :

1) Northern Command:

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:

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) South Western Command:

South Western Command is headquartered in Jaipur. It is responsible for operations in North and Central Rajasthan and Haryana.

4) Southern Command:

Southern Command is headquartered in Pune. It is responsible for operations in South Rajasthan and Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, TamilNadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

5) Central Command:

Central Command is headquartered in Lucknow. It is responsible for operations in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. Uttarakhand against China in the North, as also security along the Indo - Nepal Border with UP and Bihar.

6) Eastern Command:

Eastern Command is headquartered in Kolkata. It is responsible for operations in Sikkim, Bhutan, and Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram and also against China and security of Indo – Nepal, Myanmar and Bangladesh borders

7) Training Command:

In addition to the above there is also an Army Training Command to oversee the training of the army.

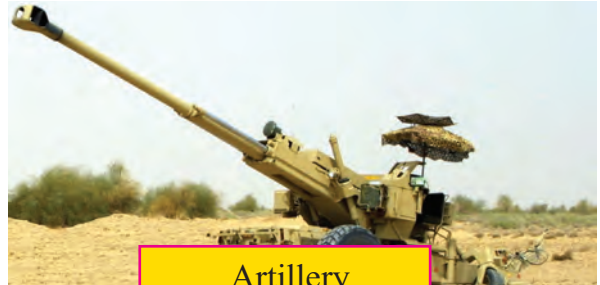
Organisation and Composition of the Army

The various organizations and units which go to make up the army are classified under two major heads “Combat Arms” and “Logistic Support Services”.

A) Combat Arms



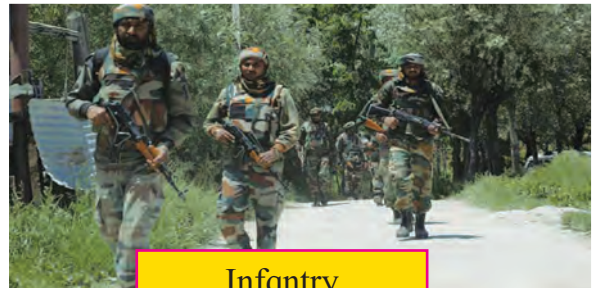
Armoured Corps



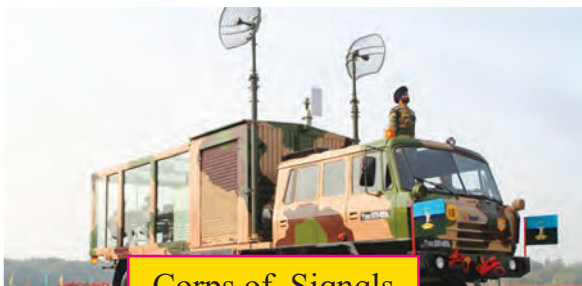
Artillery



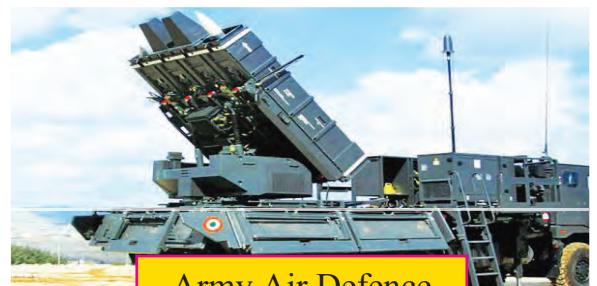
Engineers



Infantry



Corps of Signals



Army Air Defence



Army Aviation



Army Intelligence Corps

B) Logistic Support Services



Army Service Corps (ASC)
Ration, Transportation and
Petroleum products.



Army Ordnance Corps(AOC)
Armament, ammunition, vehicles,
equipment and clothing.



Electronics and Mechanical Engineers Corps
(EME)
Repairs and recovery of weapons and equipment.



Army Medical Corps (AMC)
Medical care and treatment.



Army Dental Corps (ADC)
Dental care and treatment.



Army Education Corps (AEC)
Human resource development.



Remount and Veterinary Corps (RVC)
Medical care of Army Dogs, Horses
and Mules.



Military Police (MP)
Traffic control and discipline.



Judge Advocate Branch(JAG)
Legal support.



Pioneers
Military labour in forward war zone.

Activities

1. Match the pictures given below with the relevant combat arm of the Army:

Infantry.



