



NATIONAL

CADET

CORPS



HEAD QUARTERS DG NCC

National Cadet Corps

Edition 2017, HQ DG NCC, India

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THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, Having Solemnly Resolved To Constitute India Into A
¹[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST

SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC] And To Secure To All Its Citizens :

JUSTICE, Social, Economic And Political;

LIBERTY Of Thought, Expression, Belief, Faith And Worship;

EQUALITY Of Status And Of Opportunity; And To Promote Among Them All

FRATERNITY Assuring The Dignity Of The Individual And The² [Unity And Integrity Of The Nation];

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY This Twenty-Sixth Day Of November, 1949, Do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT
AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

¹Subs. By The Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act.1976, Sec.2, For "Sovereign
Democratic Republic" (W.E.F. 3.1.1977)

²Subs. By The Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act. 1976, Sec. 2, For "Unity Of The Nation"
(W.E.F. 3.1.1977)

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Chapter IV A

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

ARTICLE 51A

Fundamental Duties - It Shall Be The Duty Of Every Citizen Of India-

To Abide By The Constitution And Respect Its Ideals And Institutions,

The National Flag And The National Anthem;

To Cherish And Follow The Noble Ideals Which Inspired Our National Struggle
For Freedom;

To Uphold And Protect The Sovereignty, Unity And Integrity Of India;

To Defend The Country And Render National Service When Called Upon To Do So;

To Promote Harmony And The Spirit Of Common Brotherhood Amongst All The People
Of India Transcending Religious, Linguistic And Regional Or Sectional Diversities;

To Renounce Practices Derogatory To The Dignity Of Women;

To Value And Preserve The Rich Heritage Of Our Composite Culture;

To Protect And Improve The Natural Environment Including Forests, Lakes, Rivers,
Wild Life And To Have Compassion For Living Creatures;

To Develop The Scientific Temper, Humanism And The Spirit Of Inquiry And Reform;

To Safeguard Public Property And To Abjure Violence;

To Strive Towards Excellence In All Spheres Of Individual And Collective Activity

So That The Nation Constantly Rises To Higher Levels Of Endeavour And Achievement;

¹(K) Who Is A Parent Or Guardian To Provide Opportunities For Education To His/Her
Child Or, As The Case May Be, Ward Between Age Of Six And Forteen Years.


¹Ins. By The Constitution (Eighty - Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 S.4 (W.E.F. 12.12.2002)

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Jana Gana Mana Adhinaayak Jaya Hey,
Bhaarat Bhaagya Vidhaataa
Panjaab Sindhu Gujrat Maraatha
Draavid Utkal Banga
Vindhya Himaachal
Yamuna Ganga,
Uchchhal Jaladhi Taranga
Tav Shubh Naamey Jaagey
Tav Shubh Aashish Mange
Gaayy Tav Jaya gaathaa
Jana Gana Mangal Daayak
Jaya Hey Bhaarat
Bhagya Vidhaataa
Jaya Hey, Jaya Hey,
Jaya Hey, Jaya Jaya Jaya, Jaya Hey.

Preface

1. National Cadet Corps (NCC) came into existence on 15 July 1948 under an Act of Parliament. Over the years, NCC has spread its activities and values across the length and breadth of the country; in schools and colleges in almost all the districts of India. It has attracted millions of young boys and girls to the very ethos espoused by its motto “unity and discipline” and molded them into disciplined and responsible citizens of the country. NCC has attained an enviable brand value for itself in the Young India’s mind space.
2. National Cadet Corps (NCC) aims at character building and leadership in all walks of life and promotes the spirit of patriotism and National Integration among the youth of the country. Towards this end, it runs a multifaceted training; varied in content, style and processes with added emphasis on practical training, outdoor training and training as a community.
3. With the dawn of Third Millennia, there have been rapid strides in technology, information, social and economic fields bringing in a paradigm shift in learning field too; NCC being no exception. A need was felt to change with times. NCC has introduced its New Training Philosophy, catering to all the new changes and developments taking place in Indian Society. It has streamlined and completely overhauled its training objectives, syllabus, methodology etc thus making it in sync with times. Subjects like National Integration, Personality Development and Life skills, Social Awareness etc have also been given prominent thrust.
4. The new syllabus has been in force for the last five years. The feedback, suggestions and various limitations have been brought out by different stake holders. This new edition being the outcome of these suggestions.
5. For the ease of both Trainers and Trainees alike, a summary and a list of various types of questions concerning the unit have been added at the end of each unit. The syllabus has been revised to make it cadet friendly, colourful with large number of photographs, charts, pictures etc and visually appealing. It is hoped that this will facilitate better assimilation and increased interest among the cadets.
6. The book has been the outcome of sincere devotion and relentless effort of the team Officers Training Academy, Kamptee duly steered by the Commandant. Our sincere gratitude and compliments to them. Any suggestions are welcome for its improvement in the future editions.
7. Contents of this hard work must form the basis of Institutional Training with explicit commitment.



