

Study of various defense and paramilitary forces of India

Rajbir Singh

Asst. Professor, Defense Studies, Govt. College, Bound Kalan, Haryana

ABSTRACT

The force of India consists of three professional uniformed services: the Indian Army, Indian Navy, and Indian Air Force. Also, the Indian Armed Forces are upheld by the Indian Coast Guard and paramilitary associations (Assam Rifles, and Special Frontier Force) and different between administration directions and establishments, for example, the Strategic Forces Command, the Andaman and Nicobar Command and the Integrated Defense Staff. The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces. The Indian Armed Forces are under the administration of the Ministry of Defense (MoD) of the Government of India. With quality of over 1.4 million dynamic staff, it is the world's second-biggest military power and has the world's biggest volunteer armed force. It has likewise the fourth-biggest guard spending plan on the planet.

Keywords: defense, paramilitary forces, army, home affairs.

INTRODUCTION

It is important to note that the Central Armed Police Forces, which are referred to as 'Paramilitary Forces' based on colonial perspective, are not armed forces. In that capacity they are going by regular citizen officials from the Indian Police Service and are heavily influenced by the Ministry of Home Affairs, not the Ministry of Defense. These are focal police associations.

The Indian military have been occupied with various significant military activities, including: the Indo-Pakistani wars of 1947, 1965 and 1971, the Portuguese-Indian War, the Sino-Indian War, the 1967 Chola episode, the 1987 Sino-Indian engagement, the Kargil War, and the Siachen struggle among others. India respects its military and military staff yearly on Armed Forces Flag Day, 7 December. Since 1962, the IAF has kept up close military relations with Russia, including agreeable advancement of projects, for example, the Fifth Generation Fighter Aircraft (FGFA) and the Multirole Transport Aircraft (MTA). Equipped with the atomic triad,[16] the Indian military are consistently experiencing modernisation,[1] with interests in regions, for example, cutting edge fighter frameworks and rocket protection frameworks.

The Department of Defense Production of the Ministry of Defense is liable for the indigenous creation of gear utilized by the Indian Armed Forces. It includes the 41 Indian Ordnance Factories heavily influenced by the Ordnance Factories Board, and eight Defense PSUs in particular: HAL, BEL, BEML, BDL, MDL, GSL, GRSE and Midhani.[2] India stays one of the biggest merchant of resistance gear with Russia, Israel, France and the United States being the top outside providers of military hardware. The Government of India has propelled a Make in India activity to indigenise producing and lessen reliance on imports, including barrier imports and obtainment. India has one of the longest military accounts, going back a few centuries. The primary reference to armed forces is found in the Vedas just as the stories Ramayana and Mahabaratha. Traditional Indian messages on bows and arrows specifically, and hand to hand fighting when all is said in done are known as Dhanurveda.

ARMED FORCES OF INDIA

Indian Army

The Indian Army is a willful help, the military draft having never been forced in India. It is one of the biggest standing armed forces (and the biggest standing volunteer armed force) on the planet, with 1,237,117 dynamic soldiers and 960,000 save troops. The power is going by the Chief of Army Staff of the Indian Army, General Manoj Mukund Naravane. The most noteworthy position in the Indian Army is Field Marshal, however it is a generally stylized position and arrangements are made by the President of India, on the exhortation of the Union Cabinet of Ministers, just in extraordinary conditions. (See Field Marshal (India)). Late Field Marshal S.H.F.J. Manekshaw and the late Field Marshal Kodandera Madappa Cariappa are the main two officials who have achieved this position.

The military has rich battle involvement with assorted landscapes, because of India's fluctuated geology, and furthermore has a recognized history of serving in United Nations peacekeeping activities. At first, the military's fundamental goal was to guard the country's wildernesses. Nonetheless, throughout the years, the military has additionally assumed up the liability of giving inner security, particularly in guerilla hit Kashmir and the north-east. The Indian Army has seen military activity during the First Kashmir War, Operation Polo, the Sino-Indian War, the Second Kashmir War, the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, the Sri Lankan Civil War and the Kargil War. It has committed one unit of troops to the UN's backup courses of action. Through its enormous, supported troop duties India has been commended for partaking in troublesome activities for delayed periods.[citation needed] The Indian Army has taken an interest in a few UN peacekeeping tasks incorporating those in: Cyprus, Lebanon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, Cambodia, Vietnam, Namibia, El Salvador, Liberia, Mozambique and Somalia. The military additionally gave a paramedical unit to encourage the withdrawal of the debilitated and injured in the Korean War [3].