A



Artillery.



B



Corps of Engineers.



C



Army Air Defence.



D



Armoured Corps.



E



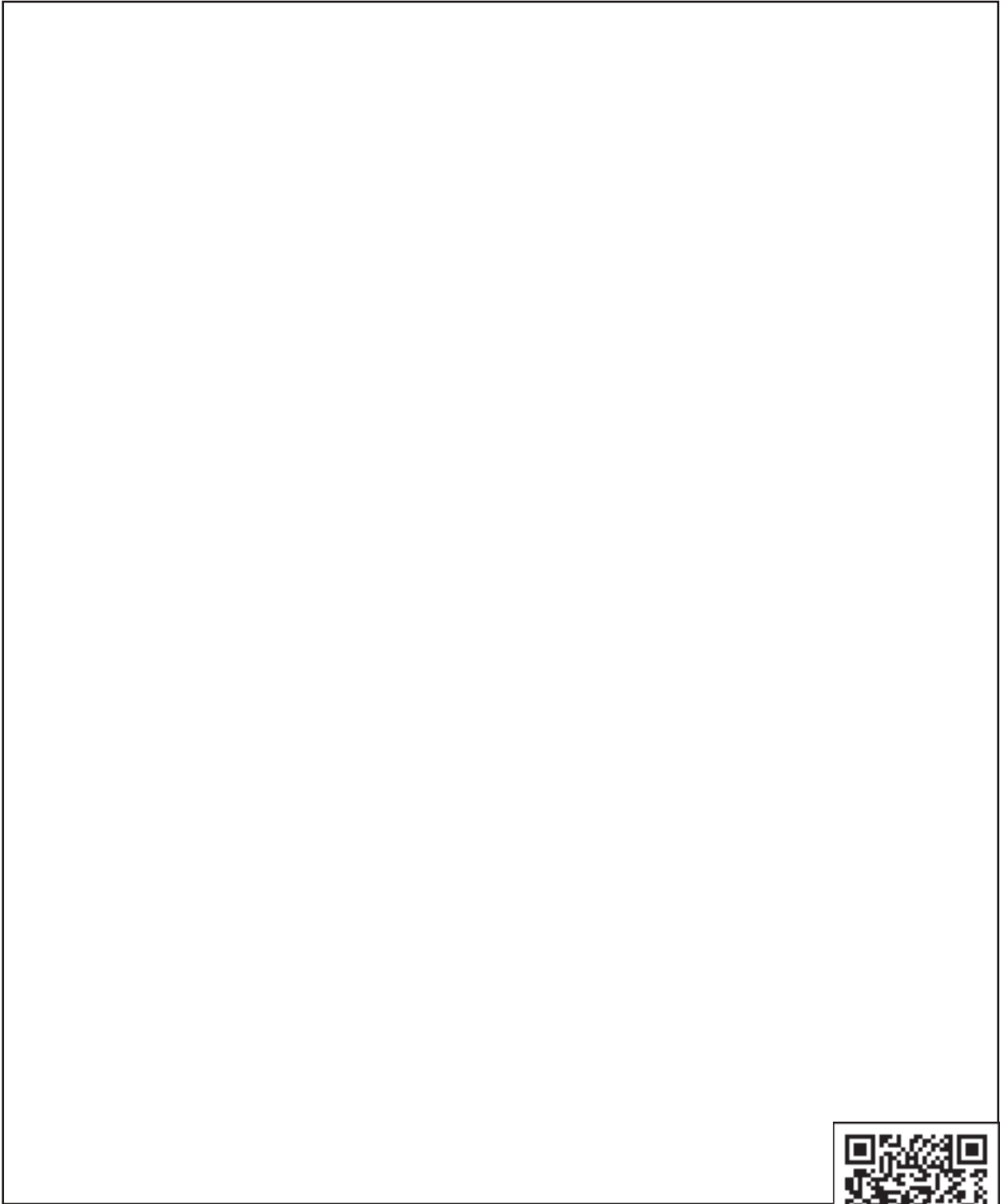
Corps of Signals.



F



2. Make a chart showing out the Ranks insignia for the Indian Army and stick it in the class.



The world's first tidal dock is believed to have been built at Lothal around 2300 BC during the Harappan Civilisation, near the present day Mangrol harbour on the Gujarat coast. Between the fifth and tenth centuries AD, the Chola and Kalinga kingdoms of southern and eastern India had established their rule over Malaya, Sumatra and Western Java (Indonesia). The Andaman and Nicobar Islands then served as an important midway point for trade between the Indian peninsula and these kingdoms, as also with China.



