

DEFENCE STUDIES

STANDARD ELEVEN



The Constitution of India

Chapter IV A

Fundamental Duties

ARTICLE 51A

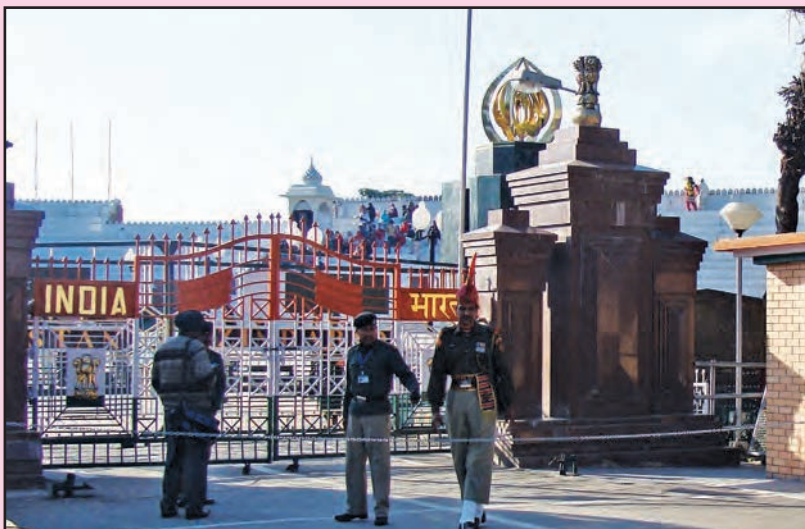
Fundamental Duties- It shall be the duty of every citizen of India—

- (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.



**Indian Air Force
Rescue Mission**

INS Tabar



Wagha Border

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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,

Let me welcome you to the 11th Standard. I am happy to place the Defence Studies book in your hands.

What is meant by Defence Studies? What do you study in this subject? Traditionally, the term defence studies was used to study a country's efforts at remaining secure and independent. The main role played for this was that of the armed forces. They were responsible for the defence of the country. Today, the term used is national security. It has taken on a wider meaning. The term now includes political, economic, socio-cultural, environmental, and other aspects of security.

The teaching of defence studies in Indian universities and colleges began in the 1960s. The purpose of teaching this subject was to promote the understanding of national security amongst the youth.

The book for Std. XI will focus on the subject of national security as the central aspect of defence studies. It seeks to introduce the students to the various aspects that are studied to understand the subject of defence studies. These include the concepts of national interest and national security; geopolitics; defence economics; military history and role of science and technology.

The book also contains information about career opportunities in the defence sector that would be useful to you.

Please try to do the various activities mentioned in the book. You should take the help of your parents and teachers for these activities. Please use the Q.R. Code for your studies.

Please do inform us what part of this book you found useful or difficult to understand.

We wish you the best in your future academic life.



(Dr. Sunil Magar)

Pune

Date : 20 June 2019

Indian Solar Year : 30 Jyestha 1941

Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook

Production and Curriculum Research, Pune

For Teachers

An Approach to Teaching of Defence Studies at Std XI

Defence studies is an interdisciplinary subject. Its focus is national security. This involves all aspects of security: military, political, economic, social, cultural, etc. Therefore, the study of this subject needs to be done keeping this aspect in mind. The XIth and the XIIth standards have to be looked at as a combined unit. The XIth standard syllabus tries to explain the various dimensions of the subject of Defence Studies. It includes the concept of national security, geopolitics, military history, defence economics, science and technology and defence organisation in India. The purpose is to build a base to understand the challenge facing India's national security which is the course for the XIIth standard.

