

Senior Secondary Course

375 - MILITARY HISTORY

BOOK-2



375en



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A Word with You

NIOS project for Indian Army (NEPIA) has been specifically designed for you to upgrade your educational qualifications while working as an army personnel in Indian Army. This programme aims at enabling you to develop in depth knowledge, skills, attitudes and values to make learning more effective. It also aims to make you more confident on your jobs and enhance your employability after your service in the army. Under the NEPIA project, three courses have been specially designed for you, i.e. Military History, Military Studies and Physical Education and Yog. Remaining two subjects you can choose from the bundles of subjects offered by NIOS.

Military History is one of the subject offered under NEPIA project. This course discusses about armed conflicts in the history of humanity and its impact on the societies. The essential topics of Military History are the cause of war, leadership, technology, strategies and tactics used and how these changed over the time.

This course has been divided in two parts and has 06 modules divided upto into 22 lessons. The first module is "Military History of Ancient India". This module talks about the warrior system of ancient India and militaries till Gupta empire. Second module is "Military History in Medieval India". It explores the military systems in India from Delhi sultanat to Mughal period.

Module three Military History of Colonial Era narrate the changes in the military system after the occurrence of colonialism in India. Module four Armed Forces Today talks about the new establishment in Indian army after independence. The next module five is on Major Wars-Post Independence. It describes the various wars fought by India after Independence. The last module six. 'Insurgency and Terrorism' explores the challenges of terrorism and insurgency in India.

Please note that out of 22 Lessons, 06 Lessons have been kept for you to study and be assessed through Tutor Marked Assignment (TMA) only. These are **Military Ethos** (Lesson no 3), **Battles of Mughal Army** (Lesson no 7), **Rise and fall of the Mughal Army** (Lesson no 8), **Colonial Era and the Indian Sepoy** (Lesson no 9), **Battles Fought in the Colonial Era** (Lesson no 10) and **Indo-Pakistan war (1947-48)** (Lesson no 16). The public examination (PE) or final exam shall have the lessons other than those earmarked for TMA.

The Self Learning Material has been designed to keep you motivated in learning the content. Easy and simple language has been used to make learning friendly. Intext Questions and Terminal Exercises have been given in each lesson to assess your progress. The lessons are also equipped with Graphics and Maps to explain the concepts and information.

We fully believe, that you will like this SLM and will learn a lot from this. I wish for your bright future ahead. Any suggestions for improvements in the SLM are welcomed.

With Best Wishes!

Chairman
NIOS

How to use the Study Material

Congratulation! You have accepted the challenge to be a self-learner. NIOS is with you at every step and has developed in the material with the help of a team of experts, keeping you in mind. A format supporting independent learning has been followed. If you follow the instructions given, then you will be able to get the best out of this material. The relevant icons used in the material will guide you. These icons have been explained below for your convenience.

Title: will give a clear indication of the contents within. Do read it.

Introduction: This will introduce you to the lesson linking it to the previous one.



Objectives: These are statements that explain what you are expected to learn from the lesson. The objectives will also help you to check what you have learnt after you have gone through the lesson. Do read them.



Notes: Each page carries empty space in the side margins, for you to write important points or make notes.



Intext Questions: Very short answer self check questions are asked after every section, the answers to which are given at the end of the lesson. These will help you to check your progress. Do solve them. Successful completion will allow you to decide whether to proceed further or go back and learn again.



What You Have Learnt: This is the summary of the main points of the lesson. It will help in recapitulation and revision. You are welcome to add your own points to it also.



Terminal Exercises: These are long and short questions that provide an opportunity to practice for a clear understanding of the whole topic.



Do You Know: This box provides additional information. The text in boxes is important and must be given attention. It is not meant for evaluation, but only to improve your general knowledge.



Answers : These will help you to know how correctly you have answered the questions.



Activities: Certain activities have been suggested for better understanding of the concept.

www

Web site: These websites provide extended learning. Necessary information has been included in the content and you may refer to these for more information.

Military History Course

Overview of the Learning Material

Module	Lesson No.	Name of the Lesson	Mode of Assignment TMA/PE	
Module 1 : Military History of Ancient India	1	Warrior System in Ancient India	TMA	PE
	2	Armies in Ancient Age		PE
	3	<i>Military Ethos</i>		
	4	Maurya and Gupta Armies		PE
Module 2 : Military History of Medieval India	5	Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate	TMA	PE
	6	Military System of the Mughals		PE
	7	<i>Battles of Mughal Army</i>		
	8	<i>Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire</i>		
Module 3 : Military History of the Colonial Era	9	<i>Colonial Era and the Indian Sepoy</i>	TMA	
	10	<i>Battles Fought in the Colonial Era</i>		
	11	Revolt of 1857 and Reforms in the Indian Army		PE
	12	Indian Army in World War I & II		PE
Module 4 : Armed Forces Today	13.	Indian Army	TMA	PE
	14.	Indian Navy		PE
	15	The Indian Air Force		PE
Module 5 : Major Wars Post Independence	16.	<i>Indo-Pakistan War (1947-48)</i>	TMA	
	17	Sino-Indian War - 1962		PE
	18.	India-Pakistan War - 1965		PE
	19.	India - Pakistan War - 1971		PE
	20	Kargil Conflict 1999		PE
Module 6 : Insurgency and Terrorism	21	Insurgency	TMA	PE
	22	Terrorism		PE

Total Lesson : **22**
Lesson for Public Examination (PE) : **16**
Lesson for Tutor Marked Assignment (TMA) : **6**

Note : Content and images adapted from web-based resources in this SLM is being used for educational purposes only and not for commercial purposes.

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	Mode of Assessment (TMA/PE)	Page No.	
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Armed Forces Today			
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Module 5			
Major Wars Post Independence			
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Insurgency and Terrorism			
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**Note****13**

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INDIAN ARMY

In this lesson you will study the Indian armed forces - Army, Navy and Air Force, their roles, tasks, organization and rank structure. Before you learn how our armed forces are organised today, you must understand how our army changed into a modern fighting machine over a period of many years. In the earlier lessons you have learnt about our ancient armies, the armies of the Mughal era and native armies during the British era.

The changes in the army during the period upto the Mughal era were slow. Later, due to technologies and new weapons and ammunition, the method of fighting changed fast and armies started becoming modern, to fight with ammunition and weapons. Invention of aircraft, vehicles with wheels and later tracks made the biggest changes in the way wars were fought. India also learnt from the experience in World Wars and made a lot of changes.



Objectives

After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- analyse the way of transformation for Indian Armed forces during the British rule as well as after independence.
- describe the role and tasks of Indian Army;
- state the Composition and Organisational structure of Indian Army and
- identify some of the important weapon systems of the Indian Army.

13.1 Historic Transformation of Indian Armed Forces

Indian military's expansion and transformation has happened in phases. There have been distinct time periods in the history of the Indian armed forces when changes have been made. The various stages by which the Indian army changed were as follows:-

- India's military structure during British rule.
- Changes in the Armed Forces after independence.
- Restructuring of armed forces after the 1962 China -India War.
- Reforms after the 1975 K.V. Krishna Rao Report.



Note

13.1.1 Indian Army During The British Rule

The British never trusted Indians. Yet, because of mutinies the British East India Company created "Native" armies. The soldiers were not given any weapons. Therefore, the army so formed was treated separately and differently. When the British Government took over from the 'East India Company', they created a British army and native army, which was commanded by British officers. The barracks for Indian army were separate and they did not mix with the British. Majority of the officers in the British Indian Army were British. However, British Indian Army had Viceroy Commissioned Officers (VCOs) who were Indians, commissioned as officers by the Viceroy, due to their ability and leadership. In the 1920s, Indians were permitted to attend Royal Military College, Sandhurst in England and became Kings Commissioned Officers (KCO). A process of "Indianization" started in 1930 with the intention of gradually replacing British officers with Indian officers. Indian soldiers were all volunteers drawn from various races and religions. The main task of the Indian Army during British rule was to police the Indian empire. As the First World War came about, the government sent Indian troops to serve abroad. By the end of Second World War the Indian Army had grown to be the largest volunteer army ever raised. Indian participation in both the World Wars has been explained in detail in the previous lessons.

13.1.2 Armed Forces After Independence

During the British rule, the Indian Army was modeled similar to the British army. Before the British left India, the entire armed forces were divided proportionately into two parts for India and Pakistan. Field Marshal Claude Auchinleck, the British Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, recommended in his report, a force structure for the armed forces of independent India. His recommendations included the formation of two lakhs strong army of 10 divisions, devoted primarily to internal security; 20 squadrons of air force and a navy of 69 capital ships. But the conflict between India and Pakistan in 1948 caused a disruption in these structural changes. The Government did not act much on this report but brought about changes in a gradual manner.

13.1.3 Restructuring After 1962 India - China War

The 1962 war against China took place in Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh. You will learn about the war in the next Lesson. This war brought about more changes in the organization of the armed forces. Most importantly, the government understood the need of a strong army and increased the expenditure on defence. These changes took place at all levels and impacted the structure of the armed forces. What changes did take place?

- The government gave sanction for increasing the number of soldiers from 5,50,000 to 8,25,000.
- Increase the size of the Airforce and the Navy to have 69 ships.
- Create army Divisions capable of fighting in the mountains and also defend our borders in Arunachal Pradesh, Ladakh and Uttarakhand.
- A new weapon in the form of 7.62 mm rifle and Light Machine Gun was introduced for the infantry.



Note



Fig. 13.1: 7.62 MM Light Machine Gun



7.62 MM Rifle

- There were many other changes, which are not covered in this book. Students interested can look up the Internet to get more information.

13.1.4 Reforms After The 1975 K.V. Krishna Rao Report

In 1975 the government appointed an expert panel to undertake a long- term perspective plan for modernizing the Armed Forces upto the year 2000. General K.V. Krishna Rao, the 12th Chief of Army Staff of the Indian Army, headed the committee. As per his report, major changes made were with the introduction of helicopters, BOFORS Guns and track vehicles such as BMP and T72 tanks. The changes in the Armed Forces were to make it a modern war-fighting machine and to win the wars.



Activity

13.1

Collect pictures of the following and paste in your notebook:

- Cheetah helicopter
- Bofors Gun
- T70 M1 Tank



Intext Questions

13.1

- Where did Indians attend military course during British rule?
- Name the different phases of restructuring of the armed forces.



Note

13.2 Roles of Indian Army

The Indian Army is the third largest army in the world and is regarded as one of the strongest armies in the world. Indian Army has approximately 11 Lakh men and women in its ranks. The Army headquarters is located in New Delhi. You have studied about Senapathy who was the head of the King's army. Similarly modern armies have a senapathy. He is called the Chief of the Army Staff who wears the rank of a General. Indian Army Day is celebrated with pomp and show every year on the 15th of January in the National Capital, New Delhi in the form of parades and other military shows. This was the day when Lieutenant General KM Cariappa took over as the first Commander in Chief of independent India in the year 1948. The day is marked as a day to salute the brave soldiers who laid down their lives for the protection of the country.



Fig. 13.2: General KM Cariappa-First Commander-in-Chief Of Independent India



Activity

13.2

Find out what the flag of Indian Army looks like. Collect at least four pictures of the flag and paste in your notebook.

The motto of Indian Army is

SERVICE BEFORE SELF

- 1) Indian Army is mandated to safeguard national interests from external aggression, threats and internal subversion. What does it mean? This means that our border must be protected against invaders; take action against insurgencies happening inside India, assist civil population during natural calamities such as floods or earthquakes.
- 2) The role can be divided into Primary and Secondary roles. The primary role of Indian army is to ensure national security and safeguard sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of India. The secondary roles include providing humanitarian support and aid to civil authority during calamities and natural disasters.

ROLE OF THE INDIAN ARMY

- **Guard our Borders** - Protect nation against invaders
- Protect civilians and government from insurgents
- Assist Civil administration during natural calamity and disasters

**Note****13.2.1 Tasks of Indian Army**

Role of army can be explained as to what actions they are expected to perform. These tasks are: -

- Fighting a war to meet external aggression.
- Internal security duty against internal threats.
- Force projection, taking part in army exercises with troops of friendly foreign countries etc.
- Peace keeping operations and military assistance to friendly foreign countries. Our Army is deployed in UN missions in Somalia, Congo etc.
- Render humanitarian assistance, disaster relief and aid to civil authorities.

**Activity****13.3**

Take a world map and mark the countries where Indian Army has sent its troops for UN Missions. You can see the Internet to get the answers.

13.3 Composition and Organisational Structure

The modern battlefield is complex and vast. The terrain and the geographical reach within which the Indian Army is required to operate, calls for a complex system. The army is made up of bodies of troops of varying strength (numbers). These troops are skilled and equipped for many different types of tasks. Some of these troops are from fighting arms, while others are from supporting arms and services. Thus, when a force is assembled, it comprises of troops of various types.

The structure and organization of the army is to be understood in terms of the arms and services. Force sizes from the lowest upwards are generally called the section (10 men), platoon (36 men), company, battalion, brigade, division, corps and commands. Sometimes, these are also known by some other names, which came from traditional origins, such as a battery or squadron (equal to a company), a regiment (equal to a battaliong), troop (equal to a platoon) and detachment (equal to a section). Regiments having Guns include troop and battery, and those with tanks have troop and squadrons.



Note

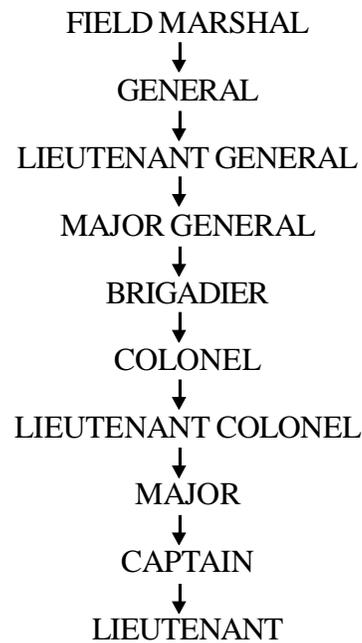
13.3.1 Command and Control of the Indian Army

The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces. The elected political leadership of the nation. The Government of India, controls the armed forces. Executive control is exercised through the Union Cabinet, the Defence Minister, the Chiefs of Staff Committee (COSC) and the Chiefs of Army, Naval and Air Staff of their respective Services. The Ministry of Defence handles matters related to personnel, financial and resource management.

- **Formations.** Indian army units are grouped into formations. Each formation has a size, role and equipment profile. All formations have a hierarchical command and control set up. The Army Headquarters controls the entire structure.
- **Command.** Indian Army has six operational Commands and one training command, each commanded by a General Officer Commanding- in Chief with the rank of Lieutenant General. The Commands of Indian Army are:
 - Northern Command
 - Eastern Command
 - Central Command
 - Western Command
 - South West Command
 - Southern Command
 - Army Training Command
- **Corps.** A Corps is an army field formation responsible for a particular area under a Command. A Command generally consists of two or more Corps.
- **Division.** Division comes under a Corps. It generally consists of three or more brigades of combat troops and support elements. Divisions can be Infantry divisions, armoured divisions, artillery divisions etc.
- **Brigade.** A Brigade generally consists of three or more battalions comprising of around 3000-5000 combat troops with supporting elements. Army also has independent brigades, which directly operate under the Corps Commander.
- **Battalion.** A battalion consists of approximately 900 combat soldiers. It is the main fighting unit.
- **Company.** A company consists of approximately 100 - 150 soldiers.
- **Platoon.** A platoon consists of 36 soldiers. A platoon is further divided into three sections.
- **Section.** A section is the smallest military formation of the Army. The strength of a section is ten soldiers.

A. Rank Structure

The rank structure of Commissioned officers is as below:

**B. The rank structure of JCOs/NCOs is as below:****Note**



Note



Fig. 13.3: Indian Army Rank Insignia: Officers

13.3.2 Composition of the Indian Army

The army is further organized in to parts, Arms and Services. Arms cover troops which carryout actual operations and the remaining components of the army are Services. Their primary duty is to provide logistics and administration for the army.

A. Fighting Arms

- Armoured Corps for offensive operations using tanks
- Infantry for ground holding and offensive operations
- Mechanised Infantry for speedy mobilization and combining the potential of the armoured vehicle and infantry ground holding ability

B. Supporting Arms

- Artillery for providing long range fire support using guns, mortars, rockets and missiles
- Engineers for providing combat support tasks of making defences, demolitions, bridges, roads, water supply etc.
- Army Air Defence for defence against threats from the air
- Army Aviation for providing air observation and utility and communication support using helicopters.
- Signals for providing communications support
- The Intelligence Corps

C. Services

- Army Service Corps provides logistics support by provisioning rations and other supplies including mechanical and animal transport management
- Army Medical Corps for medical support in the forward areas and upto the mainland.

- Army Dental Corps for medical support
- Army Ordnance Corps for provisioning of ordnance stores, weapons and ammunition
- Corps of Electronics and Mechanical Engineers for repair support of all equipments
- Remount and Veterinary Corps for medical support for animals (horses, mules and dogs)
- Army Postal Services for providing postal cover
- Army Education Corps for training and education of troops.
- Army Physical Education Corps for training in physical fitness
- Corps of Military Police for discipline and traffic management
- Military Farms Service for providing fresh milk and forage
- The Pioneer Corps for providing labour
- Defence Security Corps for security of static establishments and rear area security
- Judge Advocate General's Branch for legal issues
- Military Nursing Service for nursing care in military hospitals

13.4 Weapons and Equipment of Army

1. **Infantry.** Infantry battalions are equipped with 9mm Pistols, Carbine Machine Guns, INSAS rifles, Sniper Rifles, Light and Medium Machine Guns, Mortars, Automatic Grenade Launchers, Rocket launchers, Anti Tank Guided Missiles and Battle Field Surveillance Radars.



Fig. 13.4: INSAS Rifle

2. **Armour.** Armoured regiments are equipped with tanks. The major tanks which are held with Indian army are T-72(Ajeya tanks), T-90 (Bhishma) and Arjun Main Battle Tanks.
3. **Mechanised Infantry.** BMP-2 Infantry Combat Vehicles are the major fighting equipments of Mechanised Infantry apart from small arms. BMPs are fitted with Anti tank missiles and machine guns.
4. **Artillery.** Artillery regiments are equipped with long range guns used in supporting role of Infantry. This includes Field guns, Medium guns, Howitzers, Multi Barrel Rocket Launchers and long-range missiles.



Note

Module - IV

Armed Forces Today



Note

5. **Missiles.** Indian Army has different types of missiles. These are:-

- Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles



Fig. 13.5: Agni Series-I to V - 700 km-8,000 km.

- Cruise Missiles



Fig. 13.6: BrahMos - Range of 290 Kms

- Tactical Ballistic Missiles



Fig. 13.7: Prithvi I, II and III -150 - 350 km.

- Anti-Tank Guided Missiles



Fig. 13.8: Nag Anti-tank guided missile.

6. Army Aviation

- Chetak and Cheetah Helicopters.
- Advance Landing Helicopter Dhruv



Intext Questions

13.2

1. What are the tasks of Indian Army?
2. What is a Division in the organizational structure of the Indian Army?
3. What are the fighting arms of the Indian Army?



What You Have Learnt

- How Indian Army changed over the years from the time of British rule.
- Role and Tasks of Indian Army.
- Indian Army Organisation and its structure.
- Command and Control of Indian Army [Commissioned & Non Commissioned Ranks].
- Composition of Indian Army including Fighting Arms & Supporting Arms, Army's Services.
- Various Weapons and Equipment such as Missiles used by the Indian Army.



Terminal Exercises

1. What are the major force structure recommendations of Field Marshal Claude Auchinleck for the armed forces of independent India?



Note



Note

2. What were the changes made in the Indian Army after the 1962 India-China War?
3. List any three of the services of the Indian Army.
4. Identify the various commands of the Indian Army.
5. Name some missiles used in the army.



Answers to Intext Questions

13.1

1. Royal Military College, Sandhurst.
2. During the British rule, after independence, after 1962 war, and 1975.

13.2

1. The tasks of the army are fighting war to meet external aggression, Internal security management to include internal threats, force projection, Peacekeeping operations and military assistance to friendly foreign countries and render humanitarian assistance, disaster relief and aid to civil authorities.
2. Division is a formation, which comes under a Corps. It generally consists of approx. 15000 combat troops and support elements. Divisions can be Infantry divisions, armoured divisions, and artillery divisions' etc.
3. The fighting arms of the army are Armour, Infantry and Mechanised Infantry.

**Note****14**

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INDIAN NAVY

The Indian Navy is the maritime arm of the Indian armed forces; it protects and secures the Indian maritime borders. It also protects Indian shipping in the Indian Ocean region. It is one of the world's largest Navies in terms of both personnel and naval vessels.

India has a rich maritime heritage that dates back thousands of years. The beginning of India's maritime history dates back to 3000 BC. During this time, the inhabitants of Indus Valley Civilisation had maritime trade link with Mesopotamia.

The discovery of a tidal dock at Lothal in Gujarat is proof of India's ancient maritime tradition. The mention of the Department of Navadhyaksha or Superintendent of Ships in Kautilya's treatise Arthashastra highlights the development of maritime commerce. The ancient Tamil empire of the Cholas in the south, and the Marathas and the Zamorins of Kerala during the 16th and 17th centuries maintained naval fleets. You have read about all this in the previous lesson on 'Ancient Armies'.



Objectives

After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- explain the origin and evolution of the Indian Navy;
- outline the role and responsibilities of the Indian Navy;
- indicate the organisational structure of the Indian Navy and
- identify the different branches of Indian Navy.

14.1 Origin and Evolution of Indian Navy

- (a) The history of the Indian Navy can be traced back to 1612 when Captain Best encountered and defeated the Portuguese. It was responsible for the protection of the East India Company's trade in the Gulf of Cambay and the river mouths of the Tapti and Narmada. The East India Company came under the British Crown on 01 May 1830 and acquired combatant status. It was named as Her Majesty's Indian Navy in 1858. In 1863, it was reorganised into two branches; one at Bombay and the other at Calcutta, as the Bombay Marine and the Bengal Marine.



Note

Thereafter, it was called The Royal Indian Navy (RIN), under the British rule. The first Indian to be granted a commission was Sub Lieutenant D.N Mukherji. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Royal Indian Navy consisted of eight warships. By the end of the war, its strength had risen to 117 combat vessels and 30,000 personnel who had seen action in various theatres of operations.

- (b) On India attaining Independence, the Royal Indian Navy consisted of 32 ageing vessels suitable only for coastal patrol., with R Adm ITS Hall, CIE, being the first Post-independence Commander-in-Chief. After the independence of India on 15 August 1947 and the ensuing partition, the RIN's fleet of ships and remaining personnel were divided between the newly independent Union of India and Dominion of Pakistan.
- (c) The first engagement in action of the Indian Navy was against the Portuguese Navy during the liberation of Goa in 1961. During the Goa liberations, Operation Vijay, the Indian Navy supported troop landings and provided fire support. The 1962 Sino-Indian War was largely fought over the Himalayas and the Navy had only a limited role in the war. Indian Naval activity in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 largely involved coastal patrols. During the war, the Pakistani Navy attacked the Indian coastal city of Dwarka, although there were no military resources in the area. India deployed naval resources to patrol the coast and deter further bombardment.
- (d) The Indian Navy's capabilities were best demonstrated during the Indo-Pakistan War of 1971. The navy successfully enforced a naval blockade of West and East Pakistan. Pakistan's lone long-range submarine PNS Ghazi was sunk off the coast of Visakhapatnam. On 4 December 1971, the Indian Navy successfully executed Operation Trident, a devastating attack on the Pakistan Naval Headquarters of Karachi that sank a mine sweeper; a destroyer and ammunition supply ship. The attack also damaged another destroyer and oil storage tanks at the Karachi port. To commemorate this action, 4 December is celebrated as the Navy Day.