Indian maritime interests witnessed a remarkable resurgence in the late seventeenth century, when the Siddis of Janjira allied with the Moghuls to become a major power on the West Coast. This led to Chhatrapati Shivaji raising his own fleet, commanded by able Admirals like Sidhoji Gujar and later Kanhoji Angre. This Maratha fleet along with the legend of Kanhoji held sway over the entire Konkan Coast, keeping the English, Dutch and Portuguese at bay.

The Indian navy grew rapidly after independence. As of now it is undergoing modernization with new ships being added to the fleet. The Indian Navy has all types of warships to include aircraft carriers and submarines.



Role of the Indian Navy

○ **Military Role:** There are two types of roles of the Indian Navy.

A) Offensive operations: The application of maritime power against enemy forces territory and trade.

B) Defensive operations: The application of maritime power to protect own forces, territory and trade.

○ **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.

○ **Constabulary 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 Headquarter 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.

A) 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.

B) 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.

C) Southern Naval Command.

Headquarters located in Kochi, with ships of the fleet based in various Naval Stations at ports in Kerala and Lakshadweep.

D) Andaman & Nicobar Command: To protect Andaman and Nicobar Islands is the responsibility of this command.

This is also a command but it includes a large number of troops and aircraft from Army and Air Force besides the Naval Ships. It therefore classified as a tri service command, it is commanded in rotation between Army, Navy and Air Force. Its headquarter is located in Port Blair.

Types of Ships in Service with the Indian Navy

Aircraft Carrier: An aircraft carrier is a warship with a full-length flight deck and facilities for carrying, arming, deploying and recovering aircraft, acting as a seagoing airbase.



Destroyer: A destroyer is a fast, heavily armed, maneuverable yet long-endurance warship. It is designed to escort larger vessels in a fleet like an aircraft carrier, troop carriers, supply ship or merchant ships forming part of a convoy or battle group and defend them against smaller, powerful, short-range attackers. They are also capable to carry out anti-submarine, anti-air, and anti-surface operations. A guided missile destroyer is a destroyer

designed to launch guided missiles on enemy ships and coastal defences in support of amphibious operations.

Frigate: It is a warship smaller in size than a destroyer. It is armed with guided missiles and used as an escort for aircraft carrier. It is also used for shore bombardment and other combat functions.



Corvette: It is a fast, lightly armed warship which is smaller than a frigate and larger than a coastal patrol craft often armed for antisubmarine operation.



Mine Countermeasure Vessel: Also known as a minesweeper is a small naval warship designed to counter the threat posed by naval mines. Minesweepers keep waterways clear for shipping.

Landing Ship: It is a naval vessel which is used to transport large number of vehicles, cargo and troops directly to the shore where there are no port facilities.



Patrol Vessel: These are the small naval vessels which are used for patrolling the coastal area.

Submarines: A submarine is a watercraft capable of operating autonomously underwater. Submarines are capable of approaching enemy ships undetected and destroy them by launching torpedoes or missiles while remaining submerged under the surface of the sea.



Auxiliary Ship: An auxiliary ship is a naval ship which is designed to operate in any number of roles supporting combatant ships and other naval operations.

Research Vessels: A research vessel is a ship designed and equipped to carry out research at sea..



Training Ship: It is used for training Cadets and Officers for war.

Indian Navy also has aircraft operating from land, helicopters and patrol aircraft.

Activities

1. Discuss the importance of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands in the context of the Indian Navy. Write the points below.

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Handwriting practice lines consisting of 15 horizontal dotted lines.

2. Contribution of Kanhoji Angre in developing the Maratha navy. Write the points below.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 15 horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.



Chapter 6

INDIAN AIR FORCE

'The Royal Indian Air Force' was established in British India in 1932. After India gained independence in 1947 it was renamed 'The Indian Air Force'.

