

## Unit - 6

# Defence & Foreign Policy



## Learning Objectives

Students acquire knowledge about

- ▶ The Indian Armed Forces
- ▶ Paramilitary Defence Forces
- ▶ Foreign Policy of India
- ▶ India's relation with neighbouring countries



## I. Defence

### Introduction

India is a peace loving country. India has always maintained cordial relationship with all the other countries in general and with its neighbours in particular. At the same time, it has to strengthen its security to defend its border from any foreign aggression. So the Government of India has given higher priorities to the defence sector. Let us understand the various defence forces of our country.

### Need for Defence System

National Security is very essential for the political, social and economic development of any country. It is also important for the growth of a country's peace and prosperity.

### Indian Defence Services

The President of India being the head of the State occupies the highest position in our defence organisation. He is the supreme commander of the Armed forces in India.

### Security Forces in India can be divided into

**Indian Armed Forces** – They are primary forces consist of country's Army, Navy, Air Force and Coast guard. They serve under the Ministry of Defence.

**Paramilitary Forces** – They are Assam Rifles and Special Frontier Force.

**Central Armed Police Forces** – They are BSF, CRPF, ITBP, CISF and SSB. They serve under the authority of Ministry of Home Affairs. CAPF work along with both Army and Police in different roles assigned to them.

### Indian Armed Forces

#### Army

The Indian Army is the land-based branch and it the largest volunteer army in the world. It is commanded by the Chief of Army Staff



The National War Memorial is a monument built by the Government of India to honour the Indian Armed Forces. The memorial is spread over 40 acres of land and is built around the existing chhatra (canopy) near India Gate, New Delhi. The names of armed forces personnel martyred during the conflicts are inscribed on the memorial walls.



(COAS), who is a four-star general. The primary mission of the Indian Army is to ensure national security, national unity, defending the nation from external aggression, internal threats and maintaining peace and security within its borders. It conducts humanitarian rescue operations during natural disaster and calamities. The Indian Army has a regimental system. It is operationally and geographically divided into seven commands.

## Navy

The primary objective of the navy is to safeguard the nation's maritime borders, and in conjunction with other Armed Forces of the union, act to deter or defeat any threats or aggression against the territory, people or maritime interests of India. The Chief of Naval Staff, a four-star Admiral, commands the navy. It has three Naval Commands.

## Air Force

The Indian Air Force is the air arm of the Indian armed forces. Its primary

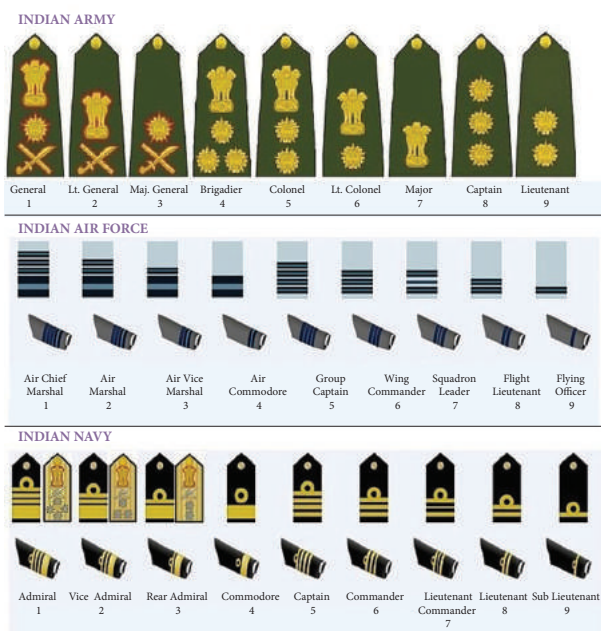
mission is to secure Indian airspace and to conduct aerial warfare during armed conflict. The Chief of Air Staff, an air chief marshal, is a four-star officer and is responsible for the bulk of operational command of the Air Force. It has seven commands.

## Indian Coast Guard (ICG)

The Indian Coast Guard was established in 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. The Coast Guard works in close cooperation with the Indian Navy, the Department of Fisheries, the Department of Revenue (Customs) and the Central and State police forces.

## Paramilitary Defence Forces

The Forces which help in maintaining internal security, protecting the coastline and assisting the army are known as "Paramilitary Forces". The responsibility is the security of important places like Railway stations, Oil fields and refineries, water reservoirs lines. They also participate in the management of natural or



**Field Marshal** – is a Five Star General officer rank and the highest attainable rank in the Indian Army.



**Sam Manekshaw** was the first Field Marshal of India and the second Field Marshal was **K. M. Cariappa**.



**Arjan Singh** was the first and the only officer of the Indian Air Force to be promoted to Five Star Rank as Marshal.



The Madras Regiment is one of the oldest infantry regiment of the Indian Army, originating in the year 1758. The Regimental Centre is at wellington, Udthagamandalam, Tamil Nadu.