Vinod Vashisht
Lieutenant General
Director General
National Cadet Corps

Acknowledgement

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COVER PAGE

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UNIT 1: ARMED FORCES**INDEX**

Ser No	Lesson Code	Subject	Page Number	
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UNIT1 :ARMED FORCES

Knowledge	Understanding	Application Skill	Evaluation
Basic Organisation of Armed Forces	The cadet will understand the basic structure of the three services of Armed Forces.	The cadet will be aware of the three services and develop sense of pride in Armed Forces.	Work sheets and Assignment
Basic Organisation of Army	The cadet will understand the basic outline organisation of Army.	The cadet will have an insight of various arms and services of Army and get motivated to join one of them.	Work sheets
Task and Role of Fighting Arms	The cadet will understand the task and role of Fighting Arms.	The cadet will be able to understand the capabilities of fighting Arms.	Work sheets
Task and Role of Supporting Arms and Services	The cadet will understand the task and role of Supporting Arms and Services.	The cadet will be able to understand the employment of Supporting Arms and Services.	Work sheets
Badges and Ranks	The cadet will understand the rank structure of the three services of Armed Forces.	The cadet will be able to compare the rank structure of the three services.	Work sheets and Assignment
Honours and Awards	The cadet will understand the Honours and Awards.	The cadet will be able to understand different Awards, Honours and decorations in the Armed Forces.	Assignments
Modes of entry to Armed Forces	The cadet will understand the Modes of Entry into Armed Forces.	The cadet will be able to equip him/herself for entry into Armed Forces.	Work sheets and Assignment

ARMED FORCES : AF-1

BASIC ORGANISATION OF ARMED FORCES

Period	- One
Type	- Lecture
Term	- JD/JW



Training Aids

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

Time Plan

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 2. | (a) Introduction. | - 05 Mins |
| | (b) Command and control | - 10 Mins |
| | (c) Headquarters and Formation Headquarters | - 10 Mins |
| | (d) Navy and Air Force | - 10 Mins |
| | (e) Conclusion | - 05 Mins |

INTRODUCTION

3. As a Cadet of NCC, it is very important to understand the basic organisation of the Armed Forces. An overview of the command and control structure shows how finely it has been tuned to meet India's security requirements, based on the major wars that it has fought and the present day relations between India & its neighbours.



AIM

4. To acquaint the cadets about basic organization of Armed Forces.

PREVIEW

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

(a)	Part I	-	Army
(b)	Part II	-	Navy
(c)	Part III	-	Air force

PART I – ARMY

6. The Chief of Army Staff is the head of the Indian Army and is responsible for all army activities. Officers who assist him are:-

- (a) Vice Chief of Army Staff.
- (b) Two Deputy Chiefs of Army Staff.
- (c) Principle Staff Officers (PSOs).
- (d) Heads of Arms and Services.



Command Headquarters

7. Command Headquarters is commanded by an officer of the rank of Lieutenant General who is called Army Commander or GOC – in - C. The whole country is divided into Seven Commands. These are:-

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

PART II – NAVY

8. Our country is covered almost from three sides with water with a coastline of approximately over 6000 Kms. The sea around India has impact/effect on India's freedom, trade, commerce, and culture.

Constituents of the Navy

9. The Indian Navy has several ships of different types and naval aircrafts. Seashore facilities have been provided at various places in the country to train personnel for the Navy, repair ships and aircrafts.



Organisation and Administration

10. Chief of Naval Staff commands Indian Navy. Integrated Headquarters of the Ministry of Defence (Navy) is located in New Delhi. The Navy is divided into three commands: -

- (a) Western Naval Command.
- (b) Eastern Naval Command.
- (c) Southern Naval Command.

PART III – AIR FORCE

11. Indian Air Force is the youngest of the three Services. It came into existence in the year 1932. Indian Air Force comprises of fighter aircrafts, transporter aircrafts, bombers and helicopters.



Air Headquarters

12. Indian Air Force is commanded by Chief of the Air Staff. The staff of Air Headquarters consists of three branches:-

- (a) Air Staff branch.
- (b) Administrative branch.
- (c) Maintenance branch.

Commands

13. The Air Force is organised into seven commands which are controlled by Air Headquarters. Each Command is placed under the command of an Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief. The Commands are: -

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

CONCLUSION

14. The Organisation of the Armed Forces is structured in a manner to facilitate coordination of the functioning of all the three services with the nucleus being the Service Headquarters and various Formations down the Chain of Command.