Organisation of the Air Force

The Indian Air Force has seven commands, of which five are operational, one maintenance command and one training command namely:



S.N.	COMMANDS	HEADQUARTERS	TASKS
(1)	Central Air Command	Allahabad	Depends on necessary operational tasks.
(2)	Eastern Air Command	Shillong	
(3)	Western Air Command	New Delhi	
(4)	South-Western Air Command	Gandhi Nagar	
(5)	Southern Air Command	Thiruvananthapuram	
(6)	Maintenance Command	Nagpur	For Maintenance
(7)	Training Command	Bengaluru	For Training

Role of Indian Force:

- Defend the nation's air space.
- Support the army and navy during war.
- Protect the nations interests outside its boundaries when the need arises.
- Rescue and Relief operations during natural calamities.

Aircrafts in Indian Air Force



SU 30 MKI : Twin seater twin engine multirole fighter of Russian origin which is produced in India.

Mirage 2000 : A single seater air defence and multi-role fighter of French origin powered by a single engine.



MiG 29 : Twin engine, single seater air superiority fighter aircraft of Russian origin.

MiG27: Single engine, single seater tactical strike fighter aircraft of Russian origin.



MiG 21: Single engine, single seater multirole fighter/ground attack aircraft of Russian origin.



Jaguar : A twin-engine, single seater deep penetration strike aircraft of Anglo-French origin.

C 130 J : The aircraft is capable of performing paradrop, heavy drop, casualty evacuation and can also operate from short and semi prepared surfaces.



C 17 : The aircraft is capable of carrying a payload of 40-70 tons up to a distance of 4200-9000 km in a single hop.



IL 76 : A four engine heavy duty long haul military transport aircraft of Russian origin.

AN 32 : Twin engine turboprop, medium tactical transport aircraft of Russian origin



MI 25/MI 35 : Twin engine turboshaft, assault and anti armour helicopter.

MI 26 : Twin engine turboshaft, military heavy lift transport helicopter of Russian origin





MI 17 V-5 : They are equipped with state-of-art navigational equipment, avionics, weather radar and are NVG-compatible.



Cheetah : Single engine turboshaft, FAC / casevac helicopter of French origin.



Dhruv: This is an Indian origin helicopter for transportation. This helicopter can work in mountainous area effectively up to the height of 6000 m.

Chetak : Single engine turboshaft, light utility French helicopter.



Tejas : The indigenous Light Combat Aircraft, inducted into the Indian Air Force in 2016.



Rudra: This is an Indian origin, light utility armed helicopter which can work in mountainous area.

Indian Air Force also has various types of missiles.

Activities

1. Based on the information gathered from newspapers and magazines or internet sources and write a note on the role of Indian Air Force in war.