Fig. 14.1: Vice Admiral Ram Dass Kataria
First Naval Commander-in- chief 1958



Fig. 14.2 (a): Emblem of the Indian Navy

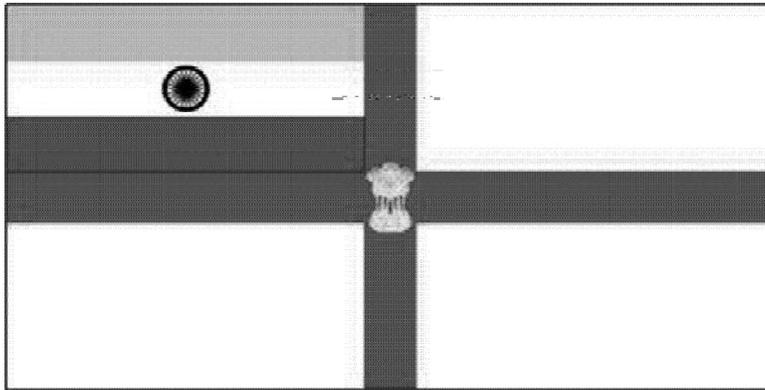


Fig. 14.2 (b): Naval Flag
The motto of Indian Navy is

SAM NO VARUNAH
(BE AUSPICIOUS TO US LORD VARUNA)

14.2 Role and Responsibility

The full range of operations in which a nation's naval forces may be involved is vast, ranging from high intensity war fighting to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations. This can be broken down into distinct roles. The four main roles of the Indian Navy are described in the following sections.

14.2.1 Military

This includes application of maritime power against enemy forces, territory and trade, and to protect own forces, territory and trade. Tasks of navy are -

- Surveillance - to keep a watch at sea
- Maritime Strike - Attack in the sea
- Anti-submarine operations
- Anti-Surface operations
- Anti-Air operations
- Amphibious operations - Carry army soldiers to theatre of war
- Information operations

14.2.2 Diplomatic

Naval Diplomacy entails the use of naval forces in support of foreign policy objectives such as building friendship and strengthening international cooperation. Tasks would include the following:-



Note



Note

- Overseas deployments
- Flag showing/Port visits- Indian naval ships going on visit abroad.
- Hosting foreign warship visiting India.
- Technical and logistics assistance to foreign ships.
- Foreign training - training naval personnel of friendly foreign countries.
- Maritime Patrols
- Bilateral/ Multilateral Exercises
- Non Combat Evacuation
- Peace enforcement, peace making, peace keeping and peace building as per requests from United Nations.

14.2.3 Constabulary

The increasing incidence of maritime crime has brought into sharp focus the constabulary role that navies have to perform. In the constabulary role, forces are employed to enforce law of the land or to implement a rule and law of the seas, established by an international mandate. With the establishment of the Indian Coast Guards in February 1978, law enforcement aspects of the constabulary role within the Maritime Zones of India (MZI) have been transferred to the Coast Guard. Constabulary tasks beyond the MZI are vested with the Indian Navy.

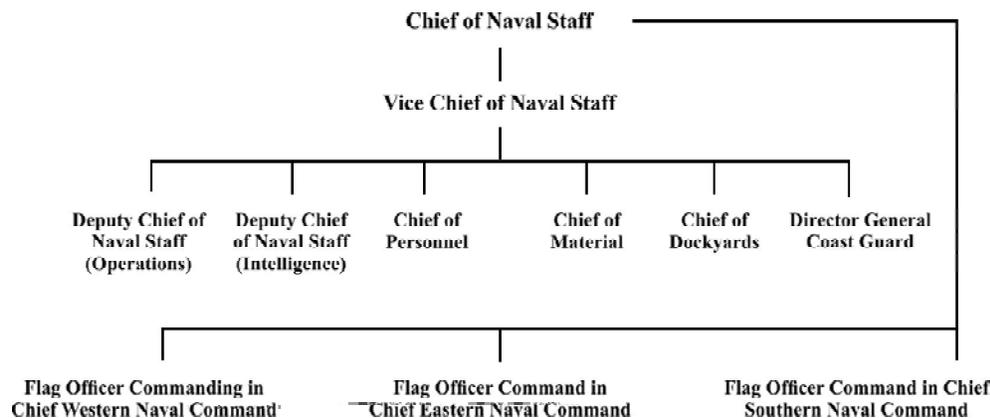
- Counter infiltration
- Anti-Piracy
- Anti-Poaching
- Anti-Trafficking

14.2.4 Benign Role

Examples of benign tasks include humanitarian aid, disaster relief, Search and Rescue (SAR), ordnance disposal, diving assistance, salvage operations, Hydrographic surveys, etc. Some of the tasks envisaged are:-

- Provision of Relief Material and Supplies
- Medical assistance
- Diving assistance
- Hydrographic assistance, etc.

14.3 Organisational Structure



Note



The Chief of Naval Staff heads the Indian Navy. The Indian Navy has three commands,

- Western Naval Command, Mumbai
- Eastern Naval Command, Vishakhapatnam and
- Southern Naval Command, Kochi
- Andaman and Nicobar Command, Port Blair (a unified command of all three services Indian Army, Navy and Air Force)

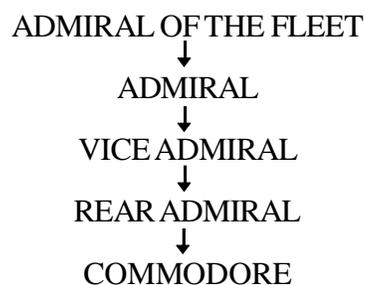
14.4 Branches of Indian Navy

14.4.1 Naval Air Arm

The naval air-arm is an important component of the Indian Navy and it consists of MiG-29K jets and helicopters that operate from aircraft carriers. The Kamov-31 operates from the aircraft carriers and provides airborne early warning cover for the fleet. In the anti-submarine role the Sea King, Ka-28 and the Indian Dhruv are used. The Boeing P-8, Poseidon and the Ilyushin 38 carry out maritime patrol and reconnaissance operations. The UAV arm consists of the Heron and Searcher-IIs that are operated from both surface ships and shore establishments for surveillance missions.

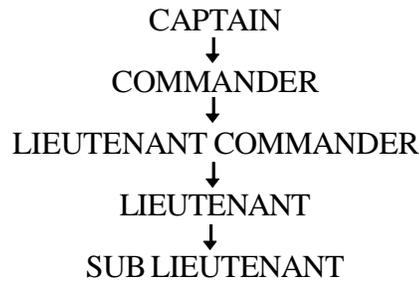
Rank Structure

The rank structure of 'Commissioned officers' is as given below:





Note



The rank structure of 'Junior Commissioned Officers (JCO)' is :



14.4.2 Fleet

Indian Navy has a large operational fleet consisting of a mixture of domestic built and foreign vessels.

o **Submarine fleet :**

- Nuclear-powered submarines
- Conventionally-powered submarines

o **Surface fleet :**

- Aircraft carriers
- Destroyers
- Frigates
- Amphibious warfare ships
- Corvettes
- Mine countermeasure vessels
- Torpedo recovery vessels
- Offshore patrol vessels
- Patrol vessels
- Patrol boats

o Auxiliary fleet :

- Replenishment ships
- Research and survey vessels
- Training vessels
- Tugboats

14.4.3 Equipment**Cruise missile systems**

- Klub SS-N-27
- Nirbhay cruise missile
- Anti-ship missile system BrahMos

Reconnaissance aircraft

- P-8I Neptune with all-weather, active-radar-homing, over-the-horizon

Ship-launched indigenous missiles

- Prithvi-II (Dhanush) 350 kilometers
- K-15 Sagarika (Oceanic) submarine-launched ballistic missile 700 km

Naval satellite

- GSAT-7

**Intext Questions****14.1**

1. Who was the first Indian Naval Commander-in-chief?
2. List any three responsibilities of the Indian Navy.
3. Name any three ranks of Commissioned Officers in the Indian Navy.

**What You Have Learnt**

- Origin & Evolution of Indian Navy
- Role and Responsibilities of Indian Navy specifically with regard to Military, Diplomatic and Constabulary.
- Navy's Organisational Structure
- Various Fleet with their names

**Note**



Note

- Equipments used by Indian Navy



Terminal Exercises

1. Describe the evolution of the Indian Navy.
2. What are the principal roles of the Indian Navy?
3. Describe the organisational structure of the Indian Navy.



Answers to Intext Questions

14.1

1. Vice Admiral Ram Dass Kataria
2. Guarding India's maritime waters, protecting Indian commercial shipping and other marine assets, and Maritime Patrols.
3. Lieutenant, Commander and Captain.



Note

15



THE INDIAN AIR FORCE

The Indian Air Force (IAF) is the air arm of the Indian armed forces; it protects and secures the Indian airspace and conducts air warfare during a war. It is the youngest arm of the Indian Armed Forces. It was established by the British Empire on 8 October 1932, as an auxiliary of the Royal (British) Air Force. On 01 April 1933 the Air Force commissioned its first squadron, No 1 squadron with four Westland Wapiti biplanes and five Indian Pilots. King George VI conferred the prefix Royal to the Air Force, in 1945, in recognition of its services during World War II. It remained Royal Indian Air Force until India became a republic in 1950. When India became a republic in 1950, the prefix of Royal was dropped and it was renamed as Indian Air Force.



Objectives

After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

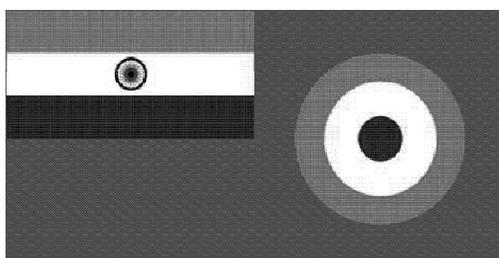
- identify the roles and responsibilities of IAF;
- State the organizational structure of the Indian Air Force and
- explain and categorise different aircraft and equipment of the IAF.

15.1 Role and Responsibility

The IAF Motto

‘नभःस्युशं दीप्तम्’

God seeing you touching the skies



The IAF Crest



Fig. 15.1: The IAF Flag



Note

MISSION OF THE INDIAN AIRFORCE

- The Primary objective of IAF is to defend the nation and its airspace against Air threats in coordination with Army and Navy.
- The secondary purpose is to assist civil power during natural calamities and internal disturbances.
- The IAF provides close air support to the Indian Army troops in the battlefield and also provides strategic and tactical airlift capabilities.
- IAF also provides strategic air lift or secondary Airlift for the Indian Army.
- The IAF also operates the Integrated Space Cell together with the other two branches of the Indian Armed Forces, the Department of Space and the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO).
- Rescue of civilians during natural disasters
- Evacuation of Indian nationals from foreign countries in case of instability or other problems
- VVIP transport for official visits abroad.

15.1.1 Aid to Civil Authorities

The Transport Squadrons and helicopter units play a significant role during peacetime. They always provide help when needed. Some of the tasks they will perform are as follows:-

- Flood relief and casualty evacuation etc.
- Flood relief operations to airlift relief materials and passengers.
- Helicopter units render services for casualty evacuation during calamities.
- Cyclone relief and earthquake relief.

15.2 Organizational Structure

Command Structure

Commands

The Indian Air Force is divided into five operational and two functional commands. An Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief with the rank of Air Marshal heads each Command. The purpose of an operational command is to conduct military operations using aircraft within its area of responsibility. Aside from the Training Command at Bangalore, the primary flight training is done at the Air Force Academy, Dundigul (located in Hyderabad), followed by operational training at various other schools.

Operational Commands

- o Central Air Command (CAC), Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
- o Eastern Air Command (EAC), Shillong, Meghalaya
- o Southern Air Command (SAC), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
- o South Western Air Command (SWAC), Gandhinagar, Gujarat
- o Western Air Command (WAC), New Delhi

Functional Commands

The role of a Functional Command is to maintain, train and administer the Air Force. The various Commands are:-

- o Training Command (TC), Bangalore, Karnataka
- o Maintenance Command (MC), Nagpur, Maharashtra

Wings

A wing is a formation. It generally consists of two or three IAF squadrons and helicopter units, along with forward base support units. A group captain typically commands wings. In all there are 47 wings and 19 forward base units in the IAF.

Squadrons and units

Squadrons are the field units attached to a Station. For example, No2 Squadron is located at Ambala. Thus, a flying squadron or unit of an Air Force Station carries out the primary task of the IAF. A fighter squadron consists of 18 aircraft; all fighter squadrons are headed by a commanding officer of the rank of Wing Commander.

Flights

Flights are sub-divisions of squadrons, commanded by a Squadron Leader. Each flight consists of two sections.

Sections

The smallest unit is the section, led by a Flight Lieutenant. Each section consists of three aircraft.

Integrated Space Cell

An Integrated Space Cell, which will be jointly operated by all the three services of the Indian Armed Forces, the civilian Department of Space and the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has been set up to utilise more effectively the country's space-based assets for military purposes. This cell will use space technology including satellites. Unlike an aerospace command, where the air force controls most of its activities, the Integrated Space Cell envisages co-operation and co-ordination between the three

**Note**



Note

services as well as civilian agencies dealing with space. India currently has some remote sensing satellites in orbit. Though most are not meant to be dedicated military satellites, some can also be used for military applications.

Important satellites include:

- Technology Experiment Satellite (TES)
- RISAT-2 capable of imaging in all-weather conditions and has a resolution of one metre
- CARTOSAT-2, CARTOSAT-2A and CARTOSAT-2B

Branches

IAF has several service branches for day-to-day operations. Broadly, the Air Force has three branches with further sub-streams :

- Flying Branch
 - o Fighters
 - o Transports
 - o Helicopters
- Technical Branch
 - o Mechanical
 - o Electronics
- Ground Duty Branch
 - o Administration
 - o Accounts
 - o Logistics
 - o Education
 - o Meteorology



Intext Questions

15.1

1. What is the primary objective of Indian Air Force ?
2. What is a wing?
3. Name any two of the Indian satellites used by the Indian Air force.

15.3 Ranks of the Indian Airforce

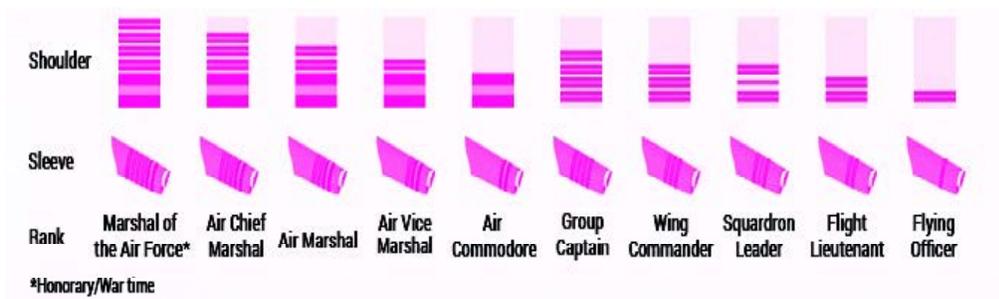


Fig. 15.2: Ranks of the Indian Air Force - Officer Ranks



Fig. 15.3: Ranks of the Indian Air Force - enlisted ranks

Honorary Officers: Sachin Tendulkar was the first sportsperson and the first civilian without an aviation background to be awarded the honorary rank of Group Captain by the Indian Air Force.

15.3 Different Air Crafts and Weapon Systems

The Indian Air Force Today

The Indian Air Force (IAF) today is a modern, technology-intensive force. The IAF has become a multi-role capable force. Over the years it has grown from a tactical force to one with transoceanic reach. It means our Air Force can go to any part of the world on a mission. It has been used recently for airlifting Indians from Iraq and Yemen. The strategic reach is because it has many big aircrafts such as the C17 Globemaster, mid-air Flight Refuelling Aircraft, Remotely Piloted Aircraft.

Helicopters

The IAF's helicopter fleet has steadily increased in numbers over the past few years, from a handful in the 60s to over 500 French, Indian and Soviet built helicopters. The



Note



Note

Mi-26 is a heavy lift helicopter. The bulk of helicopter fleet are Medium Lift Helicopters (MI-17/MI-17IV/MI-17V5 and Mi-8s). Medium Lift Helicopters of IAF are operated for commando assault tasks, ferrying supplies and personnel to remote mountain helipads, carrying out Search and Rescue Operations and logistic support tasks. The Chetak/Cheetah helicopter fleet has been the backbone in this as well as in Casualty Evacuation and Route Transport role in the IAF. Recently Made in India helicopter Dhruv (ALH) has been inducted into the Air Force.

15.3.1 Major Equipment and Aircraft

These comprise of fighters, transports and helicopters.

FIGHTERS:

- **SU-30 MKI** : Twin seater twin engine multirole fighter of Russian origin. It is capable of carrying a variety of medium-range guided air-to-air missiles. It has a max speed of 2500 km/hr (Mach 2.35).
- **Mirage-2000** : A single seater air defence and multi-role fighter of French origin can attain max speed of 2495 km/hr(Mach 2.3). It carries cannons and close combat missiles on external stations.
- **MiG-29** : Twin engine, single seater air superiority fighter aircraft of Russian origin capable of attaining max. speed of 2445 km per hour (Mach-2.3), carries a 30 mm cannon alongwith close combat and medium range radar guided missiles.
- **MiG-27** : Single engine, single seater tactical strike fighter aircraft of Russian origin having a max. speed of 1700 km/hr (Mach 1.6), carries cannon and upto 4000 kg of other armament externally
- **Jaguar** : A twin-engine, single seater deep penetration strike aircraft of Anglo-French origin which has a max. speed of 1350 km/hr (Mach 1.3). It has guns and can carry 4750 kg of external stores (bombs/fuel)
- **MiG-21 BISON** : Single engine, single seater multirole fighter/ground attack aircraft of Russian origin which forms the back-bone of the IAF. It has a max speed of 2230 km/hr (Mach 2.1) and carries one 23mm twin barrel cannon with close combat missiles
- **Rafal** - This modern air craft will soon be inducted
- **Tejas** - This is an indogenous air craft which is being inducted as light combat air craft.

TRANSPORT:

- **C-130J**: The aircraft is capable of paradrop, heavy drop, casualty evacuation

and can operate from short and semi prepared surfaces.

- **C-17:** It carries 40-70 tons up to a of 4200-9000 km in a single hop.
- **IL-76:** A four engine heavy duty/long haul military transport aircraft of Russian origin with a max speed of 850 km/hr. It has a capacity of 225 paratroopers or 40 tonnes freight.
- **AN-32:** Twin engine turboprop, medium tactical transport aircraft of Russian origin with capacity to carry 39 paratroopers or max load of 6.7 tonnes.
- **AVRO :** Twin engine turboprop, military transport of British origin having a capacity of 48 paratroopers or 6 tonnes freight and max cruise speed of 452 km/hr.
- **Dornier :** Twin engine turboprop, logistic air support transport of German origin capable of carrying 19 passengers or 2057 kgs.
- **Boeing 737-200 :** Twin engine turbofan, VIP passenger aircraft of American origin with total seating capacity of upto 60 passengers. It has a max cruise speed of 943 km/hr.

HELICOPTERS:

- **MI-25/MI-35 :** Twin engine turboshaft, assault and anti armour helicopter capable of carrying 8 men assault squad with rotary gun and upto 1500 Kg of external ordnance including anti-tank missiles.
- **MI-26 :** Twin engine turboshaft, military heavy lift helicopter of Russian origin with carrying capacity of 70 combat equipped troops or 20 tons payload.
- **MI-17 V5 :** The Mi-17 V5 is a potent helicopter platform.
- **Chetak :** Single engine turboshaft, light utility French helicopter with capacity of 6 passengers or 500 kg load.
- **Cheetah :** Single engine turboshaft helicopter of French origin having capacity to carry 3 passengers or 100 kg external sling loads.



Activity

15.1

Collect pictures/visuals of all the different types of fighter air crafts, transport air crafts and helicopters you have learnt about and paste in your notebook.



Intext Questions

15.2

1. Name one fighter aircraft of the Indian Air Force.



Note



Note

2. Name the medium lift helicopters used by the Indian Air Force.
3. List any three aircrafts used for transportation by the Indian Air Force.



What You Have Learnt

- Roles and Responsibility of Indian Air Force
- Organisational structure of Indian Air Force
- Integrated Space Cell
- Branches and ranks of Indian Air force
- Different aircrafts and weapon systems
- Major equipments used by Air Force including for transportation



Terminal Exercises

1. Describe in detail the role and responsibility of IAF.
2. Explain Integrated Space Cell.
3. What is a fighter aircraft of IAF? Name some.



Answers to Intext Questions

15.1

1. Primary Objective of IAF is to defend the nation and its airspace against Air threats in coordination with Army and Navy
2. A Wing is a formation; it consists of two or three squadrons.
3. CARTOSAT-2, CARTOSAT-2A and CARTOSAT-2B

15.2

1. Su-30 MKI, mirage 2000, M.G 29, Jaguar or anyother .
1. Medium Lift Helicopters are MI-17/MI-17IV/MI-17V5 and Mi-8s.
2. Aircrafts C-130J, C-17, IL-76 or any other.

**16**

375en16

INDO-PAKISTAN WAR (1947-1948)

India and Pakistan gained independence amidst population displacement and violence. Kashmir became the major bone of contention during the Partition. War with Pakistan in August 1947 led to the signing of instrument of accession between Maharaja Hari Singh and Government of India on 26th October 1947. This further caused tensions in Pakistan and it sent its troops and Mujahideens to take over Kashmir. War of 1947 was the first of the many wars between India and Pakistan. Two other states were Army under tooks operations to ensure national integration, were Hyderabad where operation polo was launched . Other one was in Goa, the Portuguese and their sympathisers were driven out by the combined action of Navy, Air Force and the Army and the operation was called VIJAY.



Objectives

After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- identify the reasons behind the problem of Kashmir;
- describe the role played by Indian Air Force during the India-Pakistan war of 1947-48 and
- describe the liberation of Hyderabad and Goa.

16.1 Genesis of the Kashmir Problem

In August 1947 when the Indian subcontinent became independent, rulers of the 565 princely states, whose lands comprised two-fifths of India [Map 16.1] and a population of 99 million, had to decide which of the two new countries to join, India or Pakistan. This is how India looked like before 1947.