ARMED FORCES : AF-2
ORGANISATION OF ARMY

Period	-	Two
Type	-	Lecture
Term	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

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

Time Plan

- | | | | |
|----|-----|---------------------|-----------|
| 2. | (a) | Introduction | - 05 mins |
| | (b) | Command and control | - 10 mins |
| | (c) | Fighting Arms | - 20 mins |
| | (d) | Supporting Arms | - 15 mins |
| | (e) | Supporting Services | - 20 mins |
| | (f) | Conclusion | - 10 mins |

INTRODUCTION

3. The present day Indian Army is one of the foremost fighting armies of the world. It is a thoroughly professional force that has vast combat experience. The organisation draws its customs, traditions, ethos and basic character from the erstwhile British Indian Army. At the time of independence in 1947, due to partition of India, the old Indian Army was also divided. Since then the Army has been constantly re-organised and modernised to suit the peculiar varied geographical and geo-political situation of the nation. The Army since independence has taken part in the following major operations in defence of our borders.-

- (a) Kashmir Operations against Pakistan 1947-48.
- (b) Sino-Indian Operations in NEFA (Arunachal) and Ladakh 1962.
- (c) Indo-Pak war 1965.
- (d) Indo-Pak war 1971.
- (e) Sri Lanka 1987-1990 (**Operation Pawan**).
- (f) Kargil conflict 1999 (**Operation Vijay**).

AIM

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

PREVIEW

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

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

PART I- COMMAND AND CONTROL

Field Formations

6. These are the field forces for the battle. They are grouped into three categories. Which are as follows:-

- (a) **Corps.** Commanded by an officer of the rank of Lieutenant General. It has 3-4 Divisions under its command. The Corps are of two types depending on their role:-
 - (i) "Holding" (Defensive) Corps.
 - (ii) "Strike" (Offensive) Corps.
- (b) **Divisions.** Commanded by an officer of the rank of Major General. It has 3-4 Brigades under its command.
- (c) **Brigades.** Commanded by an officer of the rank of Brigadier. It has 3-4 units under its command.

Static Formations

7. Area Headquarters and Sub Area Headquarters are commanded by an officer of the rank of Lieutenant General and Major General respectively. These formations are extended all over the country and look after the infrastructural assets, lines of communication and civil-military liaison etc.

PART II- FIGHTING ARMS

Armour

8. The basic role of armour is to destroy the enemy by relentless, mobile offensive action, both in offensive and defensive operations. Armour is best suited for present day battle field environment because of its mobility, fire power protection and shock action. An Armoured Regiment has 45 tanks. In India we have TankT-72, TankT-90 and MBT Arjun tanks.



Infantry

9. Infantry is best arm suited for close battle. Its role is to attack the enemy and destroy or capture his territory. In Defence, they hold the ground against all types of attack. They also take part in counter insurgency and counter terrorist operations.



Mechanised Infantry

10. It is infantry with more mobility and fire power. Mechanized Infantry moves in armoured personnel carrier (APC) which has enough protection against small arms fire. They operate along with Armour in battle field. The equipment used are BMP- I and II.



PART III- SUPPORTING ARMS

11. The Supporting Arms which help the Fighting Arms. It consists of the following Arms. The Supporting Arms will be covered in Detail in AF-3:-

(a) Artillery.



(b) Engineers.



(c) Army Air Defence.



(d) Army Aviation Corps.



(e) Signals.



PART IV - SUPPORTING SERVICES

12. The supporting services provide administrative cover to the fighting and supporting arms to carry out their task. The services and their functions will be covered in Detail in AF-7.

(a) Army Service Corps.



(b) Army Medical Corps.



(c) Army Ordnance Corps.



(d) Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.



(e) Remount and Veterinary Corps.



(f) Army Education Corps.



(g) The Intelligence Corps.



(h) The Corps of Military Police.



(i) Judge Advocate General Branch.



(j) Army Physical Training Corps.



(k) Defence Security Corps.



CONCLUSION

13. At the time of independence in 1947, due to partition of India, the old Indian Army was also divided. Since then the Army has constantly re-organised and modernized to suit the modern day warfare.

ARMED FORCES : AF-3
TASK AND ROLE OF FIGHTING ARMS

Period - **Two**
Type - **Lecture**
Term - **JD/JW**

Training Aids

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

Time Plan

- | | | | |
|----|-----|---------------------|---------|
| 2. | (a) | Introduction. | -05 Min |
| | (b) | Infantry | -25 Min |
| | (c) | Armour | -25 Min |
| | (d) | Mechanised Infantry | -20 Min |
| | (d) | Conclusion | -05 Min |

INTRODUCTION

3. A well trained and motivated Army can defeat enemy by relentless and offensive action of its Armour coupled with Mechanised Infantry, however the overrun enemy can be said to be actually defeated if his territory is physically captured and, enemy is completely destroyed in his fortification, which is done by the foot soldiers i.e the “**Infantry**”.

AIM

4. To acquaint the cadets about the role of Fighting Arms.

PREVIEW

5. The lecture shall be covered in following Parts:-

- | | | | |
|-----|----------|---|---------------------|
| (a) | Part-I | - | Infantry |
| (b) | Part-II | - | Armour |
| (c) | Part-III | - | Mechanised Infantry |

PARTI : INFANTRY

6. Defeat of the enemy implies the destruction of his fighting forces and capturing his territory. It is infantry that captures and occupies the ground and destroys the enemies.