Figure 1: Indian Army's Arjun tank

Doctrine, corps, field force

The current combat doctrine of the Indian Army depends on successfully using holding arrangements and strike developments. On account of an assault, the holding arrangements would contain the foe, and strike developments would counter-assault to kill foe powers. On account of an Indian assault, the holding developments would stick foe powers down while the strike arrangements assault at a state based on India's personal preference. The Indian Army is sufficiently huge to dedicate a few corps to the strike job. The military is additionally taking a gander at upgrading its unique powers capacities. With the job of India expanding, and the need to ensure India's inclinations on far away shores getting significant, the Indian Army and Indian Navy are mutually intending to set up a marine brigade.[4]

The Army's field power contains thirteen corps, three defensively covered divisions, four Reorganized Army Plains Infantry Divisions (RAPID), eighteen infantry divisions and ten mountain divisions, various free detachments, and essential battle backing and administration bolster developments and units. Among the thirteen, three are "strike" corps Mathura (I Corps), Ambala (II Corps) and Bhopal (XXI Corps). The primary battle and battle bolster units are 62 reinforced regiments, and more than 350 infantry brigades and 300 big guns regiments (counting two surface-to-surface rocket (SSM) units). Among significant combat hardware and gear, there are about 4000 principle fight tanks, 2000 shielded staff transporters, 4300 big guns pieces and 200 light helicopters [5].



Figure 2: Indian Army Pinaka multi barrel rocket launcher

Indian Navy

The Indian Navy is the naval branch of the Indian armed forces. With 58,350 people, including 7,000 work force of the Indian Naval Air Arm, 1,200 Marine Commandos (MARCOS) and 1,000 staff of the Sagar Prahari Bal. The Indian Navy is one of the world's biggest maritime powers and tries to form into a blue water naval force. The Indian Navy has an enormous operational armada comprising of 2 plane carrying warships, 1 land and/or water capable vehicle dock, 9 Landing transport tanks, 10 destroyers, 14 frigates, 1 atomic fueled assault submarine, 14 ordinarily controlled assault submarines, 24 corvettes, 6 mine countermeasure vessels, 25 watch vessels, 4 armada tankers and different helper vessels [6].

Ships

The Indian naval force works one plane carrying warship, INS Vikramaditya, an altered Kiev-class transport. The naval force likewise works three Delhi-class and five Rajput-class guided-rocket destroyers. The Delhi and Rajput-class destroyers will be supplanted soon by the cutting edge Kolkata class (Project 15A destroyers). Notwithstanding destroyers, the naval force works a few classes of frigates, for example, three Shivalik (Project 16 class) and six Talwar-class frigates. Seven extra Shivalik-class frigates (Project 17A-class frigates) are on hand. The more seasoned Brahmaputra-class and Godavari-class frigates will be supplanted deliberately individually as the new classes of frigates are brought into administration throughout the following decade. Littler littoral zone soldiers in administration are as corvettes, of which, the Indian Navy works the Kamorta, Kora, Khukri, Veer and Abhay classes. Renewal tankers, for example, the Jyoti-class tanker, the Aditya class and the new Deepak-class armada tankers help improve the naval force's perseverance adrift. These tankers will be the backbone of the renewal armada until the main portion of the 21st century [7].



Figure 3: Indian Navy ships in transit led by aircraft carrier INS Vikramaditya

Submarines

The Indian Navy operates a sizeable fleet of Sindhughosh (Russian Kilo-class design) and Shishumar (German Type 209/1500 design)-class submarines. A nuclear-powered attack submarine INS Chakra has been leased from Russia. India has started construction of six Scorpène-class submarines at Mazagon Dockyards Limited (MDL), in Mumbai under technology transfer from French firm DCNS. The new submarines will feature air-independent propulsion and are expected to start joining the navy during the second half of 2016. Designed for coastal defence against under-water threats, the 1,750-tonne submarine-submarine-killer (SSK) Scorpène is 67 metres (220 ft) in length and can dive to a depth of 300 metres (980 ft). According to French naval officials, the submarine can stay at sea for 45 days with a crew of 31. The standard version has six torpedo tubes and anti-shipping missile launchers. Another ambitious project in this regard is the nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine manufacture programme – Arihant class [8].



Figure 4: INS Chakra is India's nuclear-powered attack submarine.

Indian Air Force

The Indian Air Force is the air arm of the Indian armed forces. Its essential duty is to make sure about Indian airspace and to lead ethereal fighting during a contention. It was formally settled on 8 October 1932 as an assistant aviation based armed forces of the British Raj and the prefix Royal was included 1945 in acknowledgment of its administrations during World War II. After India accomplished freedom from the United Kingdom in 1947, the Royal Indian Air Force served the Dominion of India, with the prefix being dropped when India turned into a republic in 1950. The Indian Air Force assumes a significant job in making sure about Indian airspace and furthermore in India's capacity projection in South Asia and Indian Ocean. Thusly, modernizing and growing the Indian Air Force is a top need for the Indian government. Throughout the years, the IAF has developed from a strategic power to one with transoceanic reach. The key reach rises up out of enlistment of Force Multipliers like Flight Refueling Aircraft (FRA), Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) and dependable key lift abilities [9].