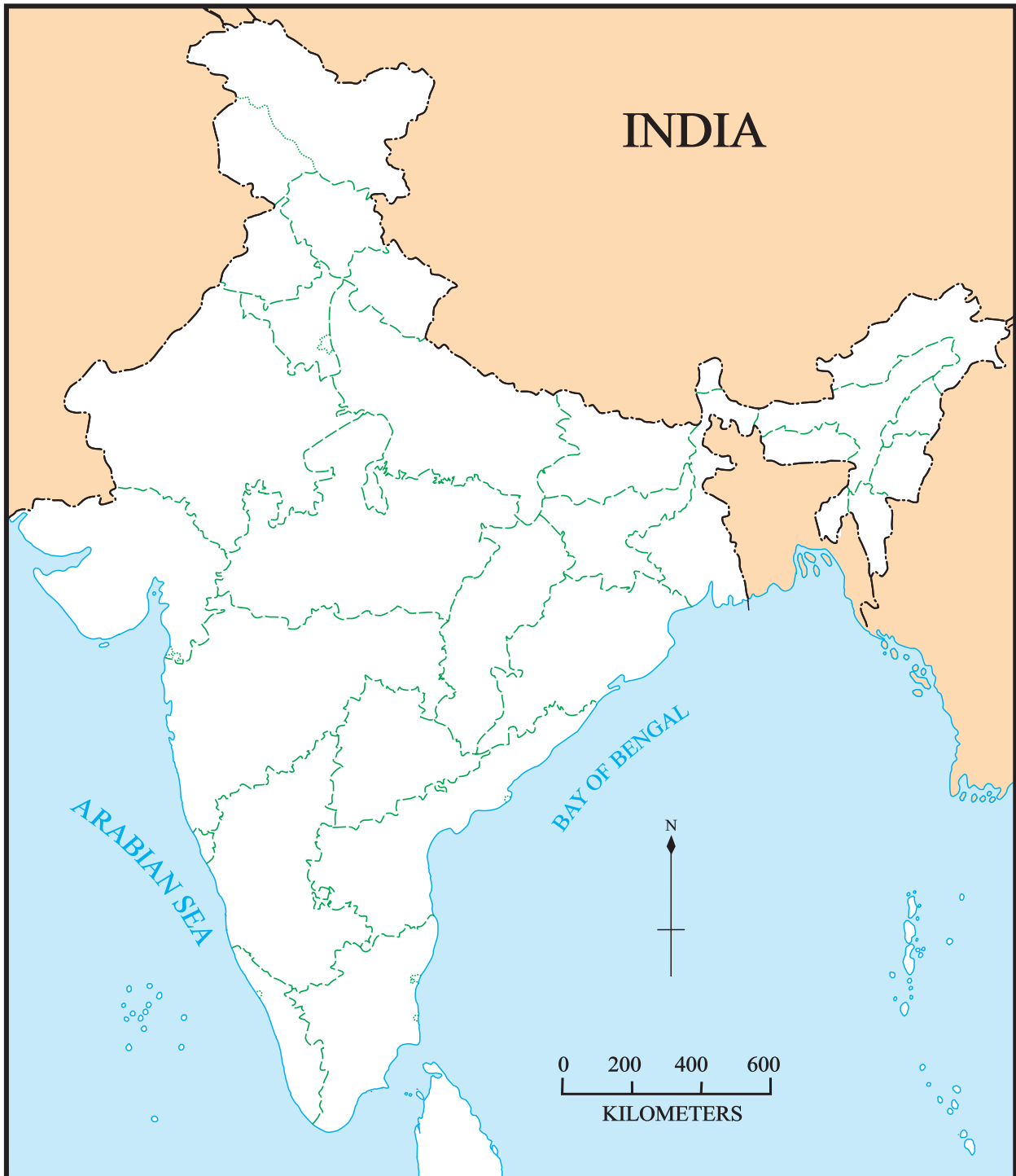
2. Based on the information gathered from newspapers and magazines or internet sources and write a note on the role of Indian Air Force during natural calamities like floods, earthquakes, etc.

Map of Indian Armed Forces Headquarters



Activities

Prepare a list of commands of forces and show their work area in map of India with the help of different colours.



Activities

Show headquarters of Indian Air Force and Indian Navy with different colours in the map of India.



Chapter 7 PARAMILITARY FORCES

The primary task of the three armed forces i.e. Army, Navy & Air Force, which function under the Ministry of Defence is to defend the country from external threats by fighting wars when necessary, these forces are generally not committed during peace time but are kept ready, trained and equipped to fight a war at short notice if required. In times other than war, there is a constant need to have some armed forces for security of the international borders and to maintain internal tranquility and security of sensitive installations such as seaports, airports, railway stations, bridges, power stations, petroleum storage facilities, the coast line etc. To meet these security needs the nation has various Paramilitary forces which are largely under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), with a few under the Ministry of Defence (MOD). The task of these forces is as follows:-

Role of Paramilitary Forces

- Maintain internal security of the nation.
- Assist the civil administration to maintain law and order when required.
- Protect the nation's coastline.
- Protect the international borders during peace time
- Provide security to important roads, bridge and important places during war.

The forces under the MHA are termed as Central Armed Police Forces; some of these are the Border Security Force (BSF), Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and Assam Rifles (AR). The Coast Guard (CG) functions under the Indian Navy.

A) Border Security Force (BSF):

BSF came in to being in 1965 under the MHA, it is headed by the Director General BSF. The BSF has a number of BSF battalions under it which are quite similar to army infantry battalions. During peace time the BSF guards the Indo- Pakistan and Indo- Bangladesh borders.



Role:

- (1) During peace maintain integrity of the international border.
- (2) Prevent smuggling, infiltration and illegal immigration.
- (3) Assist the civil administration to maintain law and order when required.
- (4) Prevent terrorist activities from across the border.

B) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP): Indo-Tibetan Border Police was raised on October 24, 1962 specifically to guard the Indo – Tibetan Border along India’s northern Himalayan region. It functions under the MHA extending from the Karakoram mountain ranges in Ladakh to Himachal and Uttarakhand.



Role:

- (1) Protect the international border and Actual Line of Control.
- (2) Guard the major Himalayan passes in its area of responsibility.
- (3) Prevent criminal activities such as smuggling and illegal border crossing or infiltration.