In 1962, after the Sino-Indian War, the need to expand the number of officers was felt. Two Officers Training Schools (OTS) were established in Pune and Chennai to train officers for Emergency Commission into the Army. On 1<sup>st</sup> January 1988, the school was renamed as the Officers Training Academy (OTA).

man-made disasters. During peace time, the paramilitary forces also have the responsibility of protecting the international borders.

- a) Assam Rifles (AR)
- b) Special Frontier Force (SFF)

### Assam Rifles (AR)

The Assam Rifles came into being in 1835 which was established by the British in the Assam region, as a militia called the 'Cachar Levy'. There are currently 46 battalions of Assam Rifles. It is under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

### Special Frontier Force (SFF)

The Special Frontier Force (SFF) is a paramilitary special force of India created in 1962. This force was put under the direct supervision of the Intelligence Bureau, and later, under the Research and Analysis Wing, India's external intelligence agency.

## Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF)

Following five forces which come under Ministry of Home Affairs were earlier considered paramilitary forces, but from March' 2011, They have been reclassified as Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) to avoid confusion.

In 1025 AD (CE), Rajendra Chola I, the Chola king from Tamil Nadu launched naval on the city-state of expedition Srivijaya in maritime Southeast Asia, and conquered Kadaram (modern Kedah). Rajendra's overseas expedition against Srivijaya was a unique event in India's history.



- i) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
- ii) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
- iii) Border Security Force (BSF)
- iv) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)
- v) Special Service Bureau (SSB)

### Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)



The mission of Central Reserve Police force shall be to enable the government to maintain Rule of law, public order and internal security effectively and efficiently, to preserve national integrity and promote social harmony and development by upholding supremacy of the Constitution.

The Rapid Action Force is a specialised wing of the CRPF (Central Reserve Police Force) to deal with riot, crowd control, rescue and relief operations, and related unrest situations.

### Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)



It is a border guarding police force. This force is specialized in high altitude operations. It is deployed for border guarding duties from Ladakh to Arunachal Pradesh (India – China border).

### Border Security Force (BSF)



The border security force is a Border Guarding Force of India. BSF is charged with guarding India's land border during peace time and preventing transnational crimes.



### National Cadet Corps (NCC)

National Cadet Corps is a Tri-Services Organization, comprising the Army, Navy and Air Force, engaged in grooming the youth of the country into disciplined and patriotic citizens. The National Cadet Corps in India is a voluntary organization which recruits cadets from high schools, colleges and universities all over India. The Cadets are given basic military training in small arms and parades.

### Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)



The Central Industrial Security Force was set up under an Act of the Parliament of India on 10th March 1969. Its duties are guarding sensitive governmental buildings, the Delhi Metro, and providing airport security.

### Sashastra Seema Bal/ Special Service Bureau (SSB)



Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), in English the Armed Border Force is the border guarding force for Nepal and Bhutan border.

### Home Guard

The Indian Home Guard is a voluntary force, tasked as an auxiliary to the Indian Police.

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 15 <sup>th</sup> January | - Army Day                              |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> February | - Coast Guard Day                       |
| 10 <sup>th</sup> March   | - Central Industrial Security Force Day |
| 7 <sup>th</sup> October  | - Rapid Action Force Day                |
| 8 <sup>th</sup> October  | - Air Force Day                         |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> December | - Navy Day                              |
| 7 <sup>th</sup> December | - Armed Forces Flag Day                 |

Home Guards are recruited from various cross sections of the civil society such as professionals, college students, agricultural and industrial workers, etc. who give their spare time for betterment of the community. All citizens of India, in the age group of 18–50, are eligible. Normal tenure of membership in Home Guards is three to five years.

To protect and guard our nation, our armed forces are always kept ready. Youth should come forward to service and save the nation by joining the armed forces. Recruitment to the Defence services is open to all Indians. It is the duty of every citizen to have an opportunity to serve the country.

## II. Foreign Policy of India

A foreign policy is a set of political goals that define how a sovereign country will interact with other countries in the world. It seeks to secure the best interest of the people, territory and economy of the country. Our country's external relation is based on certain principles and policies. India's foreign policy was evolved with the background of her colonial sufferings.

### Basic Principles of Foreign Policy

- Preservation of national interest
- Achievement of world peace
- Disarmament
- Abolition of Colonialism, Racism and Imperialism
- Increasing the number of friendly nations
- Economic development

### Panchsheel

Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India was the chief architect of India's foreign policy. Nehru was a supporter of world peace. Hence he gave utmost importance to world peace in his policy planning. He declared the five principles of peace, known as Panchsheel.

