DEFENCE & SECURITY

The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces. However, the administrative and the operational control lies with the Ministry of Defence.

Indian Army is a land-based branch and the largest component of Indian Armed Forces. It is headed by the Chief of Army Staff. The first Chief of Army Staff was Rajendra Singhji Jadeja (1955).

The Indian Navy is a naval branch of the Armed Forces. The Indian Navy is divided into Administrative and Naval Aviation categories. Who is considered as the Father of Indian Navy?

Chhatrapati Shivaji Bhosle

Indian Air Force is an air arm of the Indian Armed Forces. It was officially established on October 8, 1932.

Indian Coast Guard is a maritime para military force of India. Its mission is the protection of India’s maritime interests and enforcement of maritime law with jurisdiction over Territorial Waters of India.

Assam Rifles are one of the paramilitary forces of India. The unit can trace its lineage back to a paramilitary police force that was formed under Britishers in 1835 called Cacher Levy.

Assam Rifles are under the control of Ministry of Home Affairs. Its role is for maintaining internal security and guarding Indo-Myanmar Border.

The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) is one of the Central Armed Police Force. Its role is to maintain security along Indo-China border. The ITBP was conceived on October 24, 1962.

The Border Security Force (BSF) is a border guarding force of the government of India. Established in 1965, its primary role is to guard India’s international borders during peace time and also prevents trans-border crime. Presently, it guards Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh Borders.

The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is the largest of India’s Central Armed Police Forces. Its primary role lies in assisting the State/Union Territories in police operations to maintain law and order and combat insurgency. It has two wings—Commando Battalion of Resolute Action (COBRA) and Rapid Action Force (RAF).

The Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is one of the India's Central Armed Police Forces. It was set-up in the wake of Sino-Indian war. Its role is to promote sense of security among the people in border areas and to prevent trans-border crimes. It was formerly known as the Special Service Bureau.

The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is a Central Armed Police Force of India to provide security to industrial units and other establishments. Which is the largest industrial force in the world?

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

The National Security Guard (NSG) is a special force within the Central Armed Police Forces that has primarily been utilised for counter-terrorism activities and was created in 1984. The NSG members are also known as Black Cats.

The Territorial Army, is a citizens voluntary force and is designed to give the citizens an opportunity to receive military training during their spare time. Who became the first Union Minister, commissioned as a regular officer on September 6, 2012?

Sachin Pilot

National Security Council is the principal agency looking into the country’s political, economic, energy and strategic concerns. It was established in November, 1998.

Nuclear Command Authority (NCA) is the central authority responsible for command, control and operational designs regarding India’s nuclear weapons programme. Its executive council is chaired by National Security Advisor (NSA).

National Investigation Agency (NIA) that came into being subsequent to Mumbai terror attacks functions as Counter-Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency.

India has developed an impressive defence infrastructure largely emphasising on achievement of self-reliance. The apex organisation in India responsible for defence research is Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).

An unguided self-propelled munition refers to a rocket, but when a self-propelled munition is guided, then it is called Missile.

A Ballistic missile follows a path under the action of gravity whereas in Cruise missile, major portion of its flight path is conducted at approximately Constant Velocity.

The missiles can be sub-divided into a Ballistic Missile and Cruise Missile.

Trishut* is a short range surface-to-air missile with solid composite propellant and dual thrust motor and to
DEFENCE & SECURITY

line-of-sight guidance. How its weapons are guided?

Radar Guided

‘Akash’ is a medium range (about 25 km) multi-target missile. It resembles in close with American ‘Patriot’ missile. It is the first Indian missile to use the ...... principle for its propulsion.