Role of Infantry

7. Infantry is essential arm of close combat. Its role in attack is to close with enemy and destroy or capture him; in defence it is to hold against all forms of attacks by the enemy.

Characteristics of Infantry

8. **Self-Reliance.** This is the basic and most important characteristic of the infantry. The Infantry may have to close in with enemy many times, with or without support of other Arms and Services.

9. **Ability to Hold Ground.** Infantry is the arm best suited for this task.

10. **Adaptability.** Infantry is highly adaptable and can operate over any type of ground, by day or by night and under almost any climatic conditions.

11. **Mobility.** Unlike other arms, it has a degree of mobility over almost any kind of terrain with or without transport.

12. **Vulnerability.** Infantry is vulnerable against:-

(a) **Ground Action**



(b) **Air Attack**



(c) **Anti-Personnel Mines**



Anti-Personnel Mines used against infantry

Employment and Tactics

13. **Employment.** Infantry can be employed in any operation of war. However the basic role remains same i.e, close with the enemy to destroy or capture them and to hold the ground.

14. **Tactics.** Fire and movement is the basis of all infantry tactics.

15. **Infantry Weapons.** The basic infantry weapons are the rifle and bayonet, the light machine gun and grenades. In addition certain personnel are armed with carbine and pistol.

16. **Training.** The training of Infantry must cultivate skill at Arms, endurance, initiative, adaptability, and skillful use of ground.

PARTII- ARMOUR



Main Battle Tank (MBT) ARJUN

Role of Armour

17. To destroy the enemy by relentless mobile and offensive action in both offensive as well as defensive operations.

Principles of Employment

18. **Offensive Action**. The tasks given to Armour should be offensive in nature and concept. Armour must be employed as aggressively as possible.

19. **Concentration**. Armour is concentrated to produce decisive results. For maximum shock effect it should be used in mass in depth.



20. **Surprise**. Armour achieves surprise mainly by weight, violence, and direction of its attack combined with the speed with which the operation is executed. This is achieved by skilful use of ground and overcoming of obstacles.

21. **Flexibility**. Sound organization, good physical mobility and excellent means of command and control allow a high degree of flexibility.

22. **Cooperation**. The full potential of armour can only be developed when it is organised into combined battle groups which should include tanks, mechanised infantry, self propelled artillery, assault

engineers, attack helicopters and is provided with close air support.

23. **Speed.** In mobile warfare speed is of great importance. It involves the following: -

- (a) Speed in decision.
- (b) Speed in issue of orders.
- (c) Speed in execution.

PART III- THE MECHANISED INFANTRY

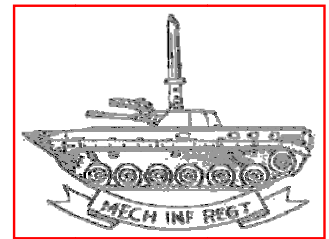
24. The concept of mechanised infantry is based on the need to provide protection, added mobility, radio communications and firepower to enable the infantry to operate effectively in mobile operations.

Role of the Mechanized Infantry

25. **Primary Role.** The primary role of the mechanised infantry is to close with the enemy in coordination with armour and destroy or capture the enemy.

26. **Secondary Role.**

- (a) Destroy the enemy over run by armour.
- (b) Hold ground temporarily.
- (c) Reconnaissance.
- (d) Counter attack.
- (e) For counter infiltration and against parachute and heliborne landings.



Characteristics of Mechanized Infantry

27. **Mobility.** It has the capability to move cross country and because of the amphibious capability (capable of operating on both land and water) help infantry to move across the water obstacle.

28. **Protection.** The light armour of the armoured personnel carrier provides protection against small arms fire and shell splinters.

29. **Fire Power.** Mechanized infantry is able to bring together considerable firepower due to the machine guns mounted on the armoured personnel carriers. Though mechanized infantry will normally operate with armour, they have been provided with their own organic anti-tank weapons to make them self-reliant.

30. **Communication.** Radio is the primary means of communication in a mechanized infantry unit. Radio communication facilitates receiving and passing orders quickly while on the move and for close and intimate cooperation with Armour.

31. **Flexibility.** Mechanized Infantry units and subunits can quickly form composite groups with Armour for a variety of missions and can be rapidly switched over from one mission to another.

32. **Shock Action.** Mechanised infantry can produce shock effect much greater than an equivalent or even a larger quantity of infantry attacking on foot.