These principles included

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
2. Mutual non-aggression
3. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs
4. Equality and mutual benefit
5. Peaceful co-existence.

## Non-Alignment

The word Non-Alignment was coined by V.K. Krishna Menon. Non-alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of India's foreign policy. Non-alignment aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance formed by the USA or Soviet Union in the aftermath of the Second World War. Non-alignment was neither neutrality nor non-involvement nor isolationism. It was a dynamic concept which meant not committing to any military bloc but taking an independent stand on international issues.

**The founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement:** Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Tito of Yugoslavia, Nasser of Egypt, Sukarno of Indonesia, and Kwame Nkumarah of Ghana.



**Nelson Mandela** – Leader of the African National Council of South Africa. A determined fighter against apartheid. Apartheid is the worst form of racial discrimination. It is against humanism and democracy. India fought against Apartheid and opposed all types of racial discrimination. The end of racialism in South Africa in 1990 was a great success for India's policy.

## India's Relation with Neighbouring Countries

India's position is unique in its neighbourhood. India has always favoured international and regional cooperation, because she believes that through cooperation all disputes and problems among nations can be sorted out peacefully. India's foreign policy is based on the principle of developing friendly relations and cooperation with her neighbours.

India shares a common land border with Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, China, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Burma. It also shares a common sea border with Sri Lanka.

India is a vast country with

- Pakistan and Afghanistan to the north-west
- China, Nepal, Bhutan to the north
- Bangladesh to the east
- Myanmar to the far east
- Sri Lanka (south-east) and
- Maldives (south-west)



## Neighbourhood First policy

It is part of India's foreign policy that actively focuses on improving ties with India's immediate neighbours. India provides neighbours with support as needed in the form of resources, equipment and training. Greater connectivity and integration is provided so as to improve the free flow of goods, people, energy, capital and information.

## Act East Policy

South East Asia begins with North East India. Myanmar is our land bridge to the countries of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The purpose is to ensure a stable and multipolar balance of power in the Indo-Pacific and to become an integral part of Asia.

India is actively engaged in general economic diplomacy with its neighbouring countries as below.

## SAARC

India believes in regional co-operation. To foster the bonds of brotherhood, co-operation and peaceful co-existence SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) was established. India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Afghanistan are the eight members of the SAARC.

## BCIM

This Bangladesh – China – India – Myanmar Economic corridor envisages the formation of a thriving economic belt, focusing on cross-border transport, energy and telecommunication networks.

## BIMSTEC

It refers Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation.

Its main objectives are to strengthen and improve the technological economic cooperation, international trade and foreign direct investment cooperation. The member countries are Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal.

## BBIN

Bangladesh – Bhutan – India – Nepal has signed a framework to enable movement of passengers, cargo vehicles and for energy development.

To summarise, India is a huge country with manifold cultures. It has high status in the South East Asia. India's foreign policy is to maintain peace, freedom and mutual co-operation among the nations. Though India is not in any major military alliance, our relations with the major powers have acquired a strategic depth.

## Recap

- National security is very essential not only for peace but also for the economic development.
- Indian defence forces consist of the Army, Navy, Air force, various paramilitary organisations and various inter – service institutions.
- The president is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces.
- India has maintained cordial relationship with all the countries.
- India gives highest priority to her neighbours. A peaceful periphery is essential for India to achieve her multifarious developmental goals.
- India has been implementing a policy of asymmetric engagement to strengthen bridges of friendship and create new opportunities for the growth and security.

## GLOSSARY

|                   |  |                                    |
|-------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| National Security | Safety of nation   | நாட்டின் பாதுகாப்பு                |
| Defence forces    | Force with arms for the safety of a country                      | நாட்டின் பாதுகாப்பிற்கான படைகள்    |
| Neutrality        | the state of not supporting or helping either side in a conflict | எப்பக்கமும் ஆதரவளிக்காமல் இருத்தல் |
| Racialism         | A practice of discrimination on the basis of racial origin       | இன அடிப்படையில் வேறுபாடு காணுதல்   |
| Frontier          | a border separating two countries                                | எல்லை                              |



## Evaluation

### I Choose the correct answer

- The Supreme Commander of the Armed forces is our
  - President
  - Prime Minister
  - Governor
  - Chief Minister
- The primary mission of Indian Army is to ensure
  - National Security
  - National Unity
  - Defending the nation from external aggression
  - All the above
- The Army day is
  - 15th January
  - 1st February
  - 10th March
  - 7th October
- Assam Rifles is under the control of
  - Ministry of Defence
  - National Security Advisor
  - PMO
  - Ministry of Home Affairs
- Indian Coast Guard was established in
  - 1976
  - 1977
  - 1978
  - 1979
- India's foreign policy is based on several principles. One of which is
  - Satyameva Jayate
  - Panchasheel
  - both of these
  - None of these



- Which of the following islands belong to India?
  - Andaman and Maldives
  - Andaman and Lakshadweep Island
  - Sri Lanka and Maldives
  - Maldives and Lakshadweep Island

### II Fill in the blanks

- The Madras Regimental Army centre is at \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Indian Navy Chief is \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is first and only officer of Indian Air Force to be promoted to Five Star rank Marshal of Indian Air Force.
- The chief architect of India's foreign policy was \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Word Non – Alignment was coined by \_\_\_\_\_.