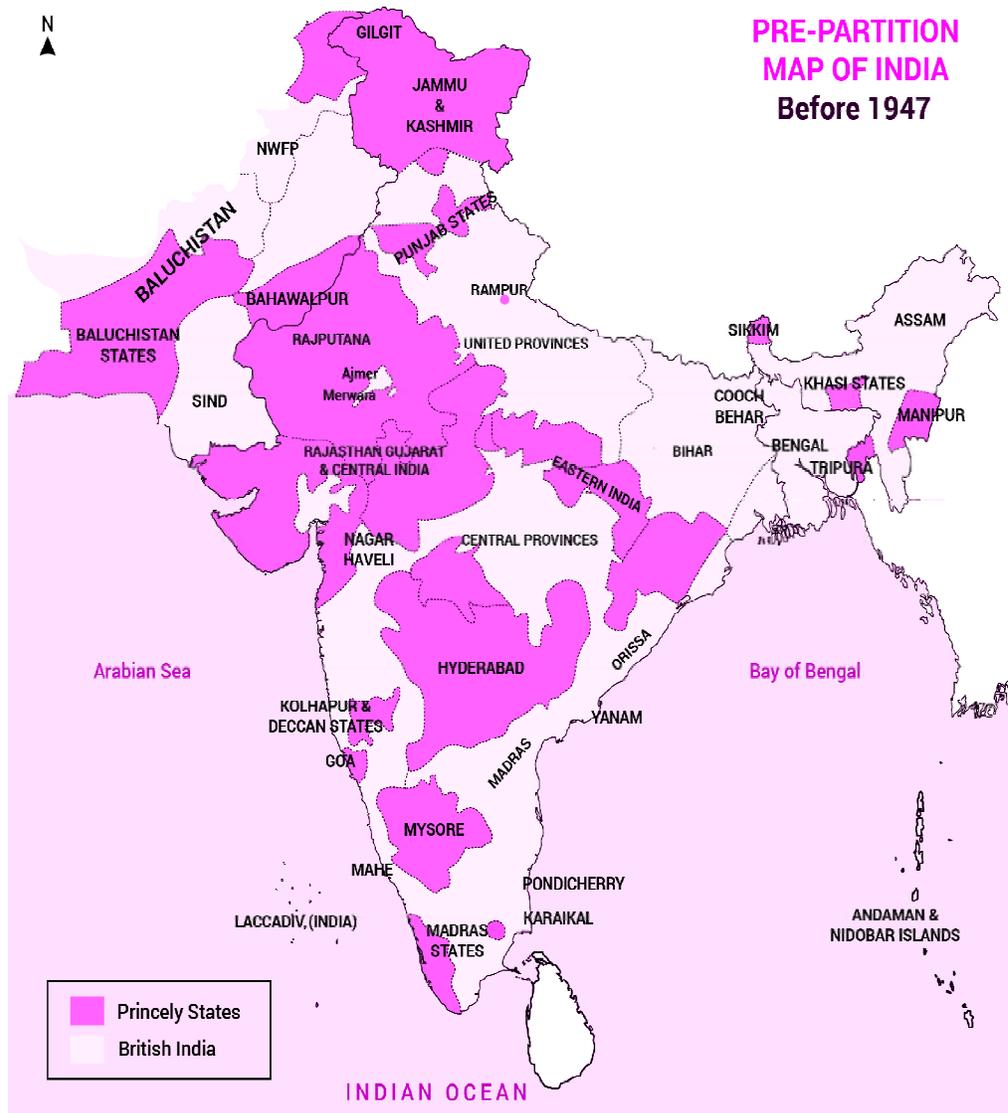
Module - V

Major Wars Post Independence



Note

Indo-Pakistan War 1947-1948



Map 16.1 Pre-Partition Map of India

The ruler of Jammu and Kashmir, whose state was situated between the two new countries, could not decide which country to join. The King, Maharaja Hari Singh was a Hindu but his population was predominantly Muslim. Instead he signed a "standstill" agreement with Pakistan in order that services such as trade, travel and communication would be uninterrupted. India did not sign a similar agreement. Pakistan violated this agreement as soon as it was signed and started applying economic and other pressures to force it to accede to Pakistan. The only rail link with Jammu & Kashmir was cut off and the traffic along the main road Srinagar-Rawalpindi was also interfered with. When these pressures failed, tribal raids were organized from Pakistan into various parts of Jammu & Kashmir. This became the beginning of the Kashmir problem.



Look up the Internet and write down in your notebook, who are Mujahideen.

16.1.1 : Invasion of Kashmir Valley

The invasion of the valley was carried out from across the Pakistan border. The invasion was well planned and carried out in two phases. When first phase commenced thousands of raiders came across the border and carried out several border raids along the Pakistan - Kashmir border. This phase started on 20th October 1947. These raiders mostly comprised of Hazara and Pashtun tribesmen from Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province.

The invaders came into Kashmir in two lots. One from Muzaffarabad towards Srinagar and the other came from Nowshera-Poonch area. They quickly captured towns and villages and came upto Srinagar town. On 24th October the ruler, Maharaja Hari Singh, sent an urgent message to Governor General of India, Lord Mountbatten, seeking immediate India's help to stop the invaders. When Pakistan launched a large-scale offensive, Kashmir accepted to merge with India by signing the Instrument of Accession on 26th October 1947. Indian army was quickly deployed in Srinagar and Poonch and defeated the invaders.

Pakistan invaded Kargil, Srinagar and Poonch in October 1947. All these areas were of Muslim majority population



Map 16.2: The Invasion route



1. Who was Maharaja Hari Singh ?
2. Who were the first invaders in Kashmir during 1947 ?
3. When was the Instrument of Accession signed between the Government of India and Maharaja Hari Singh?





Note



Activity 16.2

See the map above and identify the places from where the raiders from Pakistan came into India in 1947.

16.2 The Indian Armed Forces in 1947

ARMY	India	Pakistan
Armoured Regiments	12	6
Artillery Regiments	18.5	8.5
Infantry Battalions	88	33

AIR FORCE	India	Pakistan
Fighter Squadrons	6	2
Transport Squadrons	1	1

NAVY	India	Pakistan
Sloops	4	2
Mine Sweepers	3	1

16.2.1 Major Battles During the War in 1947-48

During the war of 1947-48, the Indian Army took part in several battles at different areas. It happened during the winter and summer seasons. It is important to learn the major battles, which will help you to understand the course of the war and the strategies employed. Given below are the major battles fought in Kashmir to throw out the Pakistanis during winter of 1947.

The battles took place in Srinagar, Kargil and Poonch

Operation Gulmarg: Battle in Srinagar

Three hundred men of 1 Sikh, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Dewan Ranjit Rai, were flown to Srinagar on the morning of 27th October. Colonel Rai's task was to secure the airfield as well as Srinagar town. The raiders were delayed for nearly two days by Col Rai's gallantry efforts. This valuable time enabled our army to rush more troops to Srinagar airfield. Colonel Rai had played a vital role in the defence of Srinagar and was awarded Maha Vir Chakra, posthumously.



1. Which areas in Jammu and Kashmir did raiders from Pakistan capture?
2. Who was Lieutenant Colonel Dewan Ranjit Rai and why was he awarded Maha Vir Chakra in 1947?

Battle of Shelatang

Airplanes of the Indian Air Force brought in more troops, guns and ammunition at Srinagar airfield. The next task was to throw out the invaders from the Kashmir valley. This was done by one brigade sized force of the Indian Army. The main attack took place in a place called Shelatang. The attack was so quick and fierce that the enemy was defeated within 20 minutes. All the raiders panicked and ran towards Muzaffarabad. The Indian Air Force bombed and fired at the raiders causing huge casualties. Baramula town and Uri were captured quickly thus ending the war in Kashmir valley.

Attack on Naushera

The winter months meant hardly any operations in the north and action was confined to the south, in Jammu area. Enemy was concentrating his troops for an attack on Naushera which was an important place between Jammu and Poonch. The enemy attacked Naushera on the night of 5th and 6th February from three sides. After a bitter battle, the attack was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. It was also the biggest battle of the Kashmir War. Enemy was defeated because of our very effective Artillery.

Attack on Poonch

The raiders attacked Poonch town in October 1947 and surrounded it. Indian Army led by Lieutenant Colonel Pritam Singh was already inside the Poonch and he started defended the town. The army went on patrols by night and fought and killed the raiders. This action did not allow the enemy to enter Poonch town. Later in December 1947, Air Force landed their aircraft carrying more troops and guns. Similar to what was done in Srinagar. Because of the attacks by raiders, the area faced problem of refugees & their settlement. The Air Force aircraft after dropping the army soldiers carried the refugees to Jammu and other safe areas. The daring attacks by Indian Army stopped the raiders from coming any further.

16.2.2 Attack on Kargil: Operation Bison

You have learnt that the Pakistani invaders had come to Kargil also. An operation was launched on 01 November 1948 through Zoji La pass to capture Kargil. It was a daring attack led by General Thimayya. He used tanks, artillery and Air Force to



Note

Major Wars Post Independence



Note

defeat the Pakistanis. By 22 November 1947 all areas upto Kargil were free of the invaders. At this time Colonel Sher Jung Thapa defended Skardu. He defeated all attacks by the enemy for one long year without any additional troops or ammunition. Finally he had to surrender to the Pakistanis as no reinforcement could be provided to him and Skardu is now in Pak occupied Kashmir (POK).



Intext Questions

16.3

1. On a map of India mark the following:
 - (a) Zoji La
 - (b) Kargil, Dras and Matayin.
2. What was the name of the operation for the liberation of Kargil in the year 1948?

The Ceasefire

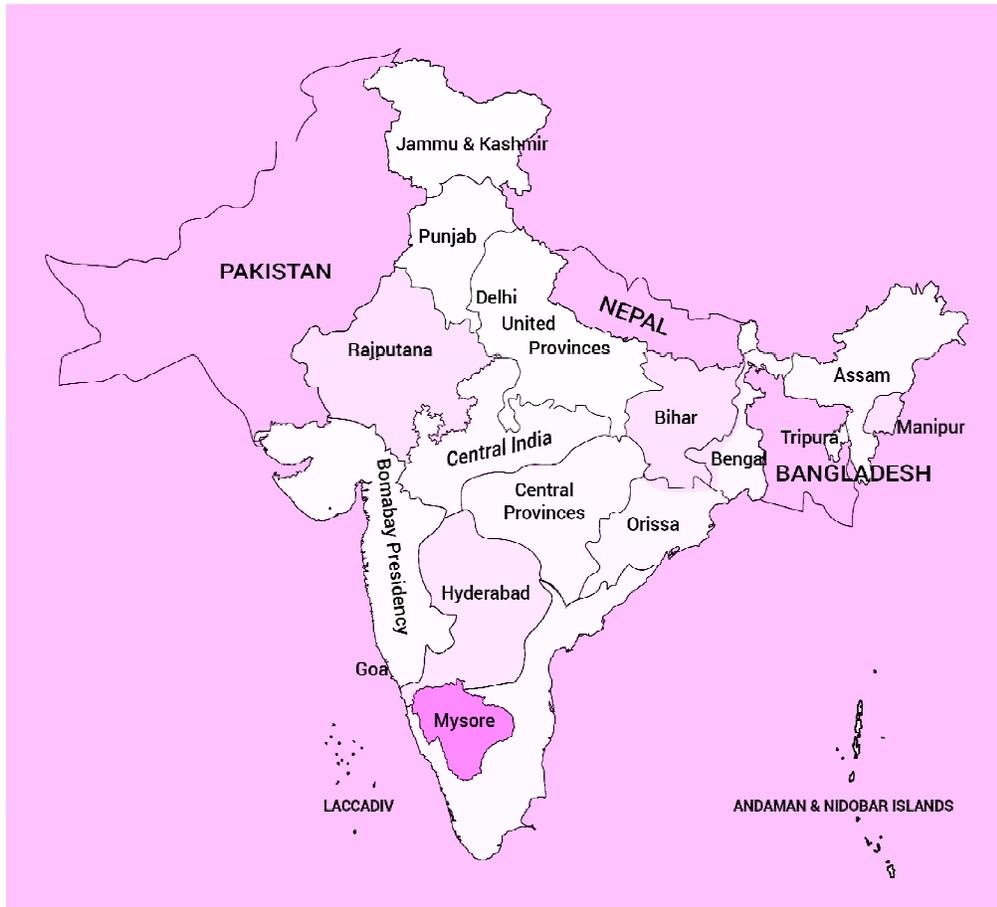
The Kashmir dispute was referred to the U.N. on the advice of Lord Mountbatten by the then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. In December 1947, India had complained with the United Nations Organisation about the attack on Kashmir, by regular and irregular troops from across Pakistan. In the early stages Pakistan kept denying that her troops were involved in the fighting, and was saying that it was a revolt by the local tribes; later on, however, Pakistan accepted her direct involvement. The United Nations Security Council, by a resolution of 13th August 1948, called for an immediate cease-fire between the two sides and for setting up of a commission to supervise the cease-fire. Both sides agreed to the cease-fire and it came into being on 1st January 1949. And a commission known as United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) was set up to supervise the ceasefire. United Nations Military Observers Group for India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) was made responsible to ensure that either side did not violate the ceasefire line.

16.3 Annexation of Hyderabad

British India consisted of Princely States and Provinces. About 60 percentage of the Indian subcontinent's territory were provinces and 40 percentages were Princely States. Provinces were British territories completely under British control while the Princely states were states in British India with local rulers or kings with honorary titles like Maharaja, Raja, Maharana, Rana, Nizam etc. Among these Hyderabad was one of the princely states ruled by Nizam in South India.

- 1) Hyderabad was a multilingual state with people speaking Telugu, Marathi, Kannada and Urdu. It consisted of present-day Telangana, Karnataka,

Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan was a Muslim ruler who ruled a Hindu majority state. It was recognized as the richest state and the Nizam was the richest man in the world. The state was actually self-reliant, had its own currency (Hyderabad Rupee), its own army, railway network, radio network, postal system etc. In Map 16.3 we see the provinces in Indian continent prior to 1947.



Map 16.3: India during British period

- 2) After the crown rule ended, the last Governor General of India Lord Mountbatten gave the princely states the choice to either join India or Pakistan or remain independent. The Nizam of Hyderabad initially approached the British Government with a request to take on the status of an independent constitutional monarchy under the British Commonwealth of Nations. This request, however, was rejected by the Governor General of India. When it was clear that India would not accept an independent Hyderabad, the Nizam even threatened to throw in his lot with Pakistan. The Nizam had a tendency towards Pakistan and India was waging a war in Jammu and Kashmir with the same nation; India became cautious with Hyderabad. The Nizam was adamant and unwilling to

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Major Wars Post Independence



Note

Major Wars Post Independence



Note

consider any other option which eventually led India to send the army to Hyderabad and crush the rebellion.

16.3.1 Operation Polo

- 1) As a first step, the Central Government came up with the Standstill Agreement, in November, 1947, which only sought an assurance, that Hyderabad would not accede to Pakistan, and would remain in India. In accordance with the Standstill Agreement, K.M. Munshi was appointed as the Indian Government's envoy and Agent General to Hyderabad. Munshi was mistreated by the Nizam's Government; he was not even given proper accommodation. The Razakars were a private army maintained by the Nizam of Hyderabad. This army started harassing and looting the general public. Against such a background, the Indian Home Minister Sardar Patel decided to annex Hyderabad.
- 2) Operation POLO was the code name for the Hyderabad Police Action. Indian Army sent infantry, tanks and artillery to take part in the operations. The operation began on 13 September 1948 with battle fought at Naldurg Fort near Solapur. The operation itself took five days in which the Razakars and the Hyderabad military were defeated swiftly.
- 3) The 'Hyderabad State Army' was Completely routed, with 490 dead and 122 injured, and around 1647 becoming prisoners. The Razakars' fate was even worse, they lost 1373 of their men, and 1911 were captured, and with it their pipe dream of hosting an independent Hyderabad too varnished. Nizam knew he had lost the game. It ended the autocratic-feudal regime and integrated the Hyderabad State into Indian union. Many voices were raised questioning the legitimacy of the decision to annex Hyderabad. However, it was necessary to launch an operation to make the geographically and culturally integral state of Hyderabad as part of India.



Intext Questions

16.4

1. What do you know about Police Action in Hyderabad?
2. Why was annexation of Hyderabad necessary?
3. When was Operation POLO launched?

16.3.2 Annexation of Goa

Background

- (a) Portuguese were the first to come to India as traders followed by the Dutch, the British and the French. Portuguese sailor Vasco da Gama arrived at Calicut, an

important sea port located on the South-West India on May 20, 1498 AD. The rise of Portuguese in India took place in 1505 AD, Francisco de Almeida was appointed as first Portuguese Governor in India. His policy to control the Indian Ocean was known as the Blue Water Policy.

- (b) Goa was captured by the Portuguese Governor Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1510 AD and he is considered the real founder of Portuguese power in India. Goa subsequently became the headquarters of Portuguese settlement in India. The Portuguese hold over the coastal areas and superiority in naval power helped them significantly. By the end of 16th century, the Portuguese captured not only Goa, Daman, Diu and Salsette but also vast stretches of land along the Indian coast.

The Goa Inquisition

The Portuguese colonial administration enacted anti-Hindu laws with the intent to humiliate Hindus and encourage conversions to Christianity. They passed laws banning Christians from employing Hindus and making the public worship by Hindus a punishable violation. The Goa Inquisition refers to the office of Inquisition acting in the Indian state of Goa and the rest of Portuguese empire in Asia established in 1560.

Post Independent India's View on Goa

After India's independence from the British in 1947, Portugal refused to accede to India's request to relinquish control of its Indian territory. From 1954 the Portuguese brutally suppressed peaceful Satyagraha campaigns by Indians, aimed at forcing the Portuguese to leave Goa. The Portuguese used force and took actions. The leaders. As a result India closed its consulate which had operated at Panjim since 1947, imposing an economic embargo against the territory of Portuguese Goa. The Indian government adopted a 'wait and watch' attitude from 1955 to 1961 with numerous representations to the Portuguese Salazar regime and attempts to highlight the issue before the International community. In 1961, India launched Operation Vijay and liberated Goa from the Portuguese. The Salazar regime in Portugal refused to recognize Indian sovereignty over Goa, Daman and Diu and continued representation in Portugal's National Assembly until 1974. Following the Carnation Revolution that year, the new government in Lisbon restored diplomatic relations with India, recognizing Indian sovereignty over Goa, Daman and Diu. Due to the military takeover, and wishes of the people of Portuguese India were not taken officially, the people continue to have the right to Portuguese citizenship. Since 2006, that has been restricted to those born during Portuguese rule.

Module - V

Major Wars Post Independence



Note



Note

Operation Vijay

The liberation of Goa was the process in which the Republic of India annexed the Portuguese occupied Indian territories of Goa, Daman and Diu. It started with the action carried out by the Indian Armed Forces led by General Chaudhari on 13 December 1961. This action is referred as the "Liberation of Goa". The armed action was code named 'Operation VIJAY' by the Indian Armed Forces. The operation involved air, sea and land strikes for over 36 hours, and it was a decisive victory for the Republic of India, ending 451 years of rule of Portugal over its remaining enclaves in India. The engagement lasted two days and twenty-two Indians and thirty Portuguese were killed in the fighting. The brief conflict drew a mixture of worldwide praise and condemnation. In India, the action was seen as liberation of Indian territory, while Portugal viewed it as an aggression against national soil and its citizens.

- (a) The strategy employed was very successful as the Indian Army sealed main land routes connecting Goa and India and co-ordination with Air Force and Navy was the backbone of success. With Indian Air Force bombarding radio station at Bambolim and the airport at Dabolim and the Navy placing its advance force comprising frigates INS Betwa, INS Beas and gigantic aircraft carrier INS Vikrant along the coast of Goa, the blockade was complete.
- (b) Finally on 19th December 1961 Indian national flag was hoisted by Major General K.P.Candeth and at 6 PM the operation came to halt with Portuguese Governor Salo deSilva formally surrendering to Brig. K.S. Dhillon under headlights of the car of Portuguese Governor.



Activity

16.3

List the Param Veer Chakra winners during 1947-48 Jammu & Kashmir. Find the images of winners and paste on the map of J & K on the location where they fought the war.



Intext Questions

16.5

1. What was Operation Vijay?
2. When was Operation VIJAY launched?
3. When was Goa liberated from the Portuguese?



What You Have Learnt

- The background to the Kashmir conflict.
- The strength of the Indian Armed Forces post independence.
- The major operations carried out by the Indian Armed Forces during the 1947-48 War with Pakistan, that includes Operation Gulmarg, Battle of Shelatang, Attack on Naushera and the subsequent summer operations.
- Annexation of Hyderabad through armed operation named POLO.
- Liberation of Goa from the Portugese occupation through armed operation named VIJAY.



Terminal Exercises

1. Write a brief note on the background of 1947 India Pakistan War.
2. List out the course of actions carried out by the Indian Armed Forces during 'Operation Gulmarg'.
3. What were the princely states and provinces in British India before Independence?
4. Explain the major events that led to the annexation of Hyderabad with Indian Union.



Answers to Intext Questions

- 16.1**
1. Maharaja Hari Singh was the King of Kashmir at the time of India Pakistan War in 1947-1948.
 2. Hazara Tribesmen, Pashtun tribesmen.
 3. 26th October 1947.
- 16.2**
1. Muzaffarabad, Domel, Uri and Baramula.
 2. Lieutenant Colonel Dewan Ranjit Rai commanded the 1 Sikh Division. He stopped the advance of the Pakistani invaders and secured Srinagar airport. Against overwhelming odds Rai and his soldiers fought for two days and he was killed in defence of Srinagar. For his brave action he was awarded the Mahavir Chakra.
- 16.3**
1. Locate in the map of India.
 2. Operation Bison
- 16.4**
1. It was an operation carried out by the Indian Security Forces to annex Hyderabad into the Indian Union.
 2. The ruler of Hyderabad wanted a separate nation and did not want to be a part of India.

Module - V

Major Wars Post Independence



Note

Major Wars Post Independence



Note

3. 13 September 1948.
- 16.5**
1. Operation VIJAY was a military action carried out by the Indian Armed Forces to liberate the Portuguese occupied Indian Territories.
 2. 13 December 1961.
 3. 19 December 1961.

**17**

375en17

SINO-INDIAN WAR - 1962

The Sino-Indian War also known as the Sino-Indian Border Conflict was a war between China and India that happened in 1962. There were a number of reasons why China attacked India. In 1959, Indian Prime Minister had met Chinese Prime Minister and said Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai. Yet China decided to betray our trust and made a surprise attack.



Objectives

After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- describe the border dispute between China and India;
- Identify the key issues between India and China which led to the 1962 conflict and
- list the course of events of Sino-Indian war in 1962

17.1 Genesis of the Problem between India and China

What was the problem between India and China?

- When we got independence, our leaders declared a foreign policy that said India and China are two equal and great powers of Asia. China did not agree and wanted to be the only power. Therefore, it first captured Tibet and made it part of China in 1950. In 1959 because of atrocities on the Tibetan people and Dalai Lama (religious head of Tibetan people) fled Tibet, India gave refuge to Dalai Lama and his followers in India.
- From military point of view, the border between India and China in Arunachal Pradesh, was drawn by a British shown by Sir Henry McMahon line in 1914. It was accepted by Tibet. But China did not agree and said Tibet was not an independent country and could not make border agreements.