Aircrafts

Truly, the IAF has for the most part depended on Soviet, British, Israeli and French military art and innovation to help its development. IAF's essential air prevalence contender with the extra capacity over lead air-ground (strike) missions is Sukhoi Su-30MKI. The IAF have put in a request for an aggregate of 272 Su-30MKIs of which 205 are in administration as of May 2015.[citation needed] The Mikoyan MiG-29 is a committed air predominance warrior, and establishes a second line of protection after the Sukhoi Su-30MKI. At present, 66 MiG-29s are in administration, which are all being moved up to the MiG-29UPG standard. The Dassault Mirage 2000 is the essential multirole warrior in administration and the IAF works 49 Mirage 2000Hs which are being moved up to the Mirage 2000-5 MK2 standard. As a major aspect of the overhaul, the airplane will likewise be outfitted with MBDA's MICA group of medium-run missiles.[10] To give the IAF warriors an edge in hostile to transport and land assault jobs, a littler form of BrahMos rocket is being created to be incorporated in Sukhoi Su-30MKI and is relied upon to be conveyed to IAF by 2015.



Figure 5: India's Sukhoi Su-30MKI

Indian Coast Guard

The Indian Coast Guard (ICG) 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. The Indian Coast Guard was formally established on 18 August 1978 by the Coast Guard Act, 1978 of the Parliament of India as an independent Armed force of India. It operates under the Ministry of Defence.[11]



Figure 6: Indian Coast Guard (ICG) helicopter takes a survivor to an ICG ship

PARAMILITARY FORCES OF INDIA

Assam Rifles

The Assam Rifles trace their lineage to a paramilitary police force that was formed under the British in 1835 called Cachar Levy. Since then the Assam Rifles have undergone a number of name changes before the name Assam Rifles was finally adopted in 1917.[13] Over the course of its history, the Assam Rifles, and its predecessor units, have served in a number of roles, conflicts and theatres including World War I where they served in Europe and the Middle East, and World War II where they served mainly in Burma. In the post-World War II period, the Assam Rifles have expanded greatly as has their role. There are currently 46 battalions [14] of Assam Rifles under the control of the Indian Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). They perform many roles including: the provision of internal security under the control of the army through the conduct of counter insurgency and border security operations, provision of aid to the civil power in times of emergency, and the provision of communications, medical assistance and education in remote areas.[15] In times of war they can also be used as a combat force to secure rear areas if needed.

Special Frontier Force

The Special Frontier Force (SFF) is India's paramilitary unit. It was initially conceived in the post Sino-Indian war period as a guerrilla force composed mainly of Tibetan refugees whose main goal was to conduct covert operations behind Chinese lines in case of another war between the People's Republic of China and India. Later, its composition and roles were expanded [14]. Based in Chakrata, Uttarakhand, SFF is also known as the Establishment 22. The force is under the direct supervision of the Research and Analysis Wing, India's external intelligence agency.

Central Armed Police Forces

The following are the five police forces termed as Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) according to the nomenclature adopted from the year 2011.

Central Reserve Police Force

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is the largest of the CAPFs with 325,000 personnel in 246 battalions.[15] The CRPF includes the Rapid Action Force (RAF), a 15 battalion anti-riot force trained to respond to sectarian violence, and the Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (COBRA), a 10 battalion strong anti-Naxalite force.

Border Security Force

The primary role of the Border Security Force (BSF) is to guard the land borders of the country, except the mountains. The sanctioned strength is 257,363 personnel in 186 battalions, and is headed by an Indian Police Service Officer.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police

The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) is deployed for guard duties on the border with China from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Diphu La in Arunachal Pradesh covering a total distance of 2,488 kilometres (1,546 mi). It has 90,000 personnel in 60 battalions [15].

Sashastra Seema Bal

The objective of the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is to guard the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders. As of 2016, it has 94,261 active personnel in 73 battalions and a strength of 98,965 is sanctioned.

Central Industrial Security Force

One of the largest industrial security forces in the world, the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) provides security to various public sector companies (PSUs) and other critical infrastructure installations across the country, such as airports. It has a total strength of about 144,418 personnel in 132 battalions [16].

CONCLUSION

The Government of India is responsible for ensuring the defence of India and every part thereof. The Supreme Command of the Indian Armed Forces vests in the President. The responsibility for national defence rests with the Cabinet. This is discharged through the Ministry of Defence, which provides the policy framework and wherewithal to the Armed Forces to discharge their responsibilities in the context of the defence of the country.

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