### III Match the following

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Nelson Mandela        | - 8 members          |
| 2. National war Memorial | - Field Marshal      |
| 3. Manekshaw             | - Energy development |
| 4. SAARC                 | - Apartheid          |
| 5. BCIM                  | - New Delhi          |

### IV State true or false

- Central Armed Police Force serve under the Ministry of Defence.
- The Madras Regiment is one of the oldest infantry regiment.
- The Rapid Action Force is a specialised wing of the CRPF.
- NCC Cadets are given basic military training.
- Bangladesh is a part of India.
- Myanmar is land bridge to ASEAN nations.



## V Choose the correct statement

1. Consider the following statement related to Armed forces.

- i) The Indian Army is the land based branch of Armed forces.  
ii) The mission of Indian Army is not only ensure the national security but also conducts humanisation rescue operations.

- a) i only                      b) ii only  
c) Both i and ii      d) Neither i nor ii

2. **Assertion (A):** The President is the Supreme Commander of the Armed forces of India.

**Reason (R):** The President is the head of the State and occupies the highest position.

- a) A is correct and R explains A  
b) A is correct and R does not explain A  
c) A is correct and R is wrong  
d) Both A and R are wrong

3. **Assertion (A):** India has favoured international co-operation.

**Reason (R):** She believes that all disputes among nations can be solved through friendly co-operation.

- a) A is correct and R is wrong  
b) Both A and R are wrong  
c) A is correct and R explains A  
d) A is correct and R does not explain A

4. Which of the following statements is not true about "Apartheid?"

- i) Apartheid is a policy of racial discrimination.  
ii) It is against humanism.  
iii) The policy of racialism is practiced in India.

- a) i and ii                      b) ii and iii  
c) ii only                      d) iii only

5. Find the odd one out

- a) Maldives                      b) Sri Lanka  
c) Myanmar                      d) Lakshadweep

## VI Answer the following in one or two sentences

- Why national security is very essential?
- What does the following abbreviation stand for?  
a) SFF                      b) ICG  
c) BSF                      d) NCC
- Write a short note on CRPF
- Name the founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement
- Write the basic principles of India's Foreign Policy.
- Name the member countries of the SAARC.

## VII Answer the following in detail

- Describe the structure and administration of Indian Army.
- Write about Paramilitary Defence Forces.
- Write five principles of Panchasheel
- India focuses on improving ties with its neighbours. How?

## VIII HOTs

- A career in defence forces promises one of the most prestigious and respected position in the country. State the importance.

## IX Project and Activity

- Prepare an album about our Defence System
- Collect information about awards in the Indian Army (for Example: Param Vir Chakra)



3. Divide the whole class into eight groups, each representing one SAARC countries. Each group should Display the name of the country and its national flag. Hold group discussion or quizzes and the Following topics

i) Land and people

ii) Form of Government

iii) Capital

iv) Currency

v) Points of agreement with India



## REFERENCE BOOKS

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6. Robert Bradnock, India's Foreign Policy Since 1971, Council on Foreign Relations Press, New York, 1990.



## INTERNET RESOURCES

- [www.indianarmy.nic.in](http://www.indianarmy.nic.in)
- [www.indiannavy.nic.in](http://www.indiannavy.nic.in)
- [www.indianairforce.nic.in](http://www.indianairforce.nic.in)
- [www.assamrifles.gov.in](http://www.assamrifles.gov.in)
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- [www.mod.gov.in](http://www.mod.gov.in)
- [www.madrasregiment.org](http://www.madrasregiment.org)
- [www.nationalwarmemorial.gov.in](http://www.nationalwarmemorial.gov.in)



## ICT CORNER

### Defence & Foreign Policy

Step – 1 Open the Browser and type the URL given below (or) Scan the QR Code.

Step – 2 Scroll down , Click on Army from “Important organisation”

Step – 3 Go to Explore army in main menu and select ‘War Memorial’

Web URL: <https://mod.gov.in/>

\*Pictures are indicatives only.

\*If browser requires, allow Flash Player or Java Script to load the pag



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