

SER No	CONTENT
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ARMED FORCES-1</u> <u>BASIC ORGANISATION OF ARMED FORCES</u></p> <p>Code - AF-1</p> <p>Period - One</p> <p>Type - Lecture</p> <p>Term - I</p> <hr/> <p><u>Training Aids</u></p> <p>1. OHP, Computer slides, pointer, screen, black board and chalk.</p> <p><u>Time Plan</u></p> <p>2. (a) Introduction. - 05 mins</p> <p>(b) Command and control - 10 mins</p> <p>(c) Headquarters and formation headquarters - 10 mins</p> <p>(d) Navy and Air Force - 10 mins</p> <p>(e) Conclusion - 05 mins</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>INTRODUCTION</u></p> <p>1. As a Cadet of the NCC, it is very important to understand the basic organisation of the Indian Army at a macro level. A look at the command and control structure shows how finely it has been tuned to meet India's threat perception based on the major wars that it has fought and the present day geo-political scenario.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>AIM</u></p> <p>2. To acquaint the cadets about basic organization of Armed Forces.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>PREVIEW</u></p> <p>3. The lecture will be conducted in the following parts:-</p> <p>(a) Part I - Command and Control.</p> <p>(b) Part II - Headquarters and Formation Headquarters.</p> <p>(c) Part III - Navy and Air force</p>

(a)	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>PART I-COMMAND AND CONTROL</u></p> <p>4. <u>Command.</u> The President of India is the Supreme Commander of all the Armed Forces of the Country. The Chief of Army Staff is the head of the Indian Army and is responsible for the command, training, operations and administration. He carries out these functions through Army Headquarters. (Army HQ) of the 1.1 million strong force. A number of Staff Officers assist him, such as Principle Staff Officers(PSOs),Head of Arms and Services, etc. A Vice Chief and two Deputy Chiefs of Army Staff handle coordination.</p>
(b)	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>PART II : HEADQUARTERS AND FORMATION HEADQUARTERS</u></p> <p>5. <u>Command Headquarters.</u>The whole country is divided into seven Commands. These are Northern, Western, Central, Southern, South Western, Eastern and Training Command. The Command HQ exercises operational responsibility. It is commanded by an officer of the rank of Lt General who is called Army Commander.</p> <p>6. <u>Field Formation.</u>Combat formations are grouped asCorps, Divisions and Brigades. These are commanded by an officer of the rank of Lt General, Maj General and Brig respectively. These are field forces. The Corps are further divided as” Holding’ and “Strike” Corps depending on their role. A defence oriented Corps is the “Holding” Corps whereas the “Strike” Corps is for offensive operations.</p> <p>The Corps Head Quarters handles 03 to 05 Divisions. The Army has in its Order of Battle, Mountain Divisions, Infantry Divisions, Armoured Divisions and Mechanised Divisions. Independent Brigade Groups and Brigades which may be Armoured, Mechanised, Parachute, Engineer, Air defence, Field Artillery or Infantry/Mountain Brigades.</p> <p>7. <u>Static Formations</u> (Area and Sub Area Headquarters) . These are commanded by an officer of the rank of Lt General and Maj General respectively. These span the length and breadth of the Country. These look after infrastructural assets, lines of communications, civil-military liaison etc.</p>
(c)	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>PART III : NAVY AND AIR FORCE</u></p> <p>8. Enveloping the country from almost three sides and stretching over 6000 Kms of our coast line, the sea has always exerted decisive influence of India’s freedom, trade, commerce, and culture.</p> <p><u>Constituents of the Navy.</u></p> <p>9. The Indian Navy is equipped with several ships of different types and naval aircrafts. Shore</p>

facilities have been provided at various places in the country to train personnel for the Navy, repair ships and aircrafts, and provide the fleets with logistic support.

Organisation and Administration.

10. The Naval Headquarters at New Delhi exercises administrative and operational control over the Navy through various “Administrative Authorities”. For this purpose the Navy is divided into three commands. These are : -

- (a) Western Naval Command with HQ at Mumbai.
- (b) Eastern Naval Command with HQ at Vishakhapatnam.
- (c) Southern Naval Command with HQ at Cochin.

11. The Navy has at present two fleets, viz the Western Fleet and the Eastern Fleet, each commanded by Flag Officer of the rank of a Rear Admiral. The Southern Naval Command is basically a Training Command governing the Training Establishments in the Indian Navy. It has under its command an afloat Training Squadron. It is also allotted operational ships or aircraft from time to time as the situation warrants.

12. Indian Air Force is the youngest of the three Services. It was in 1932 that an Act was passed in Indian Legislature for establishing the Indian Air Force on the recommendations of Sken Committee.