C) Assam Rifles (AR):The Assam Rifles was raised as Cachar Levy in 1835, it is the oldest Para Military Force in India. It was designated as the “Assam Rifles” in recognition of its commendable performance in World War II. The headquarters of this force is located in Shillong.



Role:

- (1) Protect Indian North East border.
- (2) Control the various tribal insurgencies in various North Eastern states of the nation.
- (3) Assist the civil administration to maintain law and order when required.
- (4) To help North Eastern states to maintain law and order. etc.

D) Coast Guard (CG): The Indian Coast Guard was started in 1 February 1977 and formally established on 18 August 1978. It operates under the Ministry of Defence, it is headed by a Director General. The Indian Coast Guard protects India's maritime interests and enforces maritime law, with jurisdiction over the territorial waters of India, including its contiguous zone and exclusive economic zone by working in close cooperation with the Indian Navy, the Department of Fisheries, the Department of Revenue (Customs) and the Central and State police forces.



Role:

- (1) Guard the two million square kilometers of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the seas along the nation's coastline.
- (2) Prevent smuggling and piracy.
- (3) Protect Indian fishermen and help them.
- (4) Protect the marine environment.
- (5) Protect surface and sub-surface natural resources.
- (6) Collect marine scientific data for research purposes.

Activities

1. Write the differences between BSF and CG.

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2. Interview a member of any Paramilitary force and write what you have understood on the following:-

(a) Name of the Paramilitary person:

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(b) Where he or she is serving?

.....
.....

(c) Serving since

.....
.....

(d) Rank or designation

.....
.....

(e) What was the motive of joining the force?

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.....

(f) What outstanding work he or she did in the services?

.....
.....

(g) Memorable experiences

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.....

(h) Advise or message to youth

.....
.....

.....
.....

3. Enumerate the differences between ITBP and AR?

4. Role play (Form four teams, each team to make a presentation on a different paramilitary force). Write experience of your role.



Activities

5. Mark IndoTibetan Border Police Force and Assam Rifles work area in the outline map of India



Chapter 8 POLICE ORGANISATION

There are various police forces to maintain internal security, law and order within the nation. While each state of the Republic of India has its own police, there are additional police resources with the State and Central governments which can be employed during an emergency, natural calamity or for assisting the administration during events such as festivals, elections etc. Some of these are as follows:-

A) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF): The CRPF functions directly under the MHA, it came into existence on 27th July 1939, it is the largest among the central armed police forces. The force is headed by a Director General. It has done yeoman service to the nation. It has 240 Battalions including 6 Women's battalions. The CRPF is deployed along the length and breadth of the nation in various roles.



Role:

- (1) When necessary due to break down of law and order in any state or union territory, assist the administration in restoring the situation.
- (2) Relief and rescue during natural calamities.
- (3) Conduct anti insurgency operations against anti national and separatist elements.
- (4) During war assist the armed forces.

B) State Reserve Police Force (SRPF): Just like the CRPF, at the State Government level there are SRPF battalions comprising of personnel from within their state. SRPF is headed by an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police. The SRPF is a reserve force at the disposal of the state government to assist the local police in maintaining law and order. These battalions are concentrated in camps within the state, where they undergo special training. During war they are given rear protection duties.



Role:

- (1) Act against anti social elements.
- (2) Assist the local police when called upon to maintain law and order.
- (3) Conduct anti insurgency operations against anti national and separatist elements.

C) Home Guard: Home Guard is an organization established in 1948 under the MHA, it is spread across all states and union territories. Its primary objective is to assist the administration and society in times of emergency or whenever called upon to do so. It is manned by volunteers from the local area of their deployment; the volunteers including Men and Women are from all sections of society, they work for the Home Guard in their spare time, thus giving it diverse capability. Home Guard is divided into two types i.e. Rural and Urban. The Home Guard functions as per the Home Guard Act. The organization is headed at the state level by “Commandant General Home Guard”. The organization is based on regional basis down to the District and Taluka level. Home Guard volunteers undergo an initial orientation training camp ranging from 10 to 42 days. They also undergo a weekly drill and an annual refresher camp of 8 days.