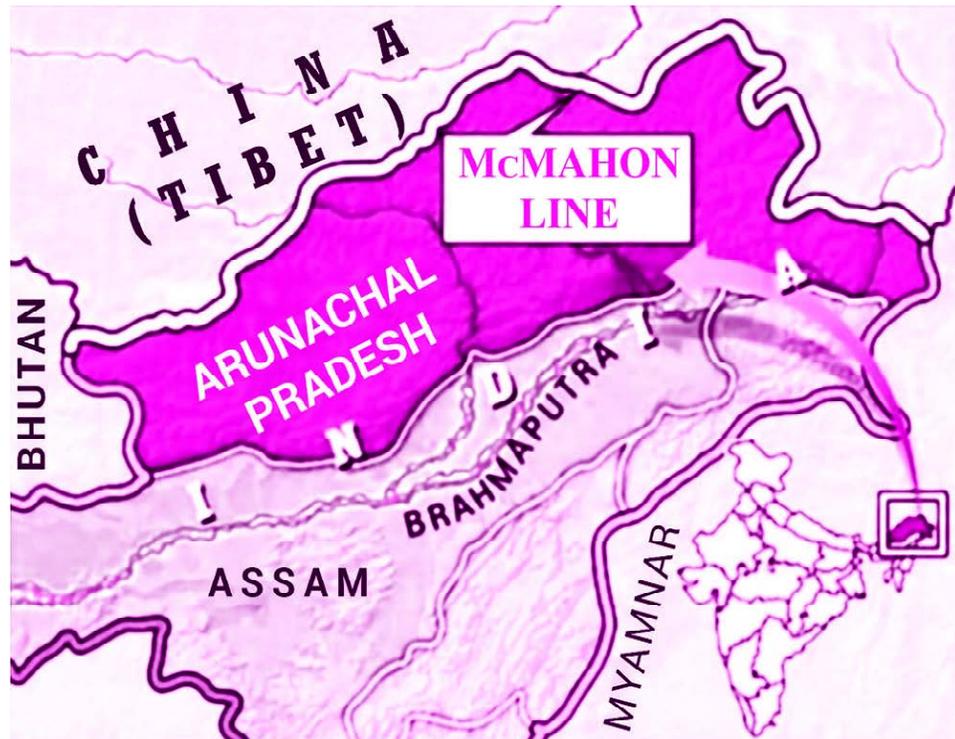
Major Wars Post Independence



Note

- Similarly in Ladakh region, the border between India and China was drawn by a British named Johnson in 1865. This was also not accepted by China.
- Under Chairman Mao, China wanted to take settle the border dispute by force in Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh. Therefore this problem of the border became a reason to have a war.

The Sino-Indian border (See Map 17.1) problem came into focus during the early part of this century. The status of Tibet has been contested by china for long historically, India has border with Tibet. But after the Chinese ennexed Tibet forcibly this border became the Sino-Indian border.



Map 17.1 Mc Mahon Line that demarcates the Sino-India Border



Intext Questions

17.1

1. Who made the first border between India and China in 1914?
2. In which state of India was the McMahon line drawn?

17.2 Events that Led to the War

17.2.1 Borders with China

Before we see the events that led to the war of 1961, let us see where all our borders lie with China.



Note



Map 17.2: Indo- China Borders



Activity

17.1

See a map of the Indo-China borders and write down which states of India have borders with China.

17.2.2 : Events of Sino-Indian War

Now let us see the events that led to the 1962 Sino-Indian war:

- **Chinese maps** showed 50,000 sq miles of Indian Territory in Aksai Chin as part of China. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru objected and mentioned it to Chou en Lai the Prime Minister of China during his official visit. China promised to resolve it but did not do so.
- The construction of roads by China passing through Aksai Chin since 1956 was considered by India as Chinese aggression over India territory.

Major Wars Post Independence



Note

- Additional check posts were established in Aksai Chin by the Indian Army in response to Chinese presence and the road built by the Chinese in Aksai Chin.
- In July 1958 China violated Ladakh territory near Khurnak Fort. Similar events took place in summer of 1959 in Migyitui and Pangyong lake area in Ladakh.
- 23rd January 1959, China officially disputed the boundaries in Aksai Chin and called them as it a wrong marking.
- 1959 Khampa rebellion in Tibet and Dalai Lama fled to India. Dalai Lama was welcomed in India and the Chinese settled boundary dispute have always felt threatened by it.
- Chinese government Myanmar with based on McMahon line of those countries but has not recognised. This with India. This meant violation of the agreement of 1954 and laying claim to 50,000 sq miles.
- 1961 India's foreign policy followed the concept of 'Forward Policy' and deployed troops accordingly.



Intext Questions

17.2

1. What was the name of the place in Ladakh where there was a border dispute between India and China?
2. Who was the leader of Tibet who fled to India in 1959?
3. With which country the Chinese Government signed border treaties?

17.3 Overview of the 1962 Sino-Indian War

On 20th October 1962, the first group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army launched a well-planned assault across the Thagla Ridge, in India's province of Assam. Arunachal Pradesh was formed much later and therefore this area was considered as part of Assam. The war of 1962 happened in two regions, one was in Ladakh in the area of Aksai Chin and the second in Arunachal Pradesh. These can be called two sectors of operations. In military words, the word 'Sectors' are also called 'Theatres' of operations. You have studied about it in the lesson on World War II.

17.3.1 The Western Sector

India was facing a three front attack. The three fronts were Aksai Chin in Ladakh, Thag La in Assam (now Arunachal Pradesh) and at Walong on the China-Burma (Myanmar) - India border. India faced a critical shortage of troops, ammunition and supplies. The winter clothing for High altitude areas was critically short of the requirement. Above all there were no roads to move troops. The Chinese came in massive strength. They started building roads to support the attack. In the Western sector the attack came at Daulat Beg Oldi, Chushul and Demchok. The Chinese captured areas which they said belonged to them. A detailed map showing exact areas in Ladakh where the battle took place is given in Map 17.3.



Note



Map 17.3: Area of Operation in the Western Sector

Major Wars Post Independence

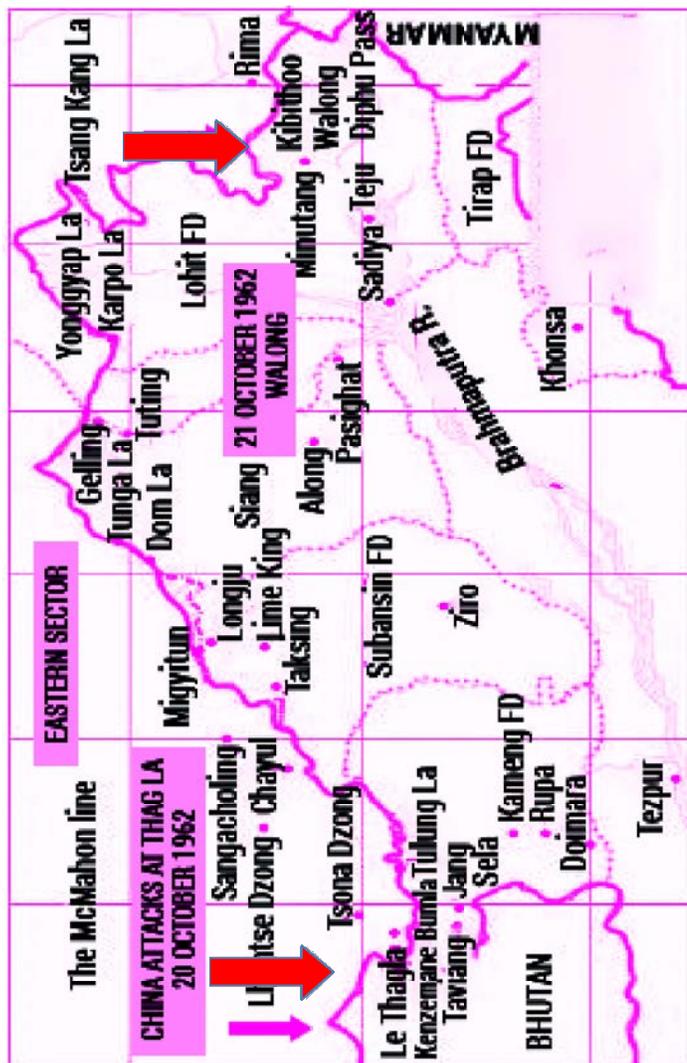


Note

13 Kumaon Rezang La is a mountain pass on the south-eastern approach to Chushul Valley in Ladakh, in the state of Jammu and Kashmir in India. It is approx. 3,000 meters long and 2,000 meters wide, with an average height of 16,000 feet. La means a mountain pass in Tibetan language. The Chinese attacked Rezang La at 5am on 18 November 1962. A Company of 13 KUMAON led by Major Shaitan Singh defended the post with 123 men. The Chinese attacked with hundreds of soldiers, but our jawans opened accurate fire and killed many of them. A second attack was launched at 5.40 am by 350 soldiers. They were also beaten back and many died. Repeated attacks from the rear of the defences left many dead and wounded on both sides. The Kumaon fought so well that 114 men died out of the 123 in that post. Major Shaitan Singh was awarded the highest gallantry award of Param Vir Chakra (Posthumously). A memorial has been built in Chushul in honour of the brave soldiers.

17.3.2 The Eastern Sector

In Assam, the Chinese forces attacked Thag La on 20 October and Walong on 21 October 1962. With their large number of troops and heavy artillery firing, they could capture Thag La and portions of Walong. Indian army was ill equipped and forced shortage of troops. The Chinese made an offer to negotiate a ceasefire on 24th October, the fourth day of fighting itself, if both sides withdrew equal distances from the current line-of-control. India refused. See Map 17.4 to get an idea of the places where the Chinese attacked in Assam (now Arunachal Pradesh).



Map 17.4: Eastern Sector

By the end of the first week of November, China had completely routed the India. The PLA controlled large part of Arunachal Pradesh. India requested emergency military aid from the United States. The United States, Great Britain and Canada took seriously Nehru's fear that China was attempting to cut off Indian north east region, and developed a joint plan that began to provide emergency military supplies to India on 3rd November. By this time, the PLA controlled a portion of India equal in area to Great Britain. However, in the north-east area of Walong, the situation proved to be quite different, Indian forces counter attacked on 13th November at Walong, but a concerted Chinese attack displaced them from this hard-won position, and the nearby garrison had to retreat down the Lohit valley. By 18th November, the Chinese had penetrated close to the outskirts of Tezpur, which was a major frontier town. The Chinese stopped their advance at that point and declared ceasefire. The two armies are now deployed on the line of actual control.



Note

**Activity****17.2**

Find the names of Param Veer Chakra winner of Sino-India war of 1962. Write a short story on their bravery showed at the front.

17.3.3 Causes of Failure on the Border War

1962 Indo-China war is considered as a defeat for the Indian Armed Forces. However, there were praise worthy instances of bravery shown by our soldiers. What made the Indian Army lose the war with China? Important reasons in brief are as follows:-

- Numerical and tactical superiority of the Chinese Armed forces over the Indian Armed Forces. Chinese came in thousands and attacked. They had better equipments and weapons.
- No air support for the Indian Army fighting the Chinese troops.
- Poor clothing and vintage personal weapons for the Indian troops fighting in high altitudes.

**Intext Questions****17.3**

1. When did the Chinese Army launch its attack on India?
2. Which three places did the Chinese attack in Ladakh in 1962?
3. Which Western Nations supported India during the 1962 Sino-Indian War?

**What You Have Learnt**

- The background of the problem between India and China.

Major Wars Post Independence



Note

- The various events leading to the 1962 Sino-Indian War.
- Effects of India's Forward Policy.
- Overview of the 1962 Sino-Indian War.
- The various causes for India's defeat in the War.



Terminal Exercises

1. Explain the origin of problems between India and China.
2. Which Indian State has boundaries with China?
3. List out the course of events that led to the 1962 Sino-Indian War.
4. What were the major reasons for India's defeat in the 1962 War.



Answers to Intext Questions

17.1

1. Sir Henry McMahon
2. Arunachal Pradesh.

17.2

1. Aksai Chin in Ladakh.
2. Dalai Lama.
3. Pakistan and Myanmar.

17.3

1. 20th October 1962
2. Daulat-Beg oldi, Chushul and Demchok.
3. United States of America, United Kingdom and Canada.

**18**

375en18

INDIA-PAKISTAN WAR-1965

Yet another war between India and Pakistan was fought in 1965. It was the second conflict between the two countries over the state of Jammu and Kashmir. You are aware of the problems of Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan wanting Kashmir to be part of it. Other than J&K, this time Pakistan raised a boundary dispute in the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat. There were clashes between both the armies in the Rann of Kutch from January 1965 onwards. In J&K Pakistan army sent Mujahideen forces in large numbers to take over Kashmir. Both nations increased their hostilities towards each other and finally a war broke out in September 1965. Pakistan was thoroughly defeated in this war. International community consisting of USA and Russia prevented any further escalation and the war came to an end on 23 September 1965. In this war the Air Forces of both the countries participated and a number of aerial combats were seen. Former New York Times reporter Arif Jamal wrote in his book Shadow War - This time, India's victory was nearly total: India accepted cease-fire only after it had occupied 740 square miles, though Pakistan had made marginal gains of 210 square miles of territory. Despite the obvious strength of the Indian wins, both countries claim to have been victorious.



Objectives

After studying the lesson, you will be able to:

- explain the causes of war between India and Pakistan during 1965 and
- describe the areas involved in the battle and bring out the strategies adopted by both the countries.

18.1 War between India and Pakistan (1965)

The war of 1965 was a combination of the 1947 Kashmir dispute and a territorial claim in the area of the Rann of Kutch by Pakistan. It was Pakistan which started the war.

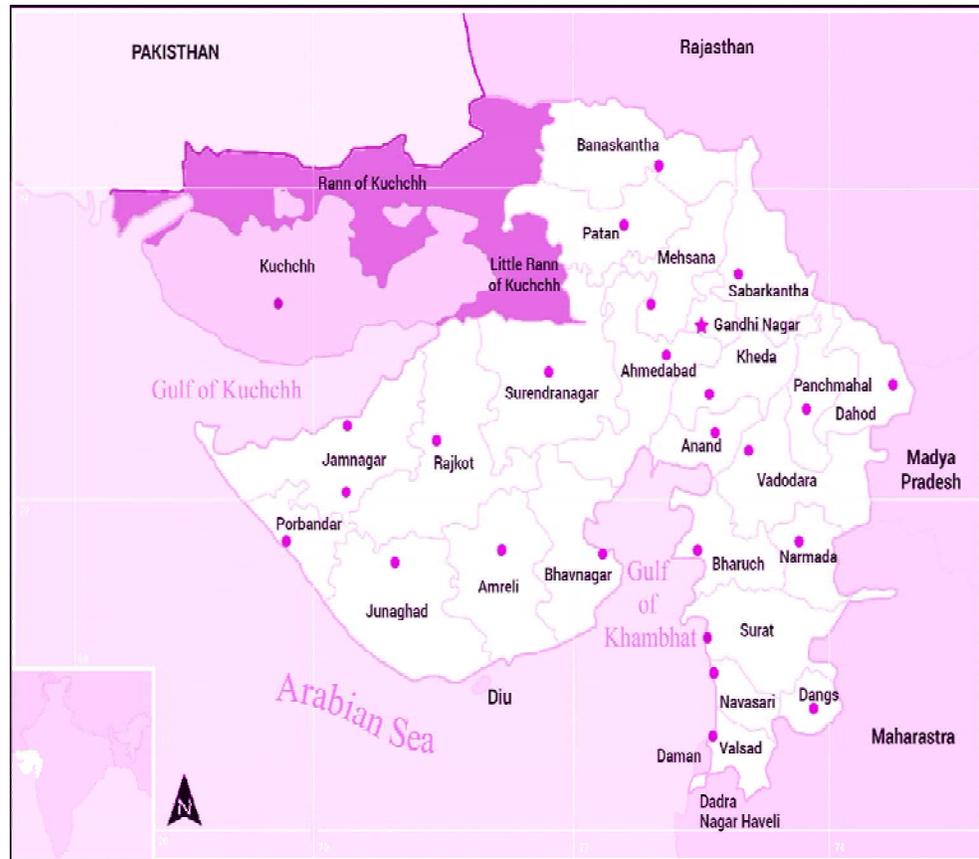
Major Wars Post Independence



Note

18.1.1 Rann of Kutch

Like other states Kutch was also a princely State in India. The marshy land of Rann of Kutch is part of Gujarat. The Pakistani Government claimed some 9000 square kilometers of the Rann of Kutch as being part of the province of Sindh. In 1956, the Indian government established a security post in order to stop the possible infiltration by Pakistanis. Following this, the Pakistani Government protested and expressed the desire to have a peaceful solution to the problem. By 1960, several rounds of talks were held between India and Pakistan in this regard. But all of them failed.



Map 18.1: Rann of Kutch

What happened in the Rann of Kutch in 1965?

- 1) In Jan 1965 Pakistan sent its troops into the Rann of Kutch and established a track of 20 miles. They also set up a post at a place called Kanjerkote. Subsequently Pakistan was often aggressive in this area by firing mortars and artillery guns. A forward post was established by CRPF in the border and was called Sardar Post. This post saw heavy attacks by the Pakistani army but was always beaten back. They suffered heavy casualties too. India referred the matter to the United Nations (UN). A protest was also lodged with the Pakistan government.



Note

- 2) On 25th April 1965 Pakistan once again attacked Indian Sardar Post in Rann of Kutch area. Though India could back her claim over Rann of Kutch with historical facts, Pakistan could not produce any evidence supporting their claim over the area. The British Prime Minister talked to both countries and requested to stop the war. An international committee was set up to resolve the dispute. Both countries agreed to accept the report of the committee. At 6.00 am on 30th June 1965 a ceasefire was declared. The International Committee gave India 90% of the area and only 10% was given to Pakistan.
- 3) The ceasefire came about because of:
 - (a) The resistance put up by the Indian armed forces.
 - (b) The involvement of the British.
 - (c) Rainy season which flooded the entire area.

18.1.2 What happened in Jammu and Kashmir in 1965?

- 1) The next step after failure in the Rann of Kutch, by Pakistan, was to cause trouble in Kashmir. Past 1962 war with China, Pakistan improved relations with China. It now thought that it could now defeat Indian Army as it has not done well against China. In August 1965 about 30000 well armed Pakistani infiltrators crossed the borders under the protective fire cover of Pakistani regular army, and entered into Jammu and Kashmir. They had the support of local guerillas of Pak. Pakistan thought that the people of Kashmir were not happy with India and these fighters could cause a rebellion in Kashmir.
- 2) These guerilla infiltrators were the Mujahideen and Razackars. They were divided into 10 Divisions under regular army commanders. The Operation was code named as Op GIBRALTER by the Pakistani Army. On 5th August 1965, two groups of Gibraltar forces crossed the line of ceasefire and entered India. On 9th August 1965, about 100 infiltrators attacked Poonch for several days with heavy fire power but were defeated by India. This infiltration was confirmed by the U.N Military Observer in India and Pakistan. India was left with no option but to retaliate. On 15th August 1965 the Indian forces crossed the line of ceasefire and occupied the Pakistan position at Kargil and the Haji Pir pass. This action by India completely stopped the infiltration.



Intext Questions

18.1

1. Which Post of India did Pakistan troops attack in the Rann of Kutch Area in 1965?
2. How many Mujahideen were sent by Pakistan into Kashmir, in 1965?

Major Wars Post Independence

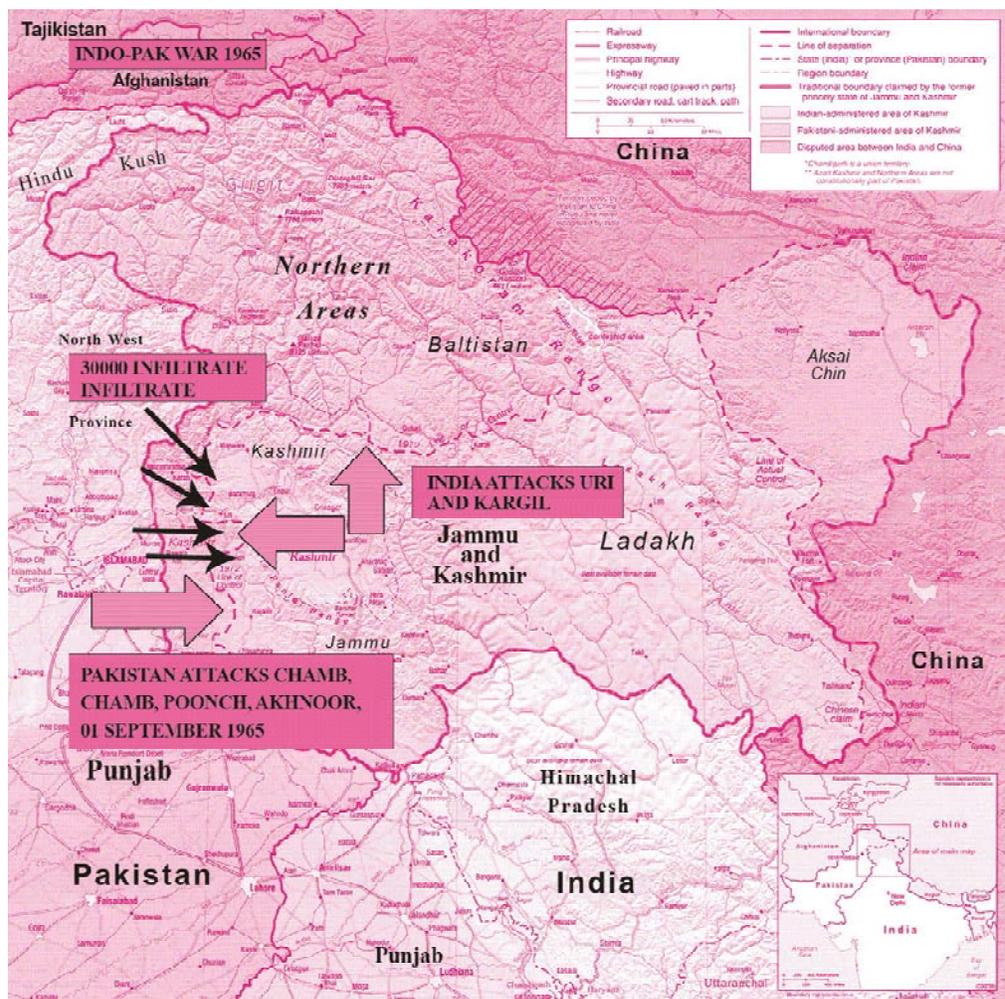


Note

3. When did the Indian Forces cross the Line of Control in Retaliation?

18.1.3 The Real War

See the map 18.2. It will show the boundary between India and Pakistan after 1947 drawn in black dotted lines. This is the Line of Control as it exists even today. Pakistan first started the war by sending army troops wearing local clothes to look like civilians. But they were well armed with rifles and machine guns. They were supported in the attack by guns firing from the Pakistani side of the border.



Map 18.2: Indo-Pak War 1965

18.1.4 Indian Response

- (a) In the early hours of 1st Sep 1965, Pakistan started Operation GRAND SLAM with artillery firing across the cease fire line in the Chamb sector in Kashmir. The plan was to capture the important towns of Akhnoor and Jammu. The first attacks came in Chamb because it was a plain country with mountainous terrain on the west and the river Chenab on the east. Pakistan used armor and heavy artillery in this area, whereas it was unable to induct heavy armour and artillery in the area because of a weak bridge across river Chenab. In the initial attack Pakistani army could enter 5 miles deep into India.
- (b) On 2nd September Pakistani aircraft started attacking Chamb-Jaurian road. This was opposed by the Indian Brigade all by themselves without any artillery support. The Pakistani tanks rolled into India without much effective opposition from the Indian armed forces which did not have any heavy armed tank forces on their side. In order to capture Akhnoor, Pakistanis fiercely attacked the Indian side. Their next step appeared to be a massive thrust from Sialkot. Aim was to capture Jammu and block the entire Indian army in Jammu and Kashmir including Ladakh.
- (c) Meanwhile the Indian air force was called in. It was a quick decision taken by Sh.Y.B. Chavan, Indian Defence Minister to give air support to the Indian army in the Chamb sector. The Vampires and Mystere fighter planes of the IAF attacked the enemy tanks, vehicles, and troops with maximum fire. 13 tanks, 2 artillery guns and 62 motor vehicles were destroyed. And it also stopped the Pakistani attack. The Pakistani Air force was soon called out for counter offensive action against IAF. Pakistan Airforce used the American made Sabre Jets F96 and F104 Starfighters. It was considered much superior to Indian Vampires and Mysteres. It was also believed that the newly introduced fighter plane- the GNAT, was not suitable against the Sabre. But the skills of the Indian pilots were so great in the mid air attacks that Sabre aircrafts were soon shot down. The intensive Air attack in the Chamb- Jaurian sector lasted from the 1st to 6th of September 1965.