Ramjet

‘Prithvi’ is a surface-to-surface missile using liquid propellant. While the short-range version is for Indian Army, a longer-range variant is being developed for

Indian Air Force

‘Prithvi’ is in the same class as the Soviet ‘Scud’ missile. It is difficult to spot the ‘Prithvi’ on radar or trace its trajectory and impact point because of its

Supersonic Speed

‘Dhanush’ is a surface-to-surface air missile, a ship launched version of Prithvi. It has a strike range of 250 km

India’s new surface-to-surface missile, which is the land version of the underwater-launched missile K-15 (Sagarika) is called

Shaurya

‘Naag’ is an anti-tank missile with smokeless, high energy solid propulsion and an Imaging Infra Red (IIR) system. It has ‘fire and forget’ capability and is guided by

Millimetric Wave Radar (MMW) Seeker

‘Agni’ termed as re-entry technology ‘dehionstrator, is an intermediate range ballistic missile. Agni-I is a short range ballistic missile with a single stage engine while the Agni-II is an intermediate range ballistic missile system. Its compact version suitable for submarine launch is

Agni-3SL

BrahMos is a supersonic anti-ship cruise missile. It is about 9 m in length, 70 cm in diameter and weighs 3000 kg. It is developed jointly in collaboration with

Russia

The Pinaka multi-barrel rocket launcher weapon system has undergone development trials successfully and is ready for user-trials by the Army before it is inducted into the arsenal. The Pinaka is capable of delivering ‘saturation fire. It is designed and developed by

Armament Research and Development Establishment, Pune

India’s indigenously designed and developed main battle tank, Arjun climb a gradient of 35° for deployment in Rajasthan sand dunes. It is able to resist anti-tank missiles, because it has armour plating of composites called

Kanchan

‘Lakshya’ is the pilotless target vehicle, inducted in 2001. It is used for ground-air, air-air, ship-air missile target practice. What is the name of ‘India’s indigenous remote piloted vehicle, intended for battlefield

surveillance and reconnaissance roles?

Nishant

DRDO Major Developments (as of 2013)

System

Missile System

Agni, Prithvi, BrahMos, Dhanush, Trishul, Akash and Naag

Naval System

HUMSA, USHUS, TAL, Torpedoes-Fire Control System and Advanced Experimental Armament

Electronic System

SAFARI, ACCCS, Surveillance Radar, SAMUKTA, SACRAHA, WLR, SV-2000, CIDSS, CNR and Indra

Combat Vehicle and Engineering

MET Arjun, Armoured, Engg Recce Vehicle (AERV) Bridge Layer Tank, Armoured Amphibious Dozer, SARVATRA, Trackway Expedition Mat Ground Surfacing, Armoured Ambulance BMP-11, Career Mortar Tracked on BMP-11, and Operation Theatre Complex on wheels

Aero Systems

LCA, Laksyha Pilotless Aircraft, Nishant UAV Tempest EW Suite, Tranquil Radar Waring Receiver (RWR), Tarang RWR Project Vetrivale, High Accuracy Direction Finding (HADF) RWR, Jaguar Mission Computer and Bheema 1000 Aircraft Weapon Loading Trolley

5.56 mm INS AS (Amn. LMC and Rifle), Pinaka-Multibarrel Rocket Launcher System, FSAPDS Mk-1/II Ammunition, Influence Mines Mk-1, Multimode Grenade etc.

Armament System

Materials


Life Sciences

Life support Systems for Army, Navy and Airforce Personnel, NBC Canister, Water Prison Detection Kit, Portable Decontamination Apparatus, NBC Filters/Ventilation Systems, First Aid Kit, CW Type A/B, Decontamination Kit/Solution

The indigenously developed Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) is likely to replace MiG-21 BS. LCA is in the same class as the advanced F-16 of the US and the JS-39 of Sweden. LCA is powered by indigenous engine named

Kaveri

Defence Research and Development Organisation’s research and development activities for military applications continue to generate spin-off technologies for civilian use. It developed the world’s first

Water Canon

Swordfish Radar is Indian long range tracking radar developed to counter ballistic missile target. The
other radar systems developed by India are Weapon Locating Radar (WLR), Rohini and Aparna