Organisation.

13. **Air Headquarters.**

- (a) Air Headquarters comprises the Chief of the Air Staff and his principal staff officers.
- (b) The staff of Air Headquarters consists of three branches, viz the Air Staff, Administrative and Maintenance branches, each being organized into Directorates.

Commands.

14. The Air Force is organized into seven commands which are functionally and administratively control by Air HQ. Each Command is placed under the command of an Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief. The Commands are : -

- (a) Western Air Command.

- (b) Central Air Command.
- (c) Eastern Air Command.
- (d) South Western Air Command.
- (e) Southern Air Command.
- (f) Training Command.
- (g) Maintenance Command.

15. These commands have a number of formations under them.

CONCLUSION

16. Thus, the Organisation of the Army is structured in a manner to facilitate ease of coordination of the functioning of the Army with the nucleus being the Army Head quarters and the various Formations down the Chain of Command.

ARMED FORCE S2: BASIC ORGANISATION OF ARMY

Code	-	AF-2
Period	-	Two
Type	-	Lecture
Term	-	I

Training Aids

1. OHP, Computer slides, pointer, screen, black board and chalk.

Time Plan

2.	(a)	Introduction	-	05 mins
	(b)	Part I-Command and control	-	10 mins
	(c)	Part II-Fighting Arms	-	20 mins

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|-----|-----------------------------|---|---------|
| (d) | Part III-Supporting Arms | - | 15 mins |
| (e) | Part IV-Supporting Services | - | 20 mins |
| (e) | Conclusion | - | 10 mins |

(a)

INTRODUCTION

1. The present day Indian Army owes its origin to British days. It was then used as an instrument for the expansion and preservation of the British Empire. At the time of independence in 1947, due to partition of the sub-continent, the old Indian Army was also divided. Since then the Army has continued to be re-organised and modernised. The Army since independence has taken part in the following major operations in defence of our borders.-

- (a) Kashmir Operations against Pakistan 1947-48.
- (b) Sino-Indian Operations in NEFA (Arunachal) and Ladakh 1962.
- (c) Indo-Pak war 1965.
- (d) Indo-Pak war 1971.
- (e) Kargil conflict 1999.

AIM

2. To acquaint cadets about the basic organization of the Army.

PREVIEW

3. The lecture will be conducted in the following parts: -

- (a) Part I - Command and control
- (b) Part II - Fighting Arms
- (c) Part III - Supporting Arms
- (d) Part IV - Supporting Services

(b)

PART I: COMMAND AND CONTROL

Command and Control

4. In addition, Army has taken part in peace keeping missions under United Nations in various

parts of the world. Services of the Army have been extensively utilised in aid of civil authorities during natural calamities like floods, cyclones and earthquakes.

5. The Army today is self-reliant in respect of its requirements of conventional weapons and is fully geared to meet any external aggression on our borders.

6. **Command.** The President of India is the Supreme Commander of all the Armed Forces of the Country. The Chief of Army Staff is the head of the Indian Army and is responsible for its command training, operations and administration. He carries out these functions through Army Headquarters. (Army HQ). To the entire army, now some 1.1 million strong, he is the Chief. A number of Staff Officers assist him, such as Principle Staff Officers(PSOs), Head of Arms and Services, etc. A Vice Chief and two Deputy Chiefs of Army Staff handle coordination.

7. **Command Headquarters.** The whole country is divided into seven Commands. These are Northern, Western, Central, Southern, South Western, Eastern and Training Command. The Command HQ exercises operational responsibility. It is commanded by an Officer of the rank of Lt General called Army Commander.

8. **Field Formation.** The Combat Commands are grouped as Corps, Divisions and Brigades. These are commanded by an officer of the rank of Lt General, Maj General and Brig respectively. These are field forces. The Corps are further divided as 'Holding' and 'Strike' Corps depending on their role. A defence oriented Corps is the 'Holding' Corps whereas a Reserve is the 'Strike' Corps. The Corp Head Quarters handle 03 to 05 Divisions. The Army has in its Order of Battle, Mountain Divisions, Infantry Divisions, Armoured Divisions and Mechanised Divisions. Independent Brigade groups may be Armoured, Mechanised, Parachute, Engineer, Air defence, Field Artillery or Infantry/Mountain Brigades.

9. **Static Formations.** Area and Sub Area Headquarters. These are commanded by an Officer of the rank of Lt General, Maj General and Brig respectively. These span the length and breadth of the country. These look after infrastructural assets, Lines of Communications, Civil-military Liaison etc.