**Note**

18.2 Which other areas did we fight the war in 1965?

The Indian army launched massive attacks in Punjab in the areas close to Amritsar and Faridkot on 06 September 1965. Airforce played an important role in the attack and destroyed many tanks and aircrafts of the Pakistani forces.

Major Wars Post Independence



Note

18.2.1 Lahore Sector

On 8th of September 1965, the Indian forces attacked areas all along the western borders from Pathankot to Lahore. The aim was to capture Lahore and destroy maximum weapons and equipment of the Pakistani army. Indian Army achieved great success in all the battles fought in this Sector. A number of soldiers and officers showed bravery and fought gallantly. Number of towns in Pakistan were captured. About 240 Pakistani tanks were destroyed in Sialkot area alone. In all about 460 Sq Km of territory was captured. Indian Army reached outskirts of the town.

18.2.2 Rajasthan Sector

India opened a third front in Rajasthan sector to tie down the enemy forces in Sind. 11 Infantry Division carried operations on Barmer-Hyderabad (Pakistan) axis of this sector. Gadra was occupied in the first sweep on 8 September and Pak Rangers were driven out from many more areas of the desert.



Intext Questions

18.2

1. In which area of Kashmir did Pakistani Forces attack that resulted in the start of 1965 War?
2. Who was the Indian Defence during the 1965 War?
3. When did the operations by the Indian Forces start in the Lahore Sector?

18.2.3 Role of Air Force

The IAF gave substantial support to the Army in fighting the enemy on many fronts. On the first day of war Indian Vampires and Mysteres struck heavy blows on Pak armour, advancing on the Chhamb-Jaurian axis. Subsequently, IAF Canberras raided major Pakistan Air Force bases at Sargodha and Chaklala at night. Pakistani bases at Akwal, Peshawar, Kohat, Chak Jhumra and Risaiwala were also raided. The Mysteres were employed primarily in the ground attack role whereas the Hunters were utilised for bombing and close support missions, as well as flying combat air patrols. The Gnat squadrons proved very effective in defending against enemy aircrafts. The astounding success of the Gnat against the Pak F-86 earned it the title "Sabre Slayer". During this conflict India lost 35 aircraft as against 73 by Pakistan.

18.2.4 Ceasefire

The UN Security Council took a serious view of the situation right from the start of the war. As early as Sept 2nd 1965 the UN Secretary General U Thant appealed to both India and Pakistan to stop the war. It also urged both the governments to cooperate with the UN Military Observer Team. As part of the negotiations the Secretary General met both the PM Lal Bahadur Shastri and the President Ayub Khan, and as a result

the Security Council on 20th Sept 1965 passed a resolution unanimously on a clear cut ceasefire. On 27th Sep 1965 a mutual ceasefire agreement came into effect.

On the eve of the ceasefire India occupied nearly 700 sq miles of Pakistani territory. Pakistan captured 196 Sq. miles. During the 22 days of war Pakistan lost 417 tanks as against India's 123 tanks. The Pakistani loss in the air, was 73 aircrafts against India's 35. The figures of losses are not accurate because each country will claim a different figure against the other. However, it is fair to conclude that Pakistan lost much more than India despite being numerically better in tanks, aircrafts and better American weapons. It is not the weapon but the man behind the weapon that matters.

**Note****Activity 18.1**

Search the internet and find the name of the Param Veer Chakra winners of 1965 war. Find their images and make a collage.

**Intext Questions 18.3**

1. What are the major aircrafts that the Indian Air Force used during the 1965 War?
2. Who was the Prime Minister of India during the 1965 Indo-Pak war?

**What You Have Learnt**

- Overview of the 1965 Indo-Pak war.
- Operations in the Rann of Kutch.
- Military operations in the Kashmir Valley.
- Warfare in the Lahore and Rajasthan sectors.
- Role of the Indian Air Force in the War.
- How the ceasefire came into being.

**Terminal Exercises**

1. Write a brief note on the operations in the Rann of Kutch.
2. Describe the confrontation between India and Pakistan in the Kashmir Sector in the 1965 War.
3. How did the Indian Air Force play a crucial role in the 1965 War?
4. Explain the reasons for ceasefire in the 1965 war.



Note



Answers to Intext Questions

18.1

1. Sardar Post.
2. Approximately 30000 Pakistan forces dressed as locals along with Mujahideen and Razakars.
3. On 15th August 1965.

18.2

1. Chamb Sector.
2. Sh. Y.B. Chavan.
3. 08 Sep 1965.

18.3

1. Mystere, Canberra and Hunter aircrafts.
2. Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri.



19



375en19

INDIA-PAKISTAN WAR - 1971

The 1971 Indo-Pak war was the third war that India fought with Pakistan after independence. However, this time the reasons for the war were different as compared to the previous ones. You may recall here that on the eve of partition of India there were two wings of Pakistan - the West and the East - separated by 1000 miles with India being sandwiched between the two.

The Western wing is the present day Pakistan and where the government and capital of the country Islamabad is located while the capital for East Pakistan was Dhaka. The people of East Pakistan were dissatisfied with the treatment given to them by the West Pakistani Government. Hence they revolted against them. India helped the Mukti Bahini of East Pakistanis to get freedom. This was the major reason why the 1971 war took place. It was also the first war where Indian Army, Navy and Air Force took part collectivals. Each of these wings of the Armed Forces played a major part in Indian victory. Because of Indian help a new nation called Bangladesh was born.



Objectives

After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- identify the reasons for the 1971 war and
- explain the major operations of the war.

19.1 Why did India and Pakistan fight a war in 1971?

It is important to understand the reasons behind India's involvement in the 1971 war. East Pakistanis were basically Bengali Muslims. Development in Pakistan was concentrated in the Western part while the Eastern side was neglected. In the 1970 local elections in East Pakistan a new party The Awami League came to power. The people now wanted more autonomy and control over natural resources. Recall here what you have learnt in your previous lessons regarding the nature of political system in existence in Pakistan. Since its independence the government of Pakistan depended very much on the military to rule. By the time this war happened, Pakistan was under the control of a military General named Yahya Khan who took over power from his predecessor General Ayub Khan.

Major Wars Post Independence



Note



Map 19.1: Map of West and East Pakistan

The military leadership of Pakistan under General Yahya Khan not only canceled the national assembly but also did not allow the formation of government by the Awami League who had won the recently held national elections. In other words, West Pakistan government rejected the demand for greater political control by the Bengalis. The military arrested the leader of Awami League, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in March 1971 and imposed military rule in East Pakistan. They started committing atrocities against the people. Thousands of refugees started entering India and this created a big problem. Atrocities by Pakistan Army and refusal to accept the demands of the people led to formation of a movement called 'Mukti Bahini' or Freedom Fighters, who led the armed liberation struggle against the Pakistani army.

What is **Mukti Bahini Movement** and what was the reason for its formation?

Mukti Bahini is an armed liberation struggle movement started in East Pakistan against the West Pakistan government. The reason for its formation was the refusal of letting Awami league form to the government after the national elections and arrest of the leader of Awami League leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

The mass killing was viewed as '*genocide*' committed by the Pakistani army against its own citizens that led to an estimated 10 million Bengalis fleeing East Pakistan as refugees to India. The Fig 19.1 shows the people heading to India from East Pakistan.

What is Genocide?

Deliberate killing of large group of people particularly of the same nationalistic group, by the ruling junta.



Note

The reasons for this war were -

- An elected political party in East Pakistan, the Awami League was not allowed to form the government was banned.
- Military rule was imposed. Army committed atrocities and killed many Bengalis.
- Bengalis fled and about 10 million refugees came to Assam and West Bengal. This caused serious economic crises in India.
- General strike in East Pakistan and formation of Mukti Bahini to fight Pakistan army.
- India openly supported the freedom struggle of the people of East Pakistan.

**Intext Questions****19.1**

1. Mention any two immediate reasons for India's involvement in the war.
2. Who was the military ruler of Pakistan during the war?
3. What is Awami League and who was its leader?
4. What was the other name for Mukti Bahini and why was it created?

19.1.1 How did Bangladesh get Liberated?

First let us understand this question, one by one. When and where did the fighting begin? And what were the objectives of India?

- The war began on 3rd December 1971 when Pakistani air force launched strikes on air fields in Western India and the very next day India declared war and retaliated with air strikes. However, even before the actual war began, the Indian Army's Eastern Command started preparing for Eastern Operations as early as April and May 1971. The command was given the responsibility of training and equipping the Mukti Bahini freedom fighters who were by then engaged in guerrilla war against the Pakistani army in the East.
- **Objectives for the Armed Forces.** The Indian Armed Forces had two major tasks. These were:-
 - ❖ **Liberate East Pakistan from the rule of West Pakistan;**
 - ❖ **Make sure Pakistan did not take this opportunity to make head ways in Jammu and Kashmir.**

Major Wars Post Independence



Note

From the military point of view the objectives meant two things. One was to capture Dacca the capital city of East Pakistan, and the second was to defend the Western borders against any attack by Pakistan. You would have learnt in the previous lessons that the partition of India was incomplete since Kashmir was a contentious issue between the two countries. Hence preventing Pakistan from utilizing the opportunity to enter into Kashmir was also the other objective of the war. Indian Armed Forces started preparing for war. Training for war, getting ammunition and weapons, and clothing for the jawans was all done very meticulously. The Chief of the Army Staff, Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw, waited for monsoons to get over before starting any operations. The Indian Armed Forces became fully prepared by December 1971.

What did Pakistan do? Political parties in West Pakistan launched a ‘crush India’ campaign.

On seeing India’s preparation for war and build up of Indian Army troops, Pakistan launched surprise air strikes on 03 December 1971. Pakistani Air Force bombed Indian airfields in Ambala in Haryana, Amritsar in Punjab and Udhampur in Jammu and Kashmir. The strike was code named Operation “Chengiz Khan” and marked the formal initiation of hostilities between the two countries. And soon after, India retaliated to the attack in a swift manner. From now on the actual war began. The strategy of Pakistan was to destroy Indian aircrafts and gain air superiority. This in effect means to destroy enemy air fields so that the airspace will be brought under the complete control without any resistance from enemy aircrafts. However, the attempt of Pakistani air force to establish air superiority failed since the Indian air force quickly reacted. Indian Air Force Hunters were used for bombing Pakistan airfields.



Intext Questions

19.2

1. When did the war begin?
2. What were the objectives of India in the war?
3. What do you mean by Operation Chengiz Khan?

19.2 Major Operations in the War

Before we look at the major operations, it is important to know the personalities involved. On the Indian side the leader was Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the Defence Minister was Babu Jagjivan Ram. The Chief of Army Staff was General S.H.J.F. Manekshaw, the Chief of Air Staff was Air Chief Marshal P.C. Lal and the Chief of Naval Staff was Admiral S.M. Nanda. On the Pakistani side were General Yahya Khan as the military ruler and Lieutenant General A.A.K. Niazi as the commander of Pakistan’s Eastern Command under whose control was East Pakistan. The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ordered immediate mobilization of troops and to respond to the strikes under the overall command of General Sam Manekshaw (later became

Field Marshal). Army, Navy and Airforce took part in the war as one team. Let us see them one by one.

19.2.1 Air Operations

A notable aspect of the war is that all three wings of the Indian military – army, navy and air force – were involved in a well coordinated manner on both the fronts. The Indian air force provided aerial support for the ground forces. The Indian air force achieved complete air superiority at the Eastern front, as well as in the Western front. The aircrafts that were used by the IAF, were the MiG 21s, Canberras, Hunters besides, Gnats and others, and on the Pakistani side were the F-86 Sabre Jets, F104 Star Fighters and others. The role played by MIG 21 aircrafts needs highlighting as it was used efficiently by way of continuous bombing and providing air cover for ground troops during the war.



Note



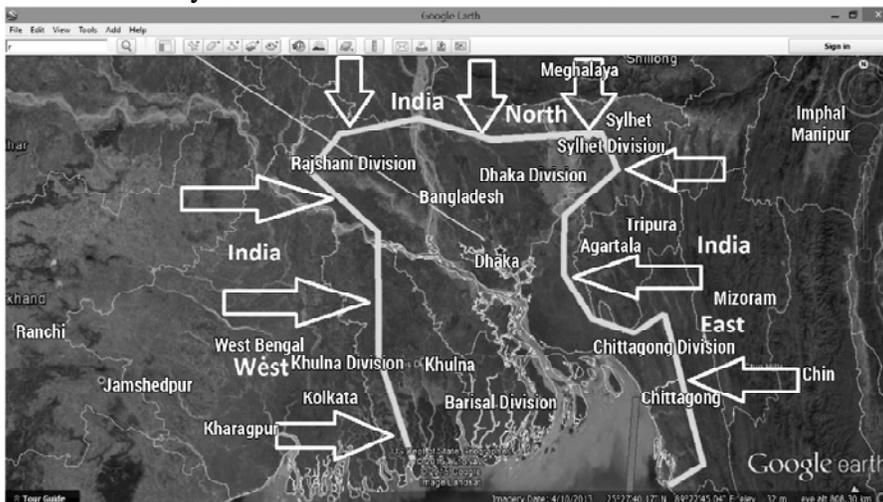
Intext Questions

19.3

1. Who was India’s defence minister at the time of war?
2. Name the Chief of Army Staff of India during the 1971 war.
3. Who was the Commander of Pakistan’s Eastern Command in 1971?
4. Name the prominent fighter aircrafts used during the 1971 war.

19.2.2 The Ground Operations

(a) **Eastern Front:** As you have already studied, the war took place on two fronts. Western front in the Punjab - Jammu borders and the Eastern front in East Pakistan. Let us see the Eastern Front first. Indian Army planned and carried out attacks into East Pakistan from all sides. Each arrow in the Map represents an Indian Infantry Division.



Map 19.2: Indian Army Attack into East Pakistan

Major Wars Post Independence



Note

The strategy adopted here was quick, three-pronged assault of nine infantry divisions with attached armoured units and close air support that rapidly entered into the capital city Dhaka of East Pakistan. Under the command of General Officer Commanding in Chief of India Lieutenant General Jagjit Singh Aurora of Eastern Command the objective of capturing and taking Dhaka was fully realized. Pakistan Army surrendered on 16 December 1971. It took only 13 days to defeat the Pakistan army. See Table 19.1 and note that we took more than 90000 Prisoners of War.

Inter-Service Branch	Number of captured Pakistani POWs	Officer Commanding
Pakistan Army	54,154	Lieutenant-General Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi
Pakistan Navy/ Pakistan Marines	1,381	Rear-Admiral Mohammad Shariff
Pakistan Air Force	833	Air Commodore Inamul Haq
Paramilitary/ East Pakistan Rifles/Police	22,000	Major-General Rao Farman Ali
Civil government personnel	12,000	Governor Abdul Motaleb Malik
Total:	90,368	~

Table 19.1 Pakistan losses in the War in East Pakistan

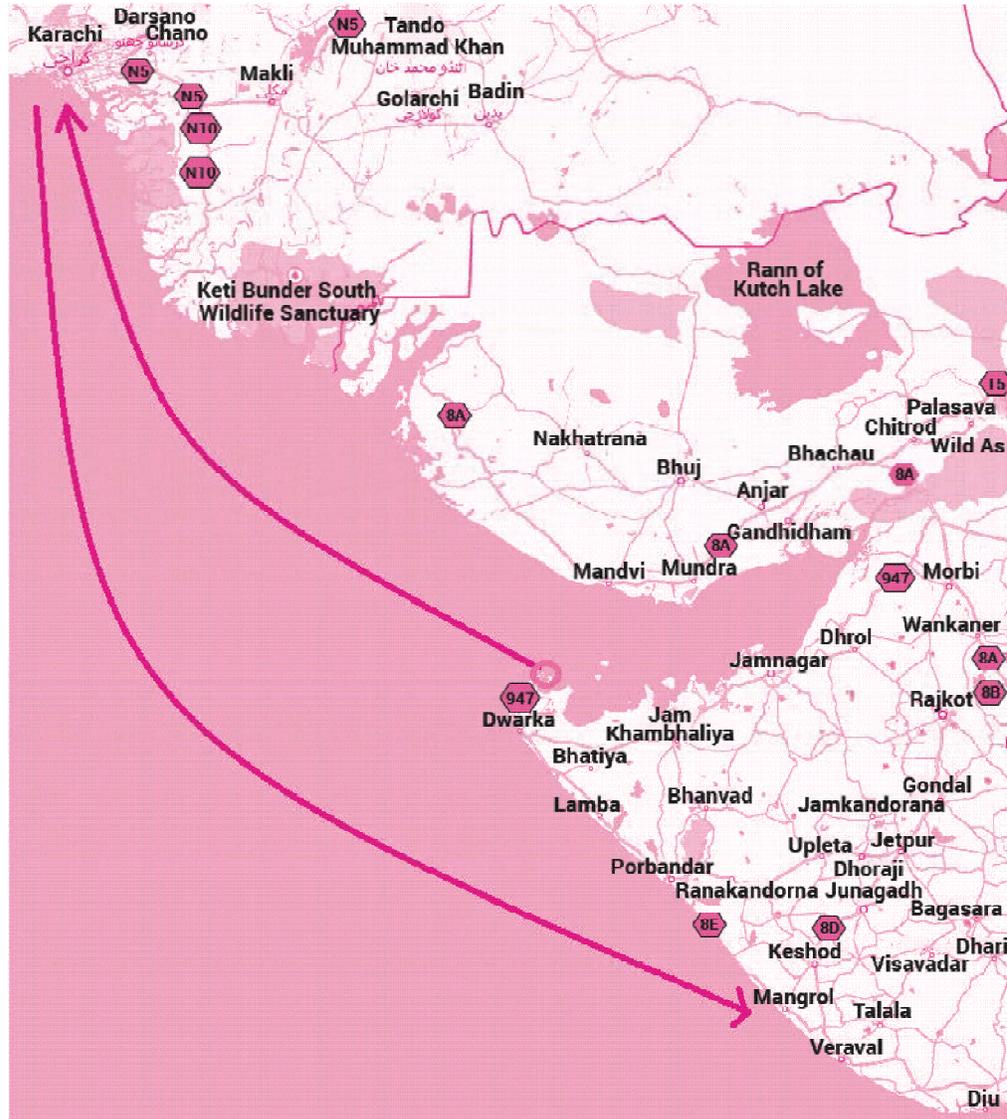
- (b) **Western Front:** On the Western front the main battles were fought in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan. As in the past, Pakistan first attacked Poonch and Chamb. Attack in Poonch was over within 3 days. In Chamb too Indian 10 Infantry Division fought a gallant battle. Pakistan however, managed to capture Mandiala Heights. Because of heavy losses it pulled back and Indian army reoccupied the lost positions. Indian army also captured some important heights in Kargil. In Punjab the noteworthy attack was in Shakargarh which is an area opposite Pathankot. See Map 19.3 for battles in Shakargarh.

Major Wars Post Independence



Note

name Operation TRIDENT in which missile boats INS Nipat, INS Nirghat and INS Veer armed with missiles were used. Four days later another naval Operation PYTHON was launched. Both operations were successful in destroying Pakistani ships and thereby reducing their capacity to launch naval attacks against India.



Map 19.4: Operation TRIDENT

At the Eastern front too Indian navy played a remarkable role. The strategy was aimed at not allowing Pakistan to use its Eastern port of Chittagong for reinforcements to attack Indian positions and hence the Indian navy deployed its only aircraft carrier INS Vikrant in the Bay of Bengal. The Indian Eastern Naval Command was under Vice Admiral N. Krishnan who successfully isolated East Pakistan by a naval blockade and trapped their navy in their ports. Besides INS Vikrant notable Indian navy ships that took part in the naval war effort are INS Guldar, INS Gharial and INS Magar and

many other submarines.



Intext Questions

19.4

1. How many Divisions did Indian Army use in the Eastern Front in the 1971 war?
2. Name the Commander in Chief of India's Eastern Army Command.
3. Name the two important naval operations at the Western front during the 1971 war.
4. What was the objective of Operation Trident?
5. What is INS Vikrant?
6. Name the commanders of India's Western and Eastern Naval Command.

19.2.4 The End of the War

Overall, you have seen that this was a short and a decisive war that lasted only 13 days. On all fronts the Indian action relied on leadership, speed, logistics and accuracy and exploited the weakness in enemy's positions resulting in swift victory. The Pakistani side could not match the superiority and speed with which the Indian armed forces were attacking right from day one. Besides, the Pakistani side also lacked, intelligence, strategy and the troops were demoralised and ill equipped to fight. Hence they faced big losses and yielded in less than a fortnight. There was panic in the Pakistani Eastern Command's military leadership commanded by Lieutenant General A.A.K. Niazi.

Indian advances demoralized the Pakistani soldiers and subsequently, the Indian Army encircled Dacca. On 16th December an ultimatum was issued to surrender and on hearing the ultimatum Lieutenant-General A.A.K. Niazi surrendered and signed the instrument of surrender to Lieutenant General J.S. Aurora [Fig. 19.2]. On the same day Pakistan called for unilateral ceasefire and surrendered its combined military to Indian Army. 93,000 troops were taken as Prisoners of War thereby ending war. And with that the objective of liberating East Pakistan was realized and a new nation-Bangladesh was born.



Note

Major Wars Post Independence



Note



Fig. 19.1: Signing of Instrument of Surrender by Pakistani Lt.Gen.A.A.K. Niazi



Activity 19.1

Search the name and image of Param Veer Chakra winner of 1971 war. Also mention the name of batallion and location where the fought the war.



Intext Questions 19.5

1. When did Pakistan forces surrender in East Pakistan?
2. Who signed the instrument of surrender?
3. What was the outcome of the war?
4. What were the lessons learnt?



What You Have Learnt

- If the government does not address the concerns of the people then it is bound to fail.
- This war showed that the Pakistani government failed to find a solution to the internal political struggle by the East Pakistani residents, which aggravated the conflict and the subsequent involvement of India.
- You have also understood that to win a war there must be effective leadership and adequate logistical support.

- Determination is another aspect that has been learnt. For example, the battle of Longewala proved how determined Indian army was in holding its position and put up a resistance which ultimately was successful. Also, the close coordination from the three services of Indian military helped achieve victory.
- It was a great achievement indeed for India and the lessons learnt are applicable even this day.
- Comprehensive national power which includes the efforts of all concerned including the people across the nation is required for any victory.



Terminal Questions

1. Mention the major reasons for India's involvement in 1971 war.
2. Highlight the major naval battles fought during the war.
3. What was the importance of the Battle of Longewala?
4. Mention the reasons for India's victory in the war.