ARMED FORCES : AF-4

TASK AND ROLE OF SUPPORTING ARMS AND SERVICES

Period	-	One
Type	-	Lecture/Video
Term	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

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

TimePlan

2.	(a)	Introduction.	-05 Min
	(b)	Part I-Supporting Arms	-15 Min
	(c)	Part II-Supporting Services	-15 Min
	(d)	Conclusion	-05 Min

INTRODUCTION

3. Army is mainly divided into two categories the Arms & the Services. The Armoured Corps and Infantry are called Fighting Arms. The Artillery, Engineers, Signals, Air Defence Corps, and Aviation Corps are called Supporting Arms, as they support the Fighting Arms in the battle field. Army Service Corps (ASC), Army Ordnance Corps (AOC), Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (EME) and Army Medical Corps (AMC) are called Services as they provide logistical support to Fighting Arms.

AIM

4. To acquaint the cadets about task and role of Supporting Arms and Services.

PREVIEW

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

(a) Part I	-	Supporting Arms.
(b) Part II	-	Supporting Services.

PART I : SUPPORTING ARMS

6. Supporting Arms are those arms who give support to Fighting Arms from behind to enable them to accomplish the assigned task effectively. Armour, Infantry and Mechanised Infantry are known as "Fighting Arms". The supporting arms which help the Fighting Arms to accomplish the task are :-

Artillery

7. The role of Artillery is to provide such fire power in the battle area that enemy neither interferes with our operations, nor develops his own effectively. It comprises of light, medium and field guns, howitzers, mortars, multi barrel rocket launchers and missiles.



8. **Tasks.** The tasks of Arty are as follows:-

- (a) To provide heavy volume of fire at long ranges.
- (b) To provide fire power to advancing Infantry in offensive operations and defensive support to keep enemy head down with shocking firepower.
- (c) To provide fire power to fighting arms.
- (d) Surveillance and Target Acquisition

Corps of Army Air Defence

9. Army Air Defence is equipped with air defence guns and Short and Medium range surface to air missile systems. Along with Air force it provides air defence to mobile forces, Vulnerable Areas and Vulnerable Points.



UAV- HERON

ANTPQ-37

Weapon Locating RADAR

10. **Tasks.** The tasks of Air Defence are :-

- (a) To safeguard against hostile aircrafts, helicopters and drones attacking high values targets including Fighting Arms.
- (b) To ensure early detection and destruction of enemy aircrafts.

Army Aviation Corps

11. The role of Army Aviation corps is to carry out recce and observation and also to provide commanders and staff, rapid means of communication for liaison visits and reconnaissance. It is ideally suited for evacuation of battle casualties.



Corps of Engineers

12. It is one of the oldest supporting arms of the Indian army. The role of Engineers in War is to provide support for offensive and defensive operations in mine warfare, bridging, demolition, constructions of field fortifications and operational roads/tracks.

13. **Tasks.** The task of Engineers are as follows :-

- (a) To provide mobility to own forces by constructing bridges, tracks and helipads; on the other hand the Corps denies the same to the enemy by creating obstacles such as laying mine-fields and demolition of bridges.
- (b) To lay mine fields during War and also removing the mines and maintenance of records thereof.
- (c) To create water sources during operations.



- (d) To help in transportation of explosives and undertake bomb disposal activities during peace and war.

Corps of Signals

14. They are the communicators of Indian Army and provide Radio, Radio Relay, data and line communication and establish Signal Centres during war and peace. It also monitors enemy's communication systems.



Intelligence Corps

15. The main task of Intelligence Corps is to gather intelligence of the enemy and prevent the leakage of own information to the enemy.



PART II : SUPPORTING SERVICES

16. The following Arms are called Services as they provide logistical support to fighting Arms:-

Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering

17. The major role of EME is repair, recovery and maintenance of all vehicles, arms, electrical, electronic and mechanical equipment.



Army Service Corps

18. ASC is responsible for :-
- The supply and provision of ration to the Army during peace and war.
 - To provide fuel oil and lubricants to the entire Army.
 - To provide transport for conveyance of troops during movement.
 - Transportation of heavy equipment and machineries including ammunition during war.



Army Medical Corps

19. It provides medical facilities during war as well as in peace stations to troops and their families.



Army Dental Corps

20. This Corps provides dental hygiene and treatment to the soldiers.



Military Nursing Service

21. They provide nursing and care to the sick and wounded army personnel.



Army Ordinance Corps

22. It is responsible to provide equipment support to the Army during war & peace which are not the responsibility of ASC, AMC and that of ENGINEERS.



Remount and Veterinary Corps

23. It deals with caring and training of animals.



Military Farms

24. They provide the Indian Army with dairy products and fodder for the animals maintained by the Army.



Army Education Corps

25. AEC is responsible for imparting Military & Civil education to troops which helps them in passing promotion exams required in their career and profession. They impart higher education to JCOs and NCOs.



Corps of Military Police

26. Its role is to provide security to Army personnel and their families and maintain law and order in the Army area. It also helps in movement of men, material and vehicles during peace or war.



Judge Advocate General Branch

27. Deals with legal matters relating to all branches of the Armed Forces.



Military Engineering Services

28. They are responsible for the design, construction and maintenance of all works, buildings, airfields, dock installations and also with accessory services for the Army.