Some important aspects :

- i. **Activity :** Maps are an important part of the learning process. These are especially useful for the chapters on Geopolitics and Military History.
- ii. **Understanding :** The subject of military history is not just a study of events. The focus must be on trends. It is also useful to link military history to geopolitics.
- iii. **Analysis :** We cannot understand national security without understanding the costs involved. For this purpose, we have to study defence economics. We also have to understand the linkage between defence and development because all defence expenditure is not wasteful expenditure.
- iv. **Classroom Discussion :** We are aware of the rapid changes in technology. Mobiles, internet, are common features today. What is the relevance of electronics, space science and nuclear technology to defence? How are these technologies common for both civilian use and defence use? These are some questions that need to be answered.
- v. **Field Visit/Interviews/Dialogue :** Visit a Defence establishment or have a dialogue with retired Officers of the Indian Armed Forces or arrange their guest lectures on any topic of importance.
- vi. **Some useful websites :**
 - a. Ministry of Defence (India) : <https://mod.gov.in/>
 - b. Ministry of Home (India) : <https://mha.gov.in/>(Annual reports of the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Home are available on these websites)

For Students

About the book...

The Departments of Military Science came to be established in Indian Universities in the 1960s. The first two were established at Pune and Allahabad. This was established as an academic discipline. It is an interdisciplinary subject. The University Grants Commission (UGC) appointed the Dr. D.C. Pawte Committee in 1968 to ensure that the departments of Military Science do not become centres for military training like the National Cadet Corps. Over the years, the UGC sought to broaden the understanding of the subject of security and place it in a global context. The Lt. Gen. K.P. Candeth Committee (1978) suggested the name 'Defence Studies' so as to provide it an academic perspective. Subsequently, the Dr. Mishra Committee considered the changes that were taking place at the global level and the recognition that this subject was getting as a discipline in its own right and recommended the name 'Defence and Strategic Studies'. Later the new UGC Committee under Air Commodore Jasjit Singh has recommended a focus on 'National Security'.

To achieve an understanding of national security in the contemporary world order it is necessary to understand the nature of the changing domestic and global scenario. While the role of the military is the key dimension, the discipline also needs to look at the following issues :

- i. Role of Diplomacy.
- ii. Security as a Human value.
- iii. Military History.
- iv. Domestic political, economic, and socio-cultural trends.
- v. Economics of security.
- vi. Developments in Science and Technology.
- vii. Role of international law.

The book of the XIth Standard is designed to provide this broad perspective of Defence Studies with a strong focus on India. The XIth Standard book will provide you with a base to be able to understand, analyse and evaluate the issues that relate to India's national security.

The book will also help you to plan your future career in the Indian Armed Forces or in the Civil Services and in the Think Tanks that work in the areas of national security, risk analysis, etc.

Competency statements for Defence Studies : Standard 11 th

COMPETENCY

- 1) Key concepts create a base for understanding of various issues in defence studies.
- 2) Comprehend the linkage between national interest and national security
- 3) The linkage between geography and security is important. Geopolitics helps appreciate this linkage.
- 4) Analyse how geographic features have influenced India's security policy.
- 5) Study the Indian borders with the help of maps.
- 6) Understand that military history is not just a study of battles.
- 7) Understand the trends in Indian Military History in ancient, medieval and modern periods.
- 8) Analyse the link between military history and geopolitics.
- 9) Defence economics explains the cost that a country has to bear for national security. It introduces the student to defence industry in India.
- 10) Comprehend the linkage between defence and development.
- 11) Understand the relationship between science, technology and engineering.
- 12) Appreciate the technological developments in India. Study the developments in the areas of Nuclear, Space and Electronics in India.
- 13) Develop the ability to think of the futuristic technologies.
- 14) Introduce the organisation of India's Ministry of Defence. Study the Higher Defence Organisation of India.
- 15) Understand the role of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Paramilitary.

S.O.I. Note :

The following foot notes are applicable : (1) © Government of India, Copyright : 2019. (2) The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher. (3) The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line. (4) The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh. (5) The interstate boundaries amongst Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the "North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act. 1971," but have yet to be verified. (6) The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India. (7) The state boundaries between Uttarakhand & Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Jharkhand and Chattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh have not been verified by the Governments concerned. (8) The spellings of names in this map, have been taken from various sources.

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