Role:

- (1) Assist the administration in maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property.
- (2) Assist in implementation of state and central social welfare schemes.
- (3) Assist the administration during festivals, elections and other large public events in maintaining order and discipline.
- (4) Provide relief during natural calamities, riots and terrorist violence.
- (5) Help maintain communal harmony and good order.

D) Civil Defence: The civil defence organisation is one which is aimed at saving life, minimising damage to property and maintaining continuity of essential services and industrial production in the event of an hostile air attack. In a large country such as India, while civil defence is planned at the national level it is the responsibility of each state government to organize civil defence within its respective state. The Director General Civil Defence is the head at the national level, with a Director Civil Defence heading the state organization.



The civil defence organization is divided in three levels i.e. National, State and District. While there is a permanent core staff, the rest comprise volunteers from a spread of special skill sets i.e. retired defence personnel, post and telecom, medical and health workers, engineers and social workers etc.

Role: The aim of civil defence is to prevent loss of lives and property from air attacks. Accordingly its roles are defined as follows:-

- (1) Defuse enemy directed bombs and explosives.
- (2) Maintain communication channels.
- (3) Enforce blackout in cities.
- (4) Assist those injured in enemy attacks.
- (5) Firefighting and rescue.
- (6) Protection of public property.
- (7) Establish welfare centres.

Activities

1. Interview a Police person

(a) Name and designation of the person.

.....

(b) Where he or she is serving

.....

.....

(c) Serving since

.....

.....

(d) Educational and professional qualifications

.....

.....

(e) Memorable experiences

.....

(f) Advise or message to youth

.....

2. Visit a police station in your vicinity and enquire about its organization and functioning. Write down what you have learnt during the visit?

Ruled area for writing the response to the question.



Chapter 9 CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN DEFENCE SERVICES

A career in the armed forces is a very important, honourable and satisfying experience in serving the nation.

Selection and entry into the armed forces can be broadly done at three stages:-

- (1) Firstly, after qualifying in the Secondary School Certificate Examination. (SSC)
- (2) Secondly, after qualifying in the Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination. (HSC)
- (3) Thirdly, after acquiring a Bachelor Degree from any recognized university.

Career Levels For Recruitment:

The various levels or grades for careers is as follows:-

- (1) **Class I** - 1 - Gazetted Officers.
- (2) **Class II** - 2 - or Group B (Gazetted).
- (3) **Class III** - 2 - or Group B (Non-Gazetted).
- (4) **Class IV** - 3 - or Group C.
- (5) **Class V** - or Group D, these are manual workers (skilled or semi-skilled).

Basic Parameters for Recruitment:

- **Age Restrictions** - As per laid down Rules and Regulations.
- **Physical Qualitative Requirements** - minimum height, weight, chest as per laid down Rules and Regulations.
- **Medical fitness** - As per laid down Rules and Regulations.
- **Education Qualification** - As per laid down Rules and Regulations.

Career opportunities for ladies in Armed Forces and Paramilitary Forces.

- **The Armed Forces** : After receiving degree from university ladies have opportunity to work as class 1 - Gazetted officer in Armed Forces.
- **Paramilitary Forces** : Opportunities for ladies are available In CRPF, BSF and ITBP at officer group or below that group.

How to Apply :

For details of basic parameters and to learn how to apply for career in the armed forces at various levels please refer to the following websites:-

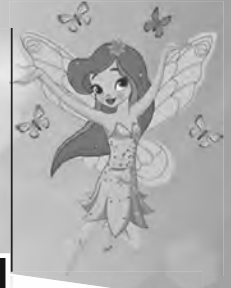
- Army - <http://www.joinindianarmy.nic.in>
- Navy - <http://www.joinindiannavy.gov.in>
- Air Forces - <http://www.careerairforce.nic.in>
<https://airmenselection.gov.in>
- Border Security Force - <http://bsf.nic.in>
- Central Reserve Police Force - <http://crpf.nic.in>
- Indo Tibetan Border Police - <http://recruitmentitbpolice.nic.in>
- Sashastra Seema Bal - <http://www.ssb.nic.in>
- CISF - <http://www.cisf.gov.in>
- Assam Rifles - <http://www.assamrifles.gov.in>

Besides these we can get information from weekly 'Employment News' newspaper.





किशोर



कथा, कविता, कादंबरीका, एकांकिका,
दीर्घकथा, गंमतगाणी, ललित, छंद, चरित्र,
विज्ञान, देश-देशांतर, लोककथा

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