Border Roads Organisation

29. Their main purpose is to create national highways, airfields, buildings and bridges.



Army Pioneer Corps

30. Civilian labour is either not available or it is not required for security reasons. The Pioneer Corps provides disciplined and well trained manpower for load carriage. They are mostly committed in operational areas during war.

CONCLUSION

10. Army is the organisation which is mainly divided into two categories the Arms & the Services. The Artillery, Engineers, Signals, Air Defence Corps, and Aviation Corps are called Supporting Arms, as they support the Fighting Arms in the battle field.

ARMED FORCES : AF-5 **BADGES OF RANKS**

Period	-	One
Type	-	Lecture
Term	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

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

Time Plan

2.	(a)	Introduction.	-	05 Min
	(b)	Badges of rank-Army	-	10 Min
	(c)	Badges of rank –Navy	-	10 Min
	(d)	Badges of rank-Air force	-	10 Min
	(e)	Conclusion	-	05 Min

INTRODUCTION

3. The Indian Armed Forces consists of three professional uniformed services: the Indian Army, Indian Navy, and Indian Air Force. All the three services have distinct Badges of ranks which help in identifying soldiers and their commanders. The ranks of Badges are given as per professional competence and length of service in Armed Forces.

AIM

4. To acquaint cadets about the different Badges of Ranks of Armed Forces in India.

PREVIEW

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

- | | | |
|-----|----------|----------------------------|
| (a) | Part I | - Badges of Rank-Army |
| (b) | Part II | - Badges of Rank –Navy |
| (c) | Part III | - Badges of Rank-Air force |

PART I- BADGES OF RANK-ARMY

Commissioned Officers

Shoulder Insignia										
Rank	Field Marshal ¹	General ²	Lieutenant General	Major General	Brigadier	Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel	Major	Captain	Lieutenant
Collar Gorget patches										

Army

Commissioned Officers

Ranks of the Indian Army- Officer ranks

- ¹ Honorary/wartime rank.
- ² Held only by the Chief of the Army Staff

6. Commissioned Officers of Indian Army are those who command their troops from Platoon or equivalent up to Corps and higher and hold Presidents commission. Field Marshal is an honorary rank and is given to a General for his valuable services. K.M Cariappa was awarded the rank of Field Marshal in the year 1986 for his valuable services to Indian Army S.H.F Manekshaw was Army Chief in 1971 war against Pakistan. He was also awarded the Rank of Field Marshal for his valuable services. The badges of rank worn by commissioned officers are as given under:-

Junior Commissioned Officer (JCO)

Army JCOs Rank			
<i>Junior Commissioned Officer</i>			
Shoulder			
Rank	Subedar Major	Subedar	Naib Subedar

7. The second set of officers in the Army is Junior Commissioned Officers. The soldiers who become JCOs join the Army as sepoy and come up through the NCO ranks. The ranks of Subedar Major, Subedar and Naib Subedar are used in the Infantry and other Arms and Services. While the ranks of Risaldar Major, Risaldar and Naib Risaldar are used in the Armed Corps. The badges of rank worn by the JCOs are :-

Non Commissioned Officer (NCO)

ARMY Other ranks				
Arm				
	Havildar	Naik	Lance Naik	Sepoy

Sepoy / Sowar

8. The third set of officers are the Non Commissioned Officers (NCOs). These ranks are given to jawans according to their merit and seniority. The badges of ranks for NCOs are :-

PART II- BADGES OF RANK- NAVY

Commissioned Officers

9. Admiral of the Fleet is an honorary rank given to an Admiral for his invaluable service and will continue to serve the rest of his term with the honorary rank. This rank has not been used in the Indian Navy. The badges of rank worn by Naval Officers are:

NAVY

Commissioned Officers

Officer rank insignia of Indian Navy

Shoulder										
Sleeve										
Rank	Admiral of the Fleet ¹	Admiral ²	Vice Admiral	Rear Admiral	Commodore	Captain	Commander	Lieutenant Commander	Lieutenant	Sublieutenant
Collar Gorget patches										

- ¹ Honorary/wartime rank.
- ² Held only by the Chief of the Naval Staff

Junior Commissioned Officers (JCOs)

10. The badges of rank worn by these Officers are:-

Navy

Junior Commissioned Officers (JCOs)

Rank Insignia of the Indian Navy - JCO's

	Junior Commissioned Officer		
Shoulder			
Rank	Master Chief Petty Officer 1st Class	Master Chief Petty Officer 2nd Class	Chief Petty Officer

Non Commissioned Officers (NCOs)

11. The badges of rank worn by the NCOs are:-

PETTY OFFICER	LEADING	SEAMAN II

PART I- BADGES OF RANK- AIR FORCE

Commissioned Officers

12. Marshall of the Air Force is an honorary rank given to an Air Chief Marshall for his invaluable service. In recognition of his services the Government of India gave the rank of Marshall of the Air Force to Arjan Singh in January 2002 making him the first and the only “Five Star” rank officer with the Indian Air Force. The badges of rank worn by officers are:-



Junior Commissioned Officers (JCOs)

13. The badges of rank worn by these Officers are:-



Non Commissioned Officers (NCOs)

14. The badges of rank worn by these NCOs are:-



CONCLUSION

12. The Officers, Junior Commissioned Officers and Non Commissioned Officers of all the three services have different badges of rank. The badges of ranks facilitate easy recognition of rank of Officers, JCOs and NCOs.