Training Institute
Army War College (Mhow)
Infantry School (Mhow)
Junior Leaders Wing (Mhow)
Indian Military Academy (Dehradun)
Officers Training Academy (Chennai)
High Altitude Warfare School (Gultnarg)
Armoured Corps Centre and School (Ahmednagar)
School of Artillery (Nasik, Maharashtra)
Army Air Defence College (Gopalpur)
Military College of Telecommunication Engineering (Mhow)
College of Military Engineering (Pune)
Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare School (Vairengte, Mizoram)
National Defence Academy (Khadakwasla, Pune)
National Defence College (New Delhi)
Indian Military College (Dehradun)
Armed Forces Medical College (Pune)
Defence Services Staff College (Wellington)
Army Service Corps School (Bareilly)
Army Ordnance Corps School (Jabalpur)
Military College of Electronics and Mechanical Engineering (Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh)
College of Defence Management (Secunderabad)
Junior Leader’s Academy (Bareilly and Ramgarh)
Army Supply Corps Centre and College (Bengaluru)
Army Medical Corps Centre and School (Lucknow)
College of Materials Management (Jabalpur)
Corps of Military Police Centre and School (Bengaluru)
Army School of Physical Training (Pune)
Army Airborne Training School (Agra)
Institute of National Integration (Pune)
Institute of Military Law (Kamptee)
Army Sports Institute (Pune)
Army Cadet College (Dehradun)
Combat Army Aviation Training School (Nasik)

The name of the RADAR developed by DRDO, for surveillance, tracking and engaging low radar cross-section targets, is Rajendra Radar.
The DRDO has developed a 2-D radar for low level target detection, which has Track While Scan (TWS), integrated IRF. Its name is Indra-I.

The INS-Mumbai (D-62) is third of Delhi-class guided-missile destroyers. It was built at Mazagao Dock Limited in her namesake city Mumbai. It was launched in 1995.

INS-Airawat is a ‘Shardul’ class landship of the Indian Navy. It is equipped with the aircraft Dhruv.

INS-Tarangini is a tall ship of Indian Navy commissioned in 1997 as a sail training ship of naval cadets. The only hospital of the world located on a ship which provides medical facilities to wings of Armed forces

INS-Ashwini

INS-Viraat is a ‘Centaur’ class aircraft carrier and is ideally suited for missions supporting amphibious operations and conducting anti-ship warfare operations. It was originally commissioned in British Royal Navy.

INS-Vikramaditya is a modified ‘Kiev’ class aircraft carrier which entered in service in 2013. The ship was commissioned in November, 2013, at a ceremony held at Severodvinsk (Russia).

Arihant class submarines are ballistic missile submarines being developed for Indian Navy. Arihant class submarines are armed with the existing 750 km K-15 Sagarika SLBM. These missiles are Nuclear Powered.

K-152 Nerpa is a 8140-tonne Akula-ll type nuclear powered attack submarine. This submarine was leased to India and recommissioned as INS-Chakra.

Sorpene class submarines are a class of diesel-electric attack submarine, jointly developed by France and Spain.

The Indian variants of Kilo class diesel-electric submarines in active service with Indian Navy are Sindhughosh Class Submarines.

‘P-8I Poseidon’ is a maritime reconnaissance aircraft developed by ‘Boeing’. The aircraft has anti-submarine warfare capabilities. It is a version of the ‘P-8’ where the additional ‘I’ stands for India.

Field Formations of the Indian Army

Division It usually consists of 15000 combat troops and 8000 support elements. Each division is composed of several Brigades.

Brigade A Brigade generally consists of around 3000 combat troops with supporting elements. An Infantry Brigade usually has 3 Infantry Battalions along with various Support Arms and Services.

Battalion A Battalion is commanded by a Colonel and is the Infantry’s main fighting unit. It consists of more than 900 combat personnel.

Company Headed by the Major, a Company comprises 120 soldiers.

Platoon An intermediate between a Company and Section, a Platoon is headed by a Lieutenant. It has a total strength of about 32 troops.

Section Smallest military outfit with a strength of 10personals.