Answers to Intext Questions

19.1

1. Mass killing of Bengalis by Pakistani army and huge number of refugees fleeing to India.
2. General Yahya Khan.
3. Awami league is a political party and its leader was Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.
4. The other name for Mukti Bahini is Freedom Fighters.

19.2

1. The war began on the 3rd of December 1971 when Pakistani airforce launched air strikes against India.
2. The ultimate objective was to liberate East Pakistan and the immediate objectives were to capture Dacca at the Eastern front and prevent Pakistan from entering Indian territory at the Western front.
3. Operation Chengiz Khan was air strike launched by Pakistani airforce against Indian targets in Western India.
4. Air superiority means to destroy enemy air fields in order to bring the airspace under the complete control without any resistance from enemy aircrafts.

19.3

1. The Defence Minister of India at the time of 1971 war was Babu Jagjivan Ram.

Module - V

Major Wars Post Independence



Note

Major Wars Post Independence



Note

2. The Chief of Army Staff of India was S.H.J.F. Manekshaw
3. The Commander of Pakistan's Eastern Command was Lieutenant General A.A.K. Niazi
4. India's MiG 21s, Hunters, Canberras and Pakistan's F-86 Sabre air crafts.

19.4

1. Nine Infantry Divisions.
2. Lieutenant General Jagjit Singh Aurora.
3. Operation Trident and Operation Python.
4. The objective was to attack Pakistan's Karachi port and destroy its ability to support its forces in East Pakistan.
5. INS Vikrant was India's air craft carrier..
6. Western Naval Command was under Vice Admiral S.N. Kohli and Eastern Naval Command under Vice Admiral N. Krishnan.

19.5

1. Pakistan surrendered on 16th December 1971.
2. It was signed by Pakistan's Eastern Army Commander Lieutenant General A.A.K. Niazi.
3. The outcome of the war was liberation of East Pakistan and creation of a new nation called Bangladesh.
4. The lessons learnt was victory could be achieved through good leadership, efficient logistical support, employment of effective battlefield strategies, close coordination from all wings of the military and support from the people of the country.



20



375en20

KARGIL CONFLICT-1999

The Kargil Conflict was fought in high altitude mountains of Ladakh. This region is sparsely populated and it consists of diverse religious, linguistic and ethnic groups in one of the world's highest mountains. India and Pakistan fought for Jammu and Kashmir in 1947-1948 and the battle ended with the cease fire line which bisects the Baltistan district. Kargil was on the Indian Territory in the Ladakh subdivision of Jammu and Kashmir. Both India and Pakistan went to war in 1965 and 1971. This was the fourth conflict after independence. Previous this time Pakistan had sent infiltrators on the quiet who occupied important heights in the mountains. It become necessary to evict them from the heights.



Objectives

After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- highlight the geographical location of Kargil and the Genesis of the conflict;
- describe the operations carried out by the Indian Armed Forces during the conflict;
- discuss the role of Indian Media, and responses given by the world and
- discuss the comments of the Kargil Review Committee.

20.1 Terrain of the Conflict Zone

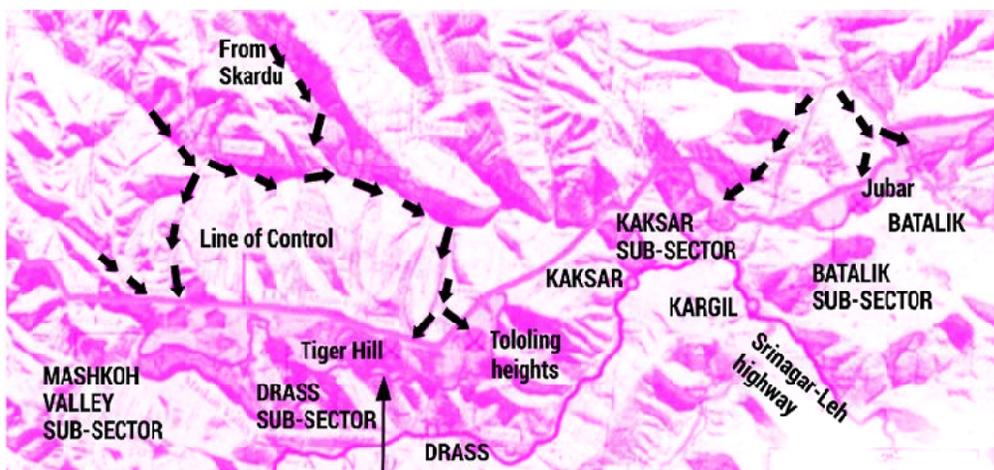
What is Terrain?

We use the word Terrain to describe land. For example terrain is mountainous, terrain is plains etc.

Major Wars Post Independence



Note



Map 20.1 Kargil Mountains where Kargil war took place.

See the map above and identify the places marked. This was called the ‘*Conflict Zone*’ and includes the Mushko Valley, Drass, Batalik sector, Kaksar, Tololing heights, Tiger Hill, Southwest and Northeast of Kargil. Strategically the area enjoys a high ground which would give advantages to the defending force and increase difficulties to the attacker. Sitting on these heights one can see the towns of Drass and Kargil below. Kargil is 788 km from Pakistan controlled town of Skardu. The average heights of the mountains in Kargil are 16000 ft and the winter temperature can go upto -48 C.

Pakistan had trained and covertly sent Pakistani troops and paramilitary forces, under the disguise of Mujahedeen along the Line of Control (LoC) in Kargil Sector for monitoring and gathering information of the Indian movement in the LoC. Such infiltration was code named “Operation Badr”. Their main aim was to force Indian Forces to withdraw from the Siachen Glacier and to cut off Ladakh region and internationalise the Kashmir issue so as to have a speedy resolution.

20.1.1 Background

During 1998, several intrusions were carried out by the Pakistani sides in the places of Mushkon Valley, Marpo La near Drass, Kaksar near Kargil, Chorbatala sector and Turtok sector south of the Siachen area. The reason behind Pakistan reoccupying the India post in the LoC was to dominate the towns of Kargil and Drass, internationalise the Siachen glacier and Kashmir issue. In Batalik sector, an attack was carried out by the enemy troops over the Indian army who were on routine patrolling duty, under the team led by Capt. Saurabh Kalia.



Intext Questions

20.1

1. Where is Kargil situated?
2. At what height is Kargil situated and what is the minimum temperature of that area in winters?

3. What was the main cause for the of Kargil War ?
4. Who crossed the LOC in Operation Al Badr?

20.2 Operation Vijay

There were three major phases to the Kargil War.

- First, Pakistan infiltrated forces into the Indian-controlled section of Kashmir and occupied strategic locations. This enabled it to bring the road connecting Drass and Kargil within range of its artillery fire. See fig. 20.1. This is how the Pakistan army infiltrated and occupied the heights of Kargil. Pakistan called its operation Al Badar.
 - The next stage consisted of India discovering the infiltration and mobilising forces to respond to it.
 - The final stage involved major battles by Indian and Pakistani forces resulting in India recapturing the territories held by Pakistani forces and the subsequent withdrawal of Pakistani forces back across the Line of Control.
- 1) In military terms ‘Operation Vijay’ was a limited conflict with 2 to 3 Divisions involved on both sides. Apart from keeping the plan top secret, the Pakistan Army also undertook certain steps to maintain surprise and deception.
 - 2) Unlike other similar high altitude areas, the Kargil Mountains lose snow cover rapidly as the summer progresses. Below the peaks and the ridgelines are loose rocks, which make climbing extremely difficult. The movement of the troops is slow, labourious and time consuming.
 - 3) The Intruders on the heights were a mixture of professional soldiers and mercenaries. They included the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 12th battalions of some Pakistan Army’s Northern Light Infantry (NLI). Among them were some Mujahideen and members of Pakistan’s Special Services Group (SSG). It was initially estimated that there were about 500 to 1,000 intruders occupying the heights but later it was estimated that the actual strength of the intruders may have been about 5,000.
 - 4) The infiltrators, apart from being equipped with small arms (rifles and machine guns) and grenade launchers, were also armed with mortars, artillery and anti-aircraft guns. Many posts were also heavily mined.



Intext Questions

20.2

1. Which were the areas that Pakistan occupied prior to the Kargil War ?
2. What was the name for military operation carried out by the Indian Forces to remove Pakistani Forces from Kargil.



Note

Major Wars Post Independence



Note

20.2.1 Indian Army Operations

- (a) The Indian Army detected the intrusions between May 3 and May 12, 1999. Strategic planning for operations was carried out by the Indian Army from May 15 to May 25, 1999. Such activities included military operations, troops movement, artillery and other equipment were moved in and the necessary equipment was also purchased from friendly countries. On May 26, 1999, Indian Army carried out offensive action named Operation VIJAY to evict the Pakistani intruders.
- (b) Indian troops moved towards Pakistani occupied positions with air cover provided by aircraft and helicopters. However IAF was ordered not to cross the LOC as India did not want to enlarge the scope of war. A joint Infantry-Artillery battle with air cover was launched on regular Pakistani soldiers of the Northern Light Infantry (NLI) who occupied high altitude mountain peaks and ridgelines. Indian troops deployed firepower that could destroy the intruders.
- (c) About, 250 artillery guns fired on enemy positions to clear the infiltrators. The Bofors FH-77B field howitzer played a vital role in this operation. An innovative tactics was employment for Artillery firepower in battle. A massive exchange of fire broke out between the two groups. Three hundred Artillery guns, mortars and rocket launchers fired approximately 5000 shells, rockets and bombs on a daily basis at the enemy.
- (d) Indian army used the 155 mm Bofors medium guns and 105 mm guns and prevented the enemy from interfering with the assault. The Artillery fire was so devastating that the Army captured Tiger Hill and Point 4875 on July 5, Mashkoh Valley on July 7, 1999. The Indian Army renamed the Point 4875 as "Gun Hill" in honour of the stupendous performance of the Gunners in the Drass and Mashkoh sub-sectors.
- (e) Tiger Hill was bombed with high explosives which caused large-scale death and devastation and the Indian Artillery fired their 122 mm Grad multi-barrel rocket launchers (MBRLs). These were employed in the direct firing role audaciously without regard for personal safety. Even such incidents of the guns firing were telecast in full view of TV cameras and the nation watched in rapt attention for the first time in history of independent India.
- (f) In the Batalik sector despite heavy casualties the Artillery OPs were established on dominating heights. Another victory was added when Indian forces recaptured Point 5203 and Khalubar on 21 June and July 6 respectively. With the effective use of artillery guns by India, the Pakistani forces started suffering casualties and their moral went down.
- (g) Firepower played a significant role in weakening the Pakistani defences, destroying its battalion and headquarters and mainly the logistics supplies. In the

Kargil war the Indian troops fired over 250, 000 shells, bombs and rockets, i.e. 5,000 shells, mortar bombs and rockets daily.

20.2.2 Role of Indian Air Force

The IAF launched an operation called ‘Operation Safed Sagar’ to support the ground troops during the war. Such role was limited due to the weather condition, high altitude, limited bomb loads and less number of airstrips. As the terrain in the Kargil area is at 16,000 to 18,000 feet above sea level, it needs well trained personal and special aircrafts.

On May 27, the MiG-27 flown by Flt Lt Nachiketa, while attacking a target in Batalik sector, developed an engine trouble and he had to bailout. Sqn Ldr Ajay Ahuja, in a MiG-21, went out of the way to locate the downed pilot and in the process was hit by a Pakistani surface- to-air missile (SAM).

He ejected safely but his body bearing gun wounds was returned subsequently by Pakistan. The state-of-the-art Mirage-2000s along with Mig -29 were used for electronic warfare, reconnaissance and ground attack carrying free-fall bombs. It also fired the laser-guided bomb with deadly effects causing considerable destruction to Pakistani bunkers on the ridges at Tiger Hill and Muntho Dhalo. In the Mirage attack on MunthoDhalo, 180 Pakistani troops were killed.



Intext Questions

20.3

1. When did the Indian Army detect intrusions in Kargil?
2. What was the artillery used by the Indian Army against Pakistani Posts?
3. What were the aircrafts used by the Indian Air Force during the Kargil War ?

20.2.3 Role of Indian Navy

The Indian Navy blocked the Pakistani ports near Karachi to cut off the supply routes. The Navy was clear that a reply to the Pakistani misadventure had to be two-pronged. It was decided by Naval Head Quarters that all efforts must be made to deter Pakistan from escalating the conflict into a full scale. From May 20 onwards the Indian Navy was on full alert for launch of the naval retaliatory offensive. Thus, Naval and Coast Guard aircraft were put on a continuous surveillance and the units readied. Rapid reaction missile boats and ships from the fleet were deployed in the North Arabian Sea for carrying out missile firing, anti-submarine and electronic warfare.

Sea Harrier aircrafts can take off vertically and do not need a runway. In ‘Operation Talwar’, the ‘Eastern Fleet’ joined the ‘Western Naval Fleet’ and blocked the Arabian sea routes of Pakistan. Later, the Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif disclosed that the country was left with just six days of fuel to sustain itself if a full-fledged war had broken out. This also means that our strategy of blocking the port of Karachi worked.

**Note**

Major Wars Post Independence



Note

20.2.4 American Intervention during Kargil Conflict

During the outbreak of war, Pakistan asked American help in de-escalating the conflict. On June 18, the G-8 group of the world's leading industrial nations met at Cologne in Germany, and asked Pakistan to stop the aggression on the LoC and resume talks with India. The American President, Bill Clinton refused to intervene until Pakistani troops were fully withdrawn from the Indian side of the Line of Control. On July 4, Pakistan Prime Minister, Nawaz Sharif, agreed to remove all his troops and most of the fighting came to a gradual halt, while some troops remained in the LoC. The United Jihad Council rejected Pakistan plan for a withdrawal and instead decided to fight on independently. The victory is celebrated as *Kargil Vijay Diwas* on 26th July every year (Kargil Victory Day) in India. India resumed its control of all territory which was established in July 1972 as per the Shimla Agreement.

The World community criticised Pakistan for instigating the war, as both the Pakistan paramilitary forces and insurgents crossed the Line of Control. Pakistan tries to justify the world community but its diplomatic stance found few backers on the world stage.



Activity

20.1

Search the internet and write a paragraph on United Jihad Council.

20.3 Role of Indian Media during Kargil Conflict

During the Kargil War, the war stories and war footage were often telecast in Television and many websites provided deep analysis of the war to the public. This conflict was the first “live” war in South Asia with detailed media coverage. News papers and TV channels were allowed to be in Kargil and allowed to cover war live. Some other activities related to the media, which the Indian Government under took were as listed below:

- a) The Indian government placed a temporary news ban on Pakistan, banning the telecast of the state-run Pakistani Channel PTV and blocking access to online editions of the *Dawn* newspaper. In turn Pakistan criticized India on curbing the freedom of press in India. Indian media claimed that the government action was in the interest of National Security.
- b) The Indian media ran stories in foreign publications including *The Times* and *The Washington Post*, with creditable details of Pakistan's role in supporting the extremists in Kashmir.

Media coverage of the conflict was more intense in India than in Pakistan as war progressed. Indian channels showed images from the battle zone in a style similar to the coverage of the Gulf War by CNN (An American News Channel). Reasons behind the increased coverage were because Indian Government gave opportunity to the

media to cover the war live. India has greater number of privately owned electronic media as compared to Pakistan with freedom to report. Pakistan journalists agreed in a seminar in Karachi that the Indian government had taken the press and the people into its confidence. According to some analysts, Indian media was both larger in number and more credible which may have acted as a force multiplier for the Indian military operations in Kargil and served as a morale booster.

20.4 The Kargil Review Committee (KRC)

After the war was over the Prime Minister of India Atal Bihari Vajipayee set up an inquiry about the causes of Indian intelligence failures. The committee was to identify weaknesses in the organisation of the Armed Forces and suggest remedial measures. The Committee had, K. Subrahmanyam (Chairman), Lieutenant General (Retd.) K.K. Hazari, B.G. Verghese and Satish Chandra, Secretary, National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) who was also designated as Member-Secretary. The Committee's findings are based primarily on official documents, authenticated records and copies of documents. The report was not an investigation into what happened at Kargil, but a review of the developments and recommendations as to the measures to be undertaken to prevent such an occurrence in future. The report also gave for reaching recommendation to restructure our security set up.

You have studied about the number of wars fought by India after independence. Other than these wars that you have studied, Indian Army has fought bravely in a number of other places. In Siachen glacier, the Army had to occupy some posts at very high altitudes in extreme cold temperatures because Pakistanis were trying to occupy the area illegally. Similarly our Army was sent to Sri Lanka in 1987 to help the Sri Lankan Government battle the LTTE. In both these areas our soldiers fought with great valour and were awarded the highest gallantry award the Param Vir Chakra. Find out the names of the soldiers who were awarded the PVC in this war.



Intext Questions

20.4

1. What was the duration of the Kargil war?
2. Who were the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan during the kargil war?
3. Name the American President during the Kargil War.



What You Have Learnt

- The causes of the Kargil War and its strategic importance.
- The deployment of army, Role of Airforce and Navy, the role played by the Indian Media, and the responses from other nations.
- The lessons learnt by both India and Pakistan.
- Lastly, the formation of Kargil Review committee.


Note

Major Wars Post Independence



Note



Terminal Exercises

1. Write a short note about “Operation Vijay” by the Indian Army in 1999?
2. What is Kargil Review Committee? Describe in brief.
3. Summarize the significant role played by Indian Media during the Kargil war.



Answer to Intext Questions

20.1

1. Kargil is located in the state of Jammu and Kashmir at a distance of 205 Km from Srinagar and facing towards the Northern Areas of the Line of Control.
2. Average height is 16000 ft and winter temperature touch -50 Celsius.
3. The main aim of Pakistan behind initiating the Kargil War was to make Indian Forces to withdraw from the Siachen Glacier and to create tension in this region and also internationalise the Kashmir issue for a speedy resolution.
4. Pakistan troops and Para military forces.

20.2

1. Mushkon Valley, Marpo La near Drass, Kaksar near Kargil, Chorbatla sector and Turtok sector south of the Siachen area.
2. Operation VIJAY.

20.3

1. May 3 to May 12, 1999.
2. Indian army used the 155 mm Bofors medium guns and 105 mm guns.
3. Mig 21, Mig 27, Mig 29 and Mirage 2000.

20.4

1. 26 May to 05 Jul 1999.
2. A.B. Vajpayee and Nawaz Shariff
3. Bill Clinton.



Note

21



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INSURGENCY

You will now learn about threats faced in the form of insurgency and terrorism by a nation. You have learnt how people came together to form communities, janapadas and how they chose a king and made armies. In modern days, instead of a king there are Governments who make laws and policies for the welfare of the people. Within this community that we live in there are people who don't like the way a government works or the laws made. They form a group and rebel against it. This act of protest usually starts peacefully like "Andolans" but can take violent forms if the demands are not met. You know of the Satyagraha Andolan started by Gandhiji for independence. That was a peaceful protest asking the British to leave India.

Ever since our nation's independence in 1947, we have faced numerous external and internal threats. A number of small groups in the NE states of India started a rebellion to have a separate country for themselves. Such movement became violent and they took to arms to achieve their demands & aspirations. This action by a few people acting against a nation and its government is called insurgency.

In this lesson we will learn what is insurgency and how it has affected our country. The measures that the Government takes to counter the insurgency and how the army gets involved to stop it. You will also learn the difference between Insurgency and Terrorism.



Objectives

After studying this lesson you will be able to:-

- differentiate between insurgency and terrorism;
- describe the insurgency in World and India
- explain the causes of insurgency and
- list the counter insurgency measures to be taken by a country.

21.1 Insurgency and Terrorism

Insurgencies and Terrorism are sometimes used interchangeably. However, there is lot of difference between the two. Terrorism is a comparatively new phenomenon and it is used to terrorise the population to support the cause of terrorists. Where as, insurgency has a specified political aim and ideology, usually atleast in the beginning.

Insurgency and Terrorism



Note

INSURGENCY	TERRORISM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are part of group. It is called People's war • Political aim of over throwing government • Violence against government only • Money and support from own people because they sympathise with the group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People not involved; small groups with a leader form terror group • Can be with political aim but it is aimed at creating panic amongst population. • Violence against population • Money and support from outside agencies. Some countries support terrorists

It must also be understood that, insurgents will frequently describe themselves as "insurgents" or "guerillas". Terrorists will not refer to themselves as "terrorists" but describe themselves using military or political terminology ("freedom fighters", "soldiers", "activists").

Insurgency Let us understand what is insurgency and what is the difference between insurgency and terrorism.

- **Insurgency** A rebellion that takes place within the national territory of a country and involves the citizens of the same country is called as insurgency. There is no standard definition for Insurgency, just as there is no set definition for Terrorism. However, insurgency has political aims of secession, terrorism is more an act of violence to cause terror. You can also define insurgency **as a violent attempt to oppose a country's government which is carried out by citizens of that country**. In insurgency, armed groups operate to achieve their aims.
- **Civil Resistance** is a political action that is non-violent and organised by the people of a nation to challenge the government. Methods such as protests, demonstrations, hartals and boycott etc are used. It is peaceful. Best examples are, Indian independence movement
- **Guerrilla warfare** It is a type of warfare which is used by insurgents against government forces. In this type of warfare, small groups of armed people, use military tactics to fight government forces. Guerrillas use a small highly quick force to attack large armies. They depend a lot on the local population for support. They never get into combat directly with the army. But, attack small parties of soldiers who may be going from one place to another, government

buildings, buses etc. An example of successful guerilla warfare tactics was by Ho Chi Minh of Vietnam against the US army. US Army was forced to withdraw from Vietnam. Guerrilla warfare is also referred to as Irregular Warfare.

- **Naxalites/Maoists** Naxalites/Maoists are a group of radical communists, supportive of Maoist political sentiment and ideology. The origins of the word Naxal comes from the village of Naxalbari, near Siliguri in West Bengal where the movement first originated. The origins of all naxalite groups come from the CPI (ML), the Communist Party of India-Marxist-Leninist. The Communist Party of India (Maoist) is a Maoist communist party in India which aims to overthrow the government of India through people's war as they do not believe in the present form of democracy.
- The photo shows how Spanish people revolted against Napoleon when he invaded Spain. Napoleon was an outsider and the people of Spain did not want to be ruled by an outsider.



Note

Insurgency and Terrorism



Note



Spanish guerrilla resistance against Napoleonic invasion of Spain in 1808.



Intext Questions

21.1

- Q 1. Define in simple words the meaning of Insurgency.
- Q 2. Where did Naxalism originate in India?
- Q 3. Who is a Maoist?