ARMED FORCES : AF-6

HONOURS AND AWARDS

Period	- One
Type	- Lecture
Term	- JD/JW

Training Aids

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

Time Plan

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|--------|
| 2. | (a) Introduction. | - | 05 Min |
| | (b) Gallantry Awards | - | 15Min |
| | (c) Non gallantry awards | - | 15Min |
| | (d) Conclusion | - | 05 Min |

INTRODUCTION

3. The Armed Forces of India are awarded many military decorations, honours and awards. The awards and honours are awarded for extraordinary bravery and courage, as well as for distinguished service during times of war and peace. For the purpose of classification, Indian Armed Forces honours and awards can be divided into two categories:-
 - (a) Gallantry Awards.
 - (b) Non-Gallantry awards / Distinguished Service Awards.

AIM

2. To acquaint the Cadets about the various awards in the Armed Forces.

PREVIEW

3. The lecture will be conducted in the following parts: -
 - (a) Part I - Gallantry Awards.
 - (b) Part II - Non Gallantry Awards / Distinguished Services Awards.

PART II - GALLANTRY AWARDS

4. Gallantry awards are divided into two categories:
 - (a) Gallantry in the Face of Enemy.

S No	Name of the Award	Image
(i)	Param Vir Chakra	 The image shows the front and back of the Param Vir Chakra medal. The front features a central emblem surrounded by a circular border. The back is inscribed with 'PARAM VIR CHAKRA' in English and Hindi. It is suspended from a purple ribbon.
(ii)	Maha Vir Chakra	 The image shows the front and back of the Maha Vir Chakra medal. The front features a five-pointed star. The back is inscribed with 'MAHAVIR CHAKRA' in English and Hindi. It is suspended from a ribbon with orange and white stripes.
(iii)	Vir Chakra	 The image shows the front and back of the Vir Chakra medal. The front features a five-pointed star. The back is inscribed with 'VIR CHAKRA' in English and Hindi. It is suspended from a ribbon with orange and white stripes.
(iv)	Sena Medal	 The image shows the front and back of the Sena Medal. The front features a standing soldier. The back features a sword. It is suspended from a red ribbon with a white stripe.
(v)	Nao Sena Medal	 The image shows the front and back of the Nao Sena Medal. The front features a crossed sword and a star. The back features a star. It is suspended from a purple ribbon.
(vi)	Vayu Sena Medal	 The image shows the front and back of the Vayu Sena Medal. The front features a star. The back features a star. It is suspended from a ribbon with orange and white stripes.

(vii)	Mention in Despatches	
(viii)	Chief of Staff Commendation Card	

(b) [Gallantry Other than in the Face of Enemy.](#)

S No	Name of the Award	Image
(i)	Ashoka Chakra	
(ii)	Kirti Chakra	
(iii)	Shaurya Chakra	

PART III –NON-GALLANTRY /DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARDS

S No	Name of the Award	Image
(a)	Sarvottam Yudh Seva Medal	
(b)	Param Vishisht Seva Medal	
(c)	Uttam Yudh Seva Medal	
(d)	Ati Vishisht Seva Medal	
(e)	Yuddh Seva Medal	
(f)	Vishisht Seva Medal	

CONCLUSION

5. Honours and Awards are ultimate recognition by the nation for unmatched act of bravery and selfless service, dedication and supreme sacrifice by soldiers /civilian /or any other professionals.

ARMED FORCES : AF-7

MODES OF ENTRY TO ARMY

Period -One
Type -Lecture
Term -JD/JW

Training Aids

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

Time Plan

2. (a) Introduction - 05 Mins
- (b) Part I-Types of Commission - 05 Mins
- (c) Part II-Entry Scheme Officers (Men/Women) - 15Mins
- (d) Part III-JCOs and Other Ranks - 10Mins
- (e) Conclusion - 05 Mins

INTRODUCTION

3. After gaining education, all of us look for a huge pay package to fulfill our dreams. But beyond this, Army is the only profession which gives you a life full of opportunities to learn. It provides you attributes that go into making an excellent career, which are:-

- (a) Professional Advancement
- (b) Job Satisfaction
- (c) Job Security
- (d) Economic Stability
- (e) Social Status
- (f) Quality of Life
- (g) Variety and Adventure

4. The Indian Army is the land based branch and the largest component of the Indian Armed Forces. Its primary mission is to ensure the national security and defence of the Republic of India from external attack and threats, and maintaining peace and security within its borders. It also provides aid to civil authorities in disaster management and maintaining essential services and conduct rescue operations during Natural calamities (earthquake, flood, drought etc) and other disturbances such as communal riots.