(c)

PARTII: FIGHTING ARMS

10. **Armour.** Armour by virtue of its mobility, fire power protection and shock action is most aptly suited for present day battle field environment. The basic role of armour is to destroy the enemy by relentless, mobile offensive action, both in offensive and defensive operation. An Armcd Regt has 45 tanks.

11. **Infantry.** Infantry is essentially an arm of close combat. Its role in attack is to close in with the enemy and destroy or capture him and hold ground. In Defence it is to hold ground

	<p>against all forms of attack. It is also employed in counter insurgency and counter terrorism operations.</p> <p>12. <u>Mechanized Infantry.</u> It is infantry with enhanced mobility and fire power. Mechanized Infantry moves in armoured personnel carrier (APC) which has adequate protection against small arms fire. Their mobility in conjunction with Armour enables own troops to obtain most favorable decision in battle. The emphasis is on mobility fire power and maneuver rather than manpower.</p>
(d)	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>PART III: SUPPORTING ARMS</u></p> <p>13. <u>Artillery.</u> Artillery provides heavy volume of fire at long ranges to damage and destroy enemy position before it can be physically captured and occupied by own ground forces.</p> <p>14. <u>Engineers.</u> The Corps of Engineers consists of three major constituents namely Combat Engineers, MES and Border Roads. The Corps also provides Officers to the military survey and DRDO. In wars they provide mobility to own forces by constructing bridges, tracks and helipads. They also deny the same to the enemy by creating obstacles such as laying of mine fields and demolition of bridges.</p> <p>15. <u>Army Air Defence.</u> Army Air Defence is equipped with air defence guns and Short and Medium range surface to air missile systems. Alongwith air force it provides air defence to mobile forces, Vulnerable Areas and Vulnerable Points.</p> <p>16. <u>Army aviation Corps.</u> The role of Army Aviation corps is reconnaissance and observation by controlling artillery and infantry mortar fire from air and also to provide commanders and staff, rapid means for liaison visits and recce. It is ideally suited for evacuation of battle casualties. They use the Chetak helicopters for logistic tasks and the Cheetahs for aggressive tasks.</p> <p>17. <u>Signals.</u> The role of Signals is to provide radio, Radio Relay and line communication and establish Signal centres during war and peace. It also monitors enemies communication systems. It is also responsible for cyber security. Its vision in the 21st century is to achieve electronic and information superiority for effective functioning of the Army.</p>
(e)	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>PART III: SUPPORTING SERVICES</u></p> <p>18. These elements provide administrative cover to the fighting and supporting arms thus enabling them to carry out their task. The services and their functions are .-</p> <p>(a) <u>Army Service Corps.</u> It constitutes that part of the Army which is concerned with the planning and execution of logistic support for the fighting formations. It is primarily</p>

responsible for provisioning, procurement and distribution of Supplies, Fuels, Oils & lubricants, hygiene Chemicals and miscellaneous items to Army, Air Force and where required to Navy also. The operation of mechanical transport, (except 1st line) and the provision and operation of Animal transport is also a responsibility of the Army Supply Corps.

(b) **Army Medical Corps.** It provides medical cover during operations as well as in peace stations to troops and their families.

(c) **Army Ordnance Corps.** It is responsible to provide logistic support to the Army during war & peace. The logistic function involves the provisioning & procuring of all stores required for operations and maintenance.

(d) **Corps of Electronics and Mechanical Engineers.** The major role of EME is repair, recovery and maintenance of all vehicles, arms, electrical, electronics and mechanical equipment.

(e) **Remount and Veterinary Corps.** The role is breeding, procurement, caring and training of Animals. It is also involved in disease diagnosis and treatment of animals. It trains Army Dog trainers and also carries out inspection of foods of animal origin.

(f) **Army Education Corps.** It is involved in human resource development through imparting higher education to the troops.

(g) **The Intelligence Corps.** Its role is to gather intelligence of the enemy and prevent leakage of own information to the enemy.

(h) **The Corps of Military Police.** Its role is to preserve good order and discipline and to prevent breaches of the same by persons in or attached to regular Army. It also assists in movement of men, material and vehicles during peace /war.

(j) **Judge Advocate General Branch.** It deals with legal matters relating to Armed Forces.

(k) **Army Physical Training Corps.** Its role is to impart physical education and develop sports in Armed Forces.

(l) **The Pioneer Corps.** Its role is to provide disciplined and well trained manpower where civilian labour is either not available or its employment is not desirable for security reasons. They are mostly committed in operational areas.

(m) **Defence Security Corps.** Its role is to protect Defence /installations under specific instructions of the Govt of India against minor sabotage and pilferage. The DSC provides armed security staff, static guards, searchers, escorts and mobile patrols by day & night.