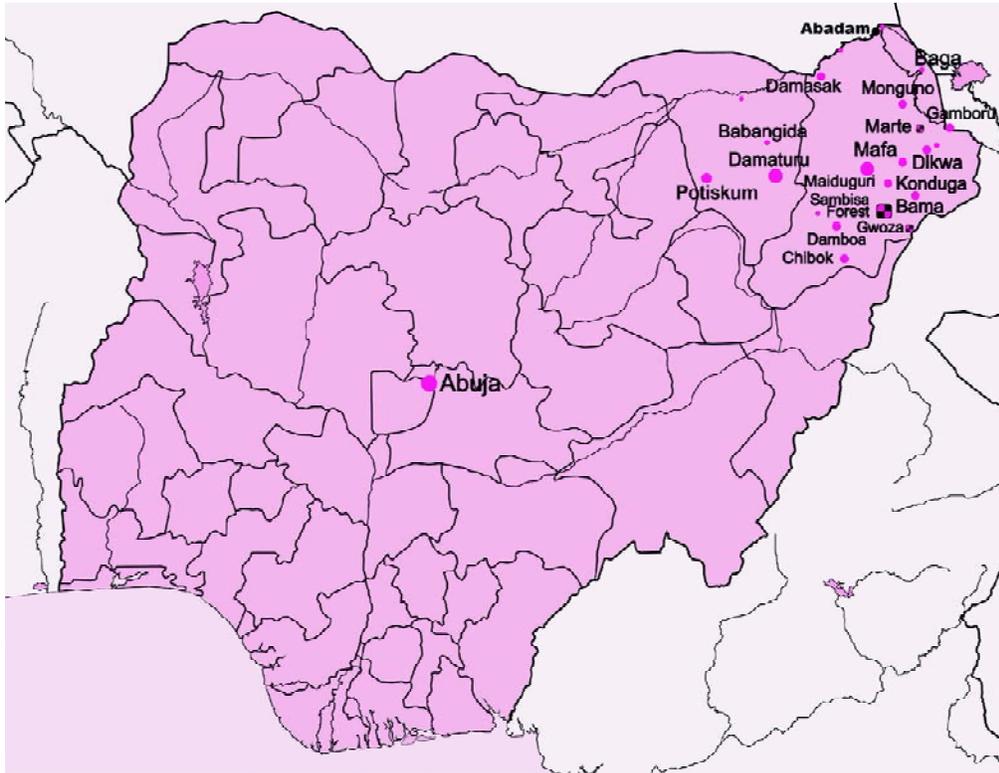
Having understood the various terminologies concerned with the subject, let us learn about the rise of terrorism and insurgency in India.

21.2 Insurgencies in the World

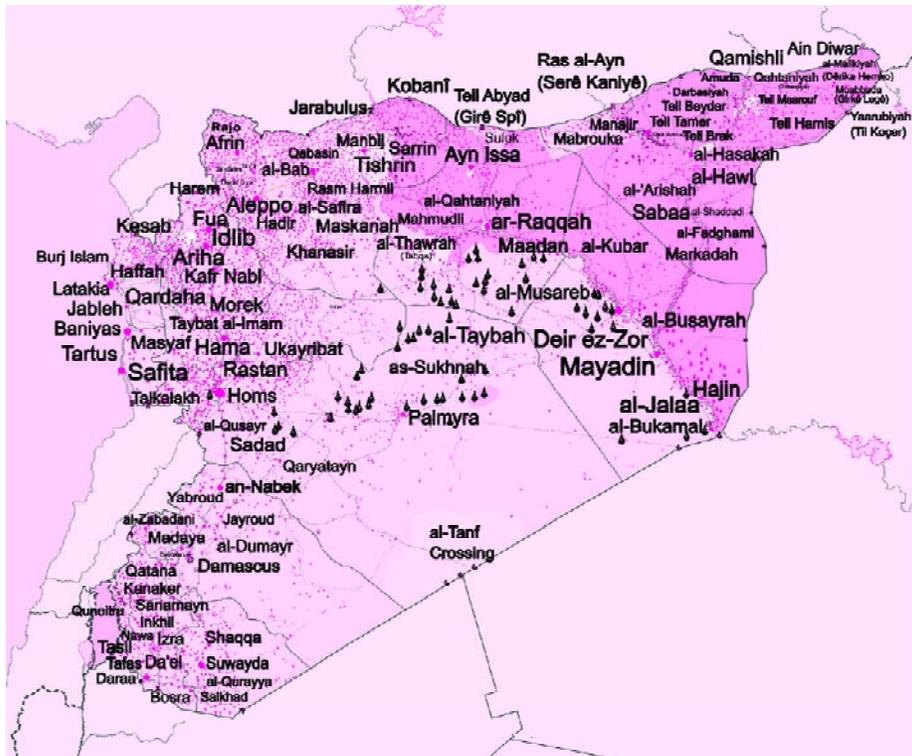
Let us have a brief understanding of the countries affected by insurgency movements. A few countries are shown. You will identify all the countries as part of an activity.



Note



Map 21.1 : Nigeria - Boko Haram



Map 21.2 : Syria - civil war

**ACTIVITY 22.1**

- Name the Continents where the above mentioned conflicts are shown in the maps.
- Using the internet name the other countries in the world affected by revolt by the people.

21.2.1 Insurgency in India

The conflicts that take place within the geographical territory of India and involving Indian citizens are termed as internal conflicts. What happens in such a conflicts is that a group of people resort to armed and violent movement against the government. Since Independence our nation has been confronting two major on-going Internal Security Problems that include the terrorism in the State of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K), the collective insurgency in the North-eastern states of India.

(a) Terrorism in J&K

Pakistan come into being based on the 'Two nation Theory' and the partition took place based on Indian Independence Act 1947 and the boundary between the two nations was to be determined by Boundary Commission headed by Sir Cyril Radcliffe. The princely states were free to join any of the nations. Initially the Ruler of J & K did not join army of the countries. However, Pakistan launched OP Gulmarg, a covert operation, by employing raiders to create unrest in J & K and then more Pakistan Army to capture J & K. Maharaj Hari Singh decided to sign instrument of Accession on 26 October 1947 and merge with India legally. India troops were landed at Srinagar airport to defend J&K people. The raiders were chased away, they suffered massive casualties. The Indian Government ended the Article 370 which gave special status to J & K on 5th August 2019. The J & K was divided into two Union Territories- J & K and Ladakh.

Even since the Pakistan has been employing raiders and now terrorists to infiltrate in J & K and create unrest which will help it to annex the whole state.

(b) Insurgency in the NE

It is very complicated for us to trace the origin of Insurgency in the Northeastern States of India in comparison to the Insurgency in J&K. We have to understand that the term Northeast of India is collectively used to denote seven states that include Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh. All these seven states have different ethnic, cultural, linguistic, economic and political traditions. Unlike the other states of India, each of these states achieved their statehood and became part of the Indian Union in different periods.

**Note**

Insurgency and Terrorism



Note

The first to witness insurgency was Manipur by a number of small organizations demanding complete independence from India. Later others like ULFA, National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB), in Assam, Mizo National Front in Mizoram and Naga National Council in Nagaland, started demanding independence. See Map given below to identify the NE states of India and their year of becoming a state of India. Reasons for rise of insurgency for the rise of extremism in our North-Eastern states of Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur, and Assam, etc. are many. Some important reasons are given below:-

- The long British rule never attempted to bring the tribals of these states into the mainstream of the nation. A feeling of hatred, alienation and disharmony was created in their hearts which fuelled the insurgency based in the North East.
- Psychological, emotional and religious aspects are also involved in the problem.
- Widespread poverty, unemployment, neglect of youth, peasants and working class and emotional alienation are some of the main reasons of insurgency in these States.

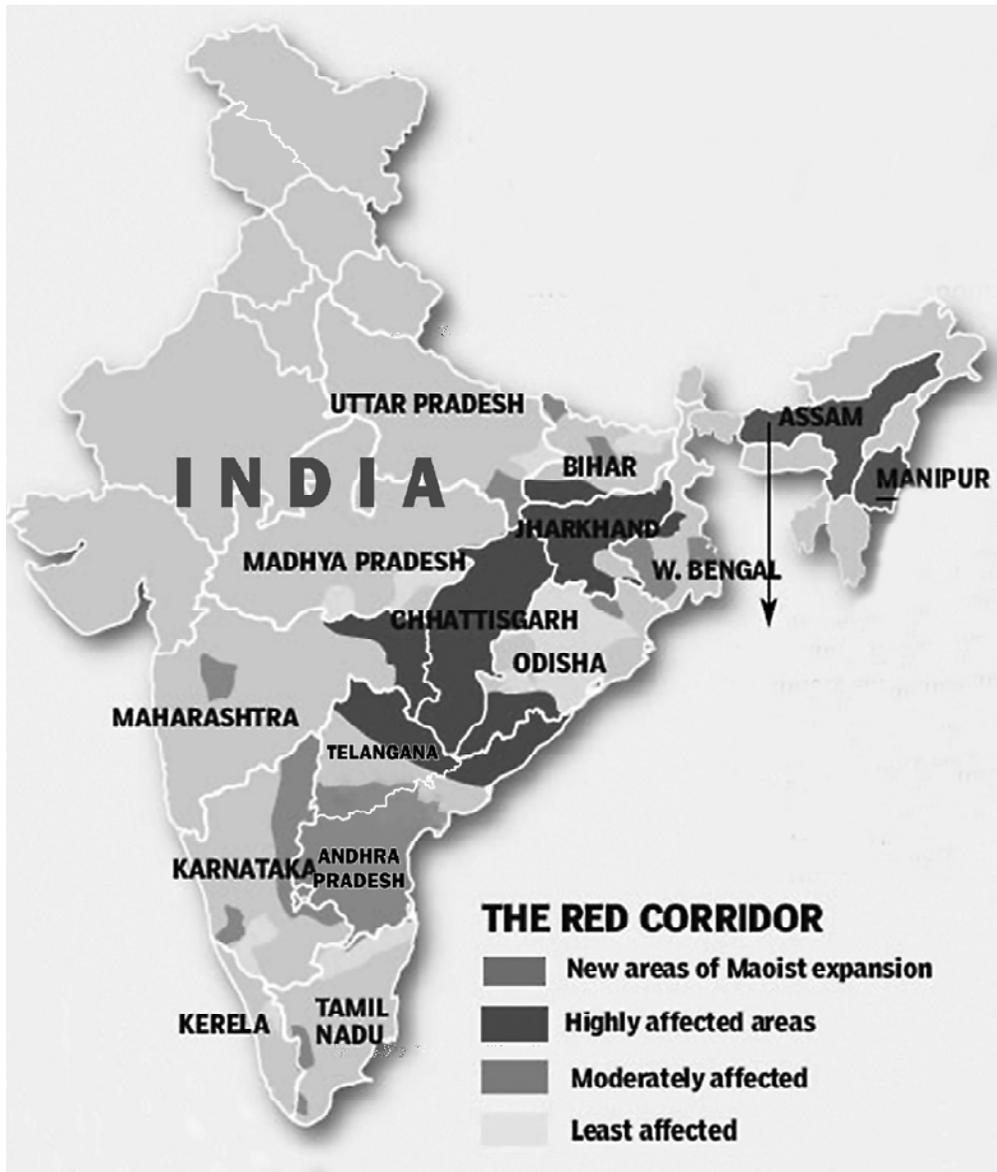
(c) **Left Wing Extremism in India**

Left Wing Extremism is an important element in the problem of armed insurgency in India. The Left Wing Insurgents are motivated to carry out an armed struggle against the Indian Union and to establish a Communist State. Similar to all the other major insurgencies in India the origin of the Left Wing Insurgents can be traced back to the British rule. The communist political movements, tribal unrests, labour and agrarian unrests started during the British rule in India. States affected by this type of insurgency are, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Bihar. This entire region where the Naxalites are active is termed as the "Red Corridor".

- The Red Corridor covers about 170 districts, which has population of economically and socially backward tribals. This provides the Naxalites with a population that has youth willing to join the movement. Also this region has dense forest that enables the Naxalites to carry out guerrilla warfare against Central and State security forces. See map no 21.5 below to identify areas affected by Naxalites.
- Indian government has adopted the policy of development and dealing with insurgents firmly. This policy is paying, dividends and the left wing extremism is now under control to a great extent.



Note



Map 21.5 : Areas affected by Maoist and Naxalites



Intext Questions

21.2

- Q 1. Name the regions in India that are affected by Insurgency.
- Q 2. Write the full form of ULFA.

21.3 Causes of Insurgency

World over there have been rebellion against kings during ancient times, governments in recent times. Insurgency as you have learnt is by the people. Therefore the reasons why they revolt is because they are unhappy. Research on the subject of insurgency

Insurgency and Terrorism



Note

has said that the causes of insurgency can be as follows:-

- (a) Ethnic, language and cultural difference from rest of India;
- (b) Lack of attention to the problems of people by the Government.
- (c) Boundary dispute with neighbouring states;
- (d) Clashes between locals and illegal immigrants.
- (e) Support from the neighbouring countries.

21.4 Counter Insurgency

If we have understood the causes of insurgencies, let us see how a nation counters the problem. They take steps to remove the reasons for the insurgency to happen. List of measures or also called as Counter insurgency operations (COIN) will be as follows:-

- Remove people support to the insurgents. This means that the government must talk to the people and solve their routine problems quickly. Govt should undertake development works like building schools, health centres in villages/ districts and making them function efficiently.
- Eliminate armed insurgents by military action.
- Forces that carry out military actions are Army, Assam Rifles (AR), Rashtria Rifles (RR), CRPF, and local police.
- Talk to insurgent leaders, and arrive at a pact or understanding. Indian Government talked to Mizo rebels, ULFA and others and arrived at an understanding. The Government is now talking to Naga rebels and an understanding is likely.
- Army has established a Counter Insurgency Warfare school in the NE and regularly trains its troops and foreign armies such as US, UK and Asian armies. Indian army has the expertise to deal with insurgency and terrorism.



What You Have Learnt

- Learn and understand about insurgency and acts of terrorism;
- Discuss with parents and teachers about it without fear or worry;
- Say what you want about it - express your feelings;
- Develop a plan of what you will do to stop insurgency and terrorism.



Terminal Exercises

1. What are the reasons for Insurgency in India?

2. Explain the counter Insurgency.
3. Write a note on Terrorism.
4. What is the difference between Insurgency and terrorism



Answers to Intext Questions

21.1

1. A violent attempt to oppose a country's government which is carried out by citizens of that country.
2. Naxalbari village in West Bengal.
3. Maoists are a group of radical communists, supportive of Maoist political sentiment and ideology.

21.2

1. J&K and NE states.
2. United Liberation Front for Assam.



Note

Module - VI

Insurgency and Terrorism



Note



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22

TERRORISM

You have till now studied the creation of armies from ancient times to the present day. Armies and nations fought wars to protect their boundaries, territory and give security to the people. It was always a fight between two nations for a cause. In this chapter we will learn a new form of war fought by the nation's armed forces against people who terrorise by committing acts of killing. It is called Terrorism. The word Terrorism means to terrorise, scare people. Terrorism is carried out by a group of people who have political and ideological aims. Such people are invisible and therefore difficult to detect. The nation's army is often fighting against this invisible enemy.



Objectives

After learning this lesson, you will be able to:

- define the term 'Terrorism';
- describe the origin and types of Terrorism;
- suggest the tactics in the battle against terrorism and
- explain the impact of terrorism on India.

22.1 What is Terrorism?

Terrorism is an unlawful act of violence which is used by the terrorists to make people afraid. It is used to threaten common public and governments. It is the deliberate act of killing innocent civilians to create fear and make the Government to do what the terrorist want. For example a terrorist may plant a bomb in a school bus and threaten to kill all children if he does not get what he wants. Terrorism has become, an issue of growing concern for many countries internationally. A group of people who adopt terrorism as a method to get what they want are known as terrorists. Some of the examples of terrorism are attack on the World Trade Centre at New York in 2001 and Mumbai Attack 2008 etc. The main goal of the terrorists is fulfilment of their demands by the government of a specific country/group. How is terrorism different from war between nations?

Characteristics of Terrorism

- Has a political aim;
- Violent - bomb blast, suicide bombers;
- Targets civilians and army;
- Non state actors are involved;
- Religious and ideological fanatics form groups to terrorise the population

**Note****Have you heard of the word Non State Actor?**

Non-state actor is an individual or organization that has significant political influence and may have support from particular country or state. Non-state actor is defined as an organised group that has a command structure (Leader, Deputy leader etc), and does not belong to any state or nation. They operate outside the state and use weapons and ammunition to achieve their aim. Example of some of the terrorist organisations are, Al-Qaeda, ISIS, Lashkar-e-Taiba, Jaish-e-Mohammad, Hizbul Mujahidin etc. All these organisations use extremism to perpetuate Terrorism. These groups use extremism to motivate and enlsh people is their fields.

Separatists. Terrorists call themselves as separatist or freedom fighters because their aim is to separate from the established government of the country. There is a popular saying that says, "One man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter"

Suicide Bomber Young people who are trained and indoctrinated to blow themselves up and be used as human bombs. They are told to go to a public place like railway station, malls etc to explode the bomb. Such people are called suicide bombers. The first organisation to have used a suicide bomber are the LTTE of Sri Lanka.

22.2 History of Terrorism

Interestingly terrorism started in 1st Century A.D. A group of people in Judea killed those who were friendly to the Roman rule. They were against Roman rule in Judea. Such examples can be found during the French Revolution. However, the first organisation which used modern techniques was the Irish Republican Brotherhood founded in 1858. This group carried out attacks in England. They used modern, timed explosives with the express aim of sowing fear in the very heart of metropolitan Britain, in order to achieve political gains. Another early terrorist group was Narodnaya Volya founded in Russia in 1878. The group developed ideas-such as targeted killing of the 'leaders of oppression'. Terrorism has also been classified into different types. These are:-

- **Political Terrorism**
Violent criminal behaviour designed primarily to generate fear in the community, or substantial segment of it, for political purposes. E.g is of LTTE in Sri Lanka which was using terrorism to get a separate Tamil state.

Insurgency and Terrorism



Note

- **Non-Political terrorism**
Terrorism that is not aimed for political purposes but creates fear by terrorist attacks to gain some other goals.
- **State Sponsored Terrorism**
It refers to nations that use terrorism as an instrument of state policy against another nation. Usually such countries have this method as part of their foreign policy. Such countries sponsor terrorism by funding terrorist groups. Al Quaida has major funding from countries in the Arab world. These countries also use their official organisations to control, fund and direct terrorist organisations. E.g is of Pakistan supporting terror groups such as JeM (Jaish e Mohammed). LeT (Lashkar-e-tayyaba) etc.
- **Narco Terrorism**
Illegal trading in Narcotics such as Ganja, Charas etc. causes drug related violence. This affects youth more and they are induced into doing violent activities such as burning Government properties or killing people. People who do activities in drug trafficking are called Narco-Terrorists and this act is called Narco Terrorism.



Intext Questions

22.1

1. When did terrorism start in the world?
2. Name any three characteristics of Terrorism.

22.3 Tactics of Terrorism

Terror attacks are often aimed at maximising fear amongst the population and getting maximum media publicity. Tactics used by terror groups can include the following:-

- Terror groups use explosives such as bombs and also poison or other chemical substances.
- Every attack is planned months in advance.
- Under cover agents are used to gather information on security forces, police and the target being attacked.
- Modern tele communications including mobiles and applications such as whatsapp are extensively used.
- There are no rules of fighting and terrorists can use any means to kill including use of nuclear weapons.
- Money is raised from local population by threats, kidnapping and other crimes.
- Use of Suicide bombers. They can be children, males or females. They are trained, psychologically prepared before being used for an attack.



Note

What measures can be taken in the war against Terrorism?

- Use Army against Terrorists; Destroy terror bases and eliminate terrorists;
- Create special laws to deal with terrorists and their organisations;
- Develop infrastructure in the field of communication, create organisations to detect, identify funding source etc;
- Work together with other countries in the fight against terror

22.3.1 Terrorism in India

According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, there are different types of terrorism in India. These are, Narco terrorism, Left-wing terrorism and Ethno-nationalist terrorism. You have learnt about the first two forms of terrorism. Let us see what are the other types.

Left Wing Terrorism

It is a form of terrorism that wants to bring in communist ideologies in the governance of people. Also called Marxist-Leninist terrorism it is found in many parts of the world. Some examples of this type of terrorism in the world are:-

- Japanese Red Army,
- Naxalite group in India,
- Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)

Ethno-nationalist Terrorism

Also called Nationalist terrorism, it is a type of terrorism where groups are seeking more autonomy within the state or want a separate nation for themselves. These groups of people feel that they are not getting enough from the state or denied their rights. Some examples of such groups in the world are:

- Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA)
- People's Mujahedin of Iran (MKO)
- Tamil Tigers (LTTE)
- Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA)

22.4 Impact of Terrorism on India

Let us now see how India has been affected by terrorism. Some states in India have been affected by terrorism for a long time. These are Jammu & Kashmir, NE states of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram. We also saw the movement for creation of Khalistan in the state of Punjab and assassination of our Hon'ble Prime Minister Smt

Insurgency and Terrorism



Note

Indira Gandhi in 1984. Let us see examples of few incidents in different states that could be linked to the various types of terrorism we just saw in the previous paras.

(a) **Ethno Nationalist Terrorism -**

This form of terrorism is associated with NE states where a number of groups used terror methods to have independence and in some cases self-governance or autonomy. An example is the claim for a separate Bodoland by the ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam).

(b) **Left Wing Terrorism -**

This type works on the ideology of following marxist thoughts on how the economy of a state must run. The Naxals who follow this terror methods exploit the poor tribes especially in Jharkhand and Chattisgarh and target the security forces by using bombs and other weapons. It started in West Bengal where the Communist parties were in power for a long time and then spread to Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh. The objective of the Naxalites is to wage an armed revolution, modelled on the lines of the Chinese Revolution, which they call New Democratic Revolution (NDR), and bring in their own form of government. Their aim is to raise an army and have bases in remote areas and slowly expand the bases to bigger areas. Finally they want to overthrow the Government and have their rule. These bases have come up where there is no administrative staff present such as BDO, Village Development officer etc. Some of the groups operating in the states of Central India are People's War Group (PWG), Janasakthi, People's War and Bihar based Party Unity (PU). A significant change came about with the merger of the Peoples War Group and the MCC to form the CPI (Maoist) in 2004. The State Governments on their part are now building infrastructure such as roads, electricity to remote villages and increasing the police forces. A Left Wing Extremism Division has been set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs to tackle the problem of Naxals.

(c) **Narco Terrorism -**

This type creates illegal narcotics traffic zones. Drug related violence is because of such groups which supply drugs make the youth violent and make them commit crimes. Drugs are often smuggled through Nepal and NE states and many crimes are witnessed especially in North West India. There is a link between Narco terrorists and terrorist groups because weapons are smuggled along with drugs. Narco terrorists act as suppliers of weapons to terrorist groups. Therefore, narco terrorism can be said to be linked to political terrorism.



What You Have Learnt

Terrorism is a new form of enemy for humanity. There are groups of people within us who cause terror and fear among the population. You have learnt the basics of the subject of terrorism as part of the military history subject. From ancient times till date people have been fighting each other for some reason or the other. But wars were fought between armies only and the civil population was not directly affected. Terrorism is different because it directly affects people. The enemy or the terrorist is not seen. He or she can strike anytime and from anywhere. The government has to be alert all the time. Specific points that you should have understood from the lesson are as follows:-

- What is terrorism.
- What is the origin or history of terrorism
- Types of terrorism
- Tactic of terrorists and Counter measures to be taken in the fight against terrorism.
- Terrorism in India.



Terminal Exercises

1. What do you understand by the term Non State Actor?
2. Write a short note of 30 words on the history of Terrorism.
3. What are the types of terrorism found in India?



Answers to Intext Questions

22.1

1. 1 Century A.D.
2. Has a political aim; It is violent; Targets civilians children and armed forces.



Note

MILITARY HISTORY CURRICULUM



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SENIOR SECONDARY COURSE

Curriculum

Military History



Note

Introduction

Military history is a humanities discipline within the scope of general history, recording of armed conflict in the history of humanity, and its impact on the societies, their cultures, economies and changing intra and international relationships. The essential subjects of military history study are the causes of war, the social and cultural foundations, military doctrine on each side, the logistics, leadership, technology, strategy, and tactics used, and how these changed over time.

A country can take pride in the present and its citizens can seek a glorious future only when they are told about the magnificent past. Citizens need to carry the truthful perception of matters military.

Rationale

Military history is a study about the armed forces of a country, its origin, its transformation over a period of time and changes in the art of warfare and weapons brought about by science and technology. This subject will cover the military aspects of Indian History. Our ancient scriptures describe the importance of military, its composition and the battles and wars that have occurred. The earliest recordings are found in the Rig Veda.

The curriculum aims at bridging the gaps in knowledge about the country's military power and distinguishes between the various aspects of providing security to the people and the country. An understanding of military history becomes a stepping stone to understanding strategy and warfare.

Course Objectives

The main objectives of the course are to:

- promote an understanding of the necessity of army as a pillar of strength of a nation;
- impart an understanding of why nations go to war, the evolution of armies over the ages and structural changes to its organization, the way battles were fought and the weapons used by the armies;
- enable learners to imbibe the military ethos and explain with examples that bravery and courage are synonymous with army;

Curriculum

Military History



Note

- develop in the learners the basic knowledge of tactics and strategy, and application of weapons of war;
- assimilate the post independence origin and history of the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force
- discuss participation of Indian troops and battles fought during WW-I and WW-II and the wars fought by India post independence.
- impart rudimentary knowledge and thought with contemporary trends of 'Terrorism' and 'Insurgency'.

Target Group

The Target group includes the following:

- (a) Combatant and Non-Combatant (tradesmen) members of Armed Forces who have studied up to Class 10.
- (b) Civilian students, pan India, who opts for NIOS model of schooling.

Approach

Being a new subject and the fact that there is no precedence of learning the contents in early schooling, there is a definite necessity to structure it in a logical sequence. Therefore, the modules will be designed to answer the basic questions of What?; Why?; And How?

Pre-Requisites

This course is designed for those who have passed 10th standard and would like to continue the education for senior secondary education from NIOS.

Equivalency

This course leads to senior secondary level (equivalent to intermediate) on par with those by other boards like state board, CBSE, ICSE.

Medium of Instruction

English (The Course shall be translated in Hindi and regional medium)

Duration of the course

The duration of the course shall be one year, with a maximum of 5 years to complete the course

Weightage

Theory : 100%

Curriculum

Military History



Note

TMA : 20% of Theory

Teaching Methodology

Theory : Printed self learning material with face-to-face contact sessions for academic support.

Assignment : One assignment shall be administered for continuous assessment.

Evaluation Procedure

Theory Paper : 100 marks

TMA : 20% of the Theory

Pass Criteria : 33%

Course Structure :

Distribution of Marks and Study hours for each module are as follows :

Sr.	Name of the Module	Marks	Study Hours
1.	Military History of Ancient India	10	24
2.	Military History of Medieval India	10	24
3.	Military History of the Colonial Era	15	36
4.	Armed Forces Today	25	60
5.	Major Wars Post Independence	20	48
6.	Insurgency and Terrorism	20	48
	Total	100	240

Learning Outcome

Military History



Note

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Military History

Lesson no. 1 : Warrior System in Ancient India

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) explain the need and importance of boundaries between the states.
- (ii) explain the need of creating armies and the way of their formation.
- (iii) recognise the different types of ancient weapons and their use.
- (iv) assess the importance of laws of war.

Lesson no. 2 : Armies in Ancient Age

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) describe the different types of organisation of the armies.
- (ii) explain the characteristics of a regular army.
- (iii) analyse the different strategies and tactics used in the war.

Lesson no. 3 : Military Ethos

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) recognise the importance of Flag/Dhwaj and war music.
- (ii) explain the qualities of a good soldier.

Lesson no. 4 : Maurya and Gupta Armies

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) describe the strength of Mauryan army and its units.
- (ii) explain the impact of Kalinga war.
- (iii) recognise the Chankya's policies and view point about administrative organisation.
- (iv) describe about the organisation and working of Gupta Empire and its outcomes.

Lesson no. 5 : Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) assess the impact of foreign invasions on India during the Medieval period.
- (ii) describe the different battles that helped the consolidation of Muslim rule and establishment of Delhi Sultanate.

Learning Outcome

Military History



Note

- (iii) recognise the positive aspects of Delhi Sultanat.
- (iv) explain the reasons for the weakening of Delhi Sultanate and its end.

Lesson no. 6 : Military System of the Mughals

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) explain the reasons that led to the establishment of Mughal Empire in India.
- (ii) describe about Mughal Military structure and the different kinds of artillery.
- (iii) recognise the variety of weapons used by Mughals.

Lesson no. 7 : Battles of Mughal Army

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) describe the different battles fought by Mughals.
- (ii) explain the different war tactics and firearms used by Mughals.
- (iii) describe the battles of Khanwa, battle of Chanderi and their outcome.

Lesson no. 8 : Rise and Fall of the Mughal Army

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) explain the Mansabdari system introduced by Akbar.
- (ii) describe the second battle of Panipat, the battle of Haldighati and the result of these battles.
- (iii) explain the causes that led to the downfall of Mughals.

Lesson no. 9 : Colonial Era and the Indian Sepoy

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) describe the history of Colonial rule (Portuguese, Dutch, French, British) in India.
- (ii) describe the establishment of Presidencies and their role.
- (iii) explain the organisation of Presidencies.
- (iv) explain the establishment of Native Indian Army and identification of warrior classes among Indian Society.

Lesson no. 10 : Battles Fought in the Colonial Era

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) describe the different wars and battles fought between the year 1652 to 1820.
- (ii) explain the reason for these wars and battles.
- (iii) analyse the impact of these wars and battles fought between 1652 to 1820.

Learning Outcome

Military History



Note

Lesson no 11 : Revolt of 1857 and Reforms in the Indian Army

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) recognise the reason and importance of first war of independence in 1857.
- (ii) explain the need of reforms in the Indian Army.
- (iii) describe the reforms made in the organisation of Indian Army.

Lesson no 12 : Indian Army in World War I & II

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) explain the reason for World War I.
- (ii) illustrate the contribution of Indian troops in World War I and World War II.
- (iii) describe major battles of World War I.
- (iv) recognise the sacrifices of Indian Army Victoria cross winners in World II.

Lesson no 13 : Indian Army

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) distinguish between the historic transformation of Indian Armed Forces before and after independence.
- (ii) recognise the roles and tasks of Indian Army.
- (iii) explain command, control and composition of the Indian Army.
- (iv) Identify weapons and equipment of Indian Army.

Lesson no 14 : Indian Navy

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) describe the origin and evolution of the Indian Navy.
- (ii) recognise the different roles and responsibilities of the Indian Navy.
- (iii) become familiar with the organisational structure of Indian Navy.
- (iv) identify the large operational fleet consisting of various domestic built and foreign vessels.

Lesson no 15 : The Indian Air Force

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) describe the historic evolution of Indian Air Force before and after independence.
- (ii) recognise the roles and responsibilities of the Indian Air Force.
- (iii) become familiar with the organisational structure of the Indian Air Force.

Learning Outcome

Military History



Note

- (iv) illustrate the importance of integrated space cell.
- (v) list the various branches of IAF for day to day operations.

Lesson no 16 : Indo-Pakistan War (1947-48)

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) explain the reasons behind the Kashmir problem.
- (ii) interpret how India looked like in the pre-partition days.
- (iii) describe the major battles that took place between 1947-48.
- (iv) recognise the way the princely state of Hyderabad was announced.
- (v) trace the history of Portuguese Goa to liberated Goa after independence.

Lesson no. 17 : Sino-Indian War - 1962

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) analyse the problem between India and China.
- (ii) trace the events on the western as well as eastern sector.
- (iii) explain the causes of failure of the Border war with China.

Lesson no. 18 : India-Pakistan War - 1965

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) analyse the problem Rann of Kutch, what happened there and to what result.
- (ii) describe the incidents that took place in Jammu & Kashmir leading into a real war.
- (iii) recognise the Indian response to the war and the final outcome.
- (iv) trace the conflicts with Pakistan in the Lahore and Rajasthan sectors and their consequences.
- (v) become familiar with the efforts of the U.N. Security Council resulting into cease fire.

Lesson no. 19 : India - Pakistan War - 1971

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) analyse the reasons for India-Pakistan war in 1971.
- (ii) describe the major operations of the 1971 war in Eastern Front as well as the western front.
- (iii) recognise the brave actions of Indian Navy in the Naval operations.
- (iv) Interpret the consequences after the war ended.

Learning Outcome

Military History



Note

Lesson no. 20 : Kargil Conflict 1999

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) identify the geographical location of Kargil.
- (ii) analyse the causes of conflict.
- (iii) describe 'Operation Vijay' - its different phases.
- (iv) recognise the role of Indian Army, Indian Air Force and the Indian Navy.
- (v) Assess the performance of 'Oper Vijay' 'Operation Safed Jagan' and 'Operation Talwar'.
- (vi) analyse the role of Indian media during Kargil conflict.

Lesson no. 21 : Insurgency

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) distinguish between insurgency and terrorism.
- (ii) define civil resistance, guerrilla warfare and Naxalite/Maoists.
- (iii) describe the insurgency in the North East of India.
- (iv) analyse the causes and the impact of Left Wing extremism in India.
- (v) explain the causes of insurgency.
- (vi) assess the counter insurgency operations.

Lesson no. 22 : Terrorism

After studying the lesson, the learner will be able to -

- (i) define terrorism.
- (ii) trace the history of terrorism.
- (iii) distinguish between different forms of terrorism.
- (iv) explain the different tactics used by the terrorists.
- (v) suggest measures to be taken to the war against terrorism.
- (vi) assess the impact of terrorism in India.

Question Paper Design

Military History



Note

Question Paper Design

Subject: Military History

Class: Senior Secondary

Total Marks: 100

Time: 3 hrs

1. Weightage to Objectives

Objective	Marks	Percentage
Knowledge	30	30
Understanding	55	55
Application/Skill	15	15
Total	100	100

2. Weightage of Questions

Forms of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks of each Question	Marks Allotted
Long Answer Type (LA)	5	6	30
Short Answer (SA)	12	4	48
Very Short Answer (VSA)	7	2	14
MCQ	8	1	08
Total	32		100

3. Weightage to Content Areas

Module	Marks	Study Hours
Module I	10	24
Module II	10	24
Module III	15	36
Module IV	25	60
Module V	20	48
Module VI	20	48
Total	100	240

4. Difficulty level

Level	Marks	Percentage
Difficult	25	25
Average	50	50
Easy	25	25
Total	100	100

Question Paper

Military History



Note

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

Military History

Time : 3 hrs

Max. Marks : 100

One Mark Questions

1. In your opinion, why did the tribals create their armies. 1
 - a) to protect themselves
 - b) to protect their land
 - c) to protech their poople
 - d) all of the above
2. The Kalinga war was fought between 1
 - a) Ashoka and Chandragupta Maurya
 - b) Ashoka and the State of Kalinga
 - c) Ashoka and Chanakya
 - d) Kalinga and Chandragupta Maurya
3. Name the last Mughal Emperor. 1
 - a) Akbar
 - b) Bahadur shah II
 - c) Jagangir
 - d) Aurangzeb
4. Who was the founder of Muslim Rule in India? 1
 - a) Sultan Shahab-ud-din Mohammed Ghori
 - b) Alauddin Khilji
 - c) Itutmish
 - d) Babar
5. Name any one reason which proved fatal to the stability of Mughal Society. 1
 - a) Religious Intolerance
 - b) Social Intaulerance

Question Paper

Military History



Note

- c) Political Intolerance
d) Political and Religious Intolerance
6. The first battle of Tarain was fought between 1
a) Mohammed Ghori and prithviraj Chauhan
b) Mohammed Ghori and Rajput
c) Prithviraj Chauhan and Alauddin Khilji
d) Prithviraj Chauhan and Aibak
7. Vellore mutiny also known as Indian Mutiny took place in the year 1
a) 1807
b) 1805
c) 1806
d) 1808
8. What is the full form of ISRO? 1
a) Indian Space Research Organisation
b) Indian Science Research Organisation
c) Indian Social Research Organisation
d) Indian Scientific Research Organisation
9. Explain any two responsibilities of the king as advocated by Kautilya. 2
10. Identify any two weapons of war used by the soldiers of ancient India that are not in use now-a-days. 2
11. How did Mohammed Ghori establish the Muslim rule in India? 2
12. Explain any two reasons for maintaining strong army by Giayasuddin Balban. 2
13. Name any four short arms used by the Mughal Army. 2
14. Explain any two reasons for declaring ceasefire between India and Pakistan in 1965. 2
15. Explain any two differences between 'insurgency' and 'terrorism'. 2
16. Highlight any four characteristics of a good army. 4

Question Paper

Military History



Note

17. Explain any two reasons that led to second World War. 4
18. Describe any four reforms that changed the outlook of Indian army by the end of 19th century. 4
19. Describe any four tasks expected to be performed by the Indian Army. 4
20. Arrange the following ranks of Commissioned Officers from the lower to higher rank.
Major, Lieutenant, Major General, Brigadier, Captain, General, Lieutenant General, Colonel 4
21. Explain the meaning of Naval Diplomacy with two examples. 4
22. Explain any four reasons of war between India and Pakistan in 1971. 4
23. Describe the different phases of Kargil War. 4
24. Describe any four problems between India and China which led to Sino-Indian War 1962. 4
25. Highlight any four causes of insurgency in the India. 4
26. State any four tactics adopted by the terrorists. 4
27. Describe any two reasons for the rise of insurgency in the North East India. 4
28. Explain the role played by the British Indian Army in the first World War. 6
29. Describe any six responsibilities of the Indian Air Force during peace and war. 6
30. Classify the following aircrafts under three categories of fighters, transport and helicopters. 6
 - i. Mig-29
 - ii. MI-26
 - iii. AVRO
 - iv. Mirage-2000
 - v. Cheetah
 - vi. Dornier
31. Explain any four major reasons responsible for the defeat of India in the 1962 Sino-Indian War. 6
32. Explain the types of terrorism with the help of examples. 6

MARKING SCHEME

Military History

Time : 3 hrs.

Max Marks : 100

Sr. No.		Marks
1.	(d) all of the above	1
2.	(b) Ashoka and the State of Kalinga	1
3.	(b) Bahdur Shah II	1
4.	(a) Sultan Shahab-ud-din-Mohammed Ghori	1
5.	(d) Political and religious intolerance	1
6.	(a) Mohammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan	1
7.	(c) 1806	1
8.	(a) Indian Space Research Organization	1
9.	i. Protection of people ii. Welfare of people	2
10.	Sword, Bon and Arrow, spear or any other (Any two)	2x1=2
11.	i. M. Ghori won the second battle of Tarrain in 1192 and defeated Prithvi Raj Chauhan. ii. Later captured the fortress of Bhatinda (Punjab) (Any other)	2x1=2
12.	Reasons i. To put down internal uprisings ii. To maintain law and order iii. To provide support to the Sultan during rebellions. (Any two)	2x1=2
13.	(i) Swords (ii) maces (iii) battle axes (iv) spars (v) daggers (Any four)	4x1/2=2
14.	i. Appeal made by UN secretary General U Thant ii. Mutual agreement between Lal Bahadur Shastri and President Ayub Khan	2
15.	Differences between Insurgency and Terrorism i. People and fast of insurgency where as in terrorism,	2x1=2

Marking Scheme

Military History



Note

Marking Scheme

Military History



Note

	<p>only a small group of people with a leader spread terrorism.</p> <p>ii. Main aim of the insurgents is purely political which means overthrowing the government. The aim of the terrorists may or may not be political. But their main aim is to create panic amongst population.</p> <p>iii. The insurgents use violence against government only where as the terrorists use violence mostly against people.</p> <p>iv. Insurgency get money and support from their own people whereas the terrorists get money and support from outside agencies Or any other relevant point (Any two destruction)</p>	2
16.	<p>i. It should be a unified and disciplined group.</p> <p>ii. It should be well trained and regular army.</p> <p>iii. Troops from the same state and same caste makes them more unified.</p> <p>iv. Army should be well organized.</p>	2x2=4
17.	<p>Reasons -</p> <p>(i) Most of the countries did not trust each other.</p> <p>ii. Dictatorial behaviour of Hitler</p> <p>iii. German invasion of Poland in 1939</p> <p>(Any two)</p>	2x2=4
18.	<p>i. Organisation of the infantry Rank Structure was created to give responsibilities as per Capability. (Ranks should be given)</p> <p>ii. Organisation of the Cavalry Cavalry was also organized with number of ranks. There were a total of 499 ranks Arms were given to them as per their rank.</p>	2x2=4
19.	<p>i. Fighting a war to meet external aggression.</p> <p>ii. Internal security management</p> <p>iii. To show army strength through Republic Day Parades or other military exercises.</p> <p>iv. Peacekeeping operations – AS UN mission and assistance to friendly foreign countries.</p> <p>v. To send humanitarian assistance disaster relief and to be aid civil authorities in time of need.</p>	4
20.	<p>Lieutenant, captain, major, colonel, Brigadier, Major General, Lieutenant General, General.</p>	8x½=4
21.	<p>Naval diplomacy entails the use of naval forces in support of foreign policy objectives such as building friendship and strengthening international cooperation.</p> <p>i. Overseas deployments.</p>	2+2x1=4

Marking Scheme

Military History



Note

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Hosting foreign worship visiting India. iii. Technical and logistics help to foreign steps iv. Maritime patrols v. Bilateral I multilateral exercises. vi. Peacekeeping mission. Any other <p>(Any four)</p>	
22..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Elected party of East Pakistan ‘ The Awami League’ was not recognized by the rules of West Pakistan and banned. ii. Military rule was imposed and army committed atrocities on Bengalis. iii. About 10 million refugees come to Assam and West Bangal leading to serious economic crisis. iv. Mukti Bahini called for fight with Pakistan army. v. India openly supported the cause of people of East Pakistan. 	4
23.	<p>There were three major phases _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. First – Pakistan infiltrated his forces into the Indian controlled section of Kashmir and occupied strategic locations (To be explained). ii. Second phase – India discovered the infiltration and mobilized force of respond. iii. Major battles by Indian and Pakistan forces resulting in recapturing the territories captured by Pakistan army. 	4
24.	<p>Problems -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Political asylum given to Dalai Lama and his followers. ii. Dispute over McMohan line. iii. China's claim on the NEFA. iv. Border between India and China drawn by the Britisher was not accepted by China. v. China tried to settle the Border dispute by force. vi. Any other (Any four) 	4
25.	<p>Causes of Insurgency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ethnic, language and cultural difference from rest of India. ii. Lack of attention to the people by the Government which implies that no one is there to solve their problem. iii. Boundary dispute with neighboring states. iv. Clashes between locals and illegal immigrants. 	4

Marking Scheme

Military History



Note

	v. Presence of armed insurgents in the area.	
26.	<p>Tactics adopted by the Terrorists</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Terror groups use explosives human bombs, chemical substances and also poison. ii. Every attack is planned months in advance iii. Under cover agents are used to gather and the target being attacked. iv. Money is raised for local population by threats, kidnapping & other crimes. v. Modern telecommunication equipments are used. vi. Use of suicide bombers or army other tactics 	4
27.	<p>Reasons -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Different ethnic, cultural, linguistic and political traditions of all the seven states. ii. Achieved statehood (by all the seven state of NE) in different periods. iii. Demand of complete Independence from India by Manipur and other states. iv. Unrest and feeling of alternation in the NE especially among the tribals. v. Any other (Any four) 	4
28.	<p>Role played by the Indian Army in First World War?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In spite of being deployed in war without preparations and without proper elsetting in winters, the Indian Army's performance was remarkable and was praised by all countries. • Over 1.5 million Indian soldiers from various parts of India fought in the Ist World War. The gallant Indian soldiers earned various medals and honours for their services. • 12 Regiments, 13 Infantry Regiments and several other units of other Arms services participated. • India sent her contingents to France, Persian Gulf and Egypt. • Approximate 172, 815 animals, 369.1 million tons to supplies & stores were sent to various destinations. or any other relevant point. 	6x1=6
29.	<p>Responsibilities of the Indian Air Force During peace and war</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. To defend the nation and its space. ii. To assist civil power during natural calamities and internal disturbance. iii. To provide close air support to the Indian Army troops in the battle field. iv. To provide strategic and tactical airlift capabilities. 	6

Marking Scheme

Military History



Note

	<p>v. To provide infantry and artillery transportations or secondary Airlift for the Indian Army.</p> <p>vi. Rescue of civilians during natural calamities and disasters.6 Evacuation of Indian national form foreign countries in case of emergency.</p> <p>viii. VVIP transport for official visits abroad. Or any other relevant point. (Any six point)</p>										
30.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Fighters</td> <td>Transport</td> <td>Helicopters</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mig-29</td> <td>AURO</td> <td>MI-26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mirage 200</td> <td>Dornier</td> <td>Cheetah</td> </tr> </table>	Fighters	Transport	Helicopters	Mig-29	AURO	MI-26	Mirage 200	Dornier	Cheetah	6
Fighters	Transport	Helicopters									
Mig-29	AURO	MI-26									
Mirage 200	Dornier	Cheetah									
31.	<p>Events that led to the Sino-Indian War of 1962</p> <p>i. Chinese map showed 50,000 sq. miles of Indian Territory in Aksai Chin as part of China.</p> <p>ii. Construction of Roads by china passing through Aksai Chin since 1956 was considered by India as Chinese aggression over Indian territory.</p> <p>iii. In July, 1958, China violates Ladakh territory near Khurnak fort.</p> <p>iv. On 23rd January 1959, China officially denies the boundaries in Aksai Chin and calls it a wrong marking</p> <p>v. 1959 Khampa Rebellion in Tibet and Dalai Lama comes to India.</p> <p>vi. China also denied recognizing the Mc Mohan Line which violated the agreement of 1954.Or any other relevant points.</p> <p>(Any Four)</p>	4x½=6									
32.	<p>Types of Terrorism</p> <p>i. Religious Terrorism?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After 2000, religion became a motivating factor to terrorise people of some countries to enforce a system of beliefs. • Countries in which religious groups are active are Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Nigeria & Yamen. • The most recent example of religious terrorism is ISIS which advocates the establishment of Muslim nations and all people will be forced to practice Islam. • Religious terrorism has become the most dangerous and is causing maximum death in the world. • More examples of Religious Terrorism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Parliament attack in December, 2001 (b) Bombing in Mumbai in 1993, 2002, 2003, 2006, 2008 or any other. <p>ii. Political Terrorism</p> <p>Violent criminal behavior designed primarily to generate fear</p>	3x2=6									

Marking Scheme

Military History



Note

	<p>in the community, or substantial segment of it, for politically purposes. For Example, LTTE in Sri Lanka which was using terrorism to get separate Tamil State.</p> <p>iii. Official or State sponsored Terrorism</p> <p>It refers to nations that terrorise their own people or carry out acts of terror in some other country. Usually such countries have this type of terrorism as part of their foreign policy. Such Countries sponsor terrorism by funding terrorist groups.</p> <p>Example: Al Quaida has major funding for countries in the Arab World. Pakistan is supporting terror groups such JeM (Jaish e Mohammed).</p> <p>Or any other form of Terrorism.</p>	
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