AIM

5. Aim of the lecture is to introduce cadets with the type of entries, procedures and other Qualitative Requirement of the entry into Indian Army.

PREVIEW

6. The lecture shall be covered in following Parts:-

- (a) Part I - Types of Commission.

- (b) Part II - Entry scheme (men and women).
- (c) Part III - JCOs and Other Ranks.

PART I – TYPES OF COMMISSION

7. There are a number of ways in which one could get commission in the Army. You can join right after school or after graduation. The Army offers both Permanent and Short Service Commission. Permanent Commission (PC) is granted through the Indian Military Academy (IMA) Dehradun and Short Service Commission (SSC) is granted through Officers Training Academies (OTA) Chennai and Gaya.

(a) **Permanent Commission.**

- (i) NDA - after 10+2(Through UPSC).
- (ii) Direct Entry (Through UPSC).
- (iii) Engineering Graduates – TGC.
- (iv) University Entry Scheme.
- (v) Technical Entry Scheme 10 +2.

(b) **Short Service Commission**

- (i) Non-Tech (Both Men & Women).
- (ii) Tech (Both Men & Women).
- (iii) NCC Special Entry (Both Men & Women).
- (iv) Law Graduates (Both Men & Women).

Note. Details of eligibility criteria, duration and venue of training and other information is freely available through newspapers or may be obtained from www.joinindianarmy.nic.in.

Permanent Commission

8. A permanent commission means a career in the Army till you retire. For a permanent commission you have to join the National Defence academy Khadakwasla, Indian Military Academy, Dehradun or Officers Training Academy, Gaya.



The National Defence Academy, Pune

You can appear in NDA entrance exam right after class XII. After completion of three years in NDA, you will be awarded a degree and eligible to join IMA. For more details about NDA Khadakwasla visit website www.nda.nic.in

- (a) **Combined Defence Service Examination (CDSE)**. In final year of Graduation, you need to pass

the Combined Defence Service Exams being conducted by UPSC, clear the SSB interview, be medically fit and join IMA as a Direct Entry if you are in merit list. For details of exam dates/notification visit UPSC website upsc.nic.in. The other entries are Non UPSC entries (There is no written exam. You are directly called for SSB interview).



Indian Military Academy, Dehradun

- (b) **10+2 Tech Entry.** You can apply after your 12th Exams. Minimum aggregate of 70% is mandatory in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Eligible candidates are detailed for SSB interview based on the cut off as decided by Recruiting Directorate. Total training is of five years. (One year at OTA Gaya and four years at Cadets Training Wings).



OTA, Gaya

- (c) **University Entry Scheme (Pre Final Year Students Only).** This entry is for those candidates who wish to apply for army in Pre-Final year of engineering.
- (d) **Technical Graduate Course.** Those who are studying in final year/ have completed BE/B Tech in notified streams can also join IMA through Technical Graduate Course. The duration of training is 1 year through Technical Graduate Course.

Short Service Commission

9. You also have the option of joining the Army and serve as a Commissioned Officer for 10 years and extendable up to 14 years. At the end of this period you have two options. Either elect for a permanent Commission or opt out. Those not selected for Permanent Commission have the option of a 4 year extension. Those who want to opt out of Army, can resign at any time from the Army and have the opportunities to side step to an alternate career.



Officers Training Academy, Chennai

Officers Training Academy, Chennai

10. Once selected for Short Service Commission, you go to the officers Training Academy at Chennai. The selection process is written exam followed by the SSB interview and Medical Examination Board. For Technical (Engineering) graduates and law graduates it is direct SSB interview and Medical Examination Board. If you have obtained NCC "C" certificate with minimum "B" grade, you can apply through your NCC Branch HQ/ Zonal HQ to Recruiting Directorate for direct SSB interview. SSB qualified candidates undergo a medical examination. The duration of training is 49 weeks.



Lady Commissioned Officers

Short Service Commission for Women (Officers)

11. An important landmark in the history of Army was the induction of women into the officer cadre in 1992, and the difficult task of training them was undertaken by Officers Training Academy, Chennai. So far, more than 1200 Lady Cadets have already been commissioned into the various Arms and Services of the Indian Army.

Revised Terms and Conditions of Service for SSCOs (Women) both Technical and Non-Technical

12. Prominent features of the revised policy are:-

(a) **Extension of Tenure.** Tenure of Short Service Commission (SSC) for Women in the Regular Army will be for 14 years i.e. for an initial period of 10 years, extendable by four more years. Duration of training is 49 weeks.

(b) **Substantive Promotion.** On completion of 2 years reckonable commissioned service one is promoted to the rank of Captain, after 6 years reckonable commissioned service to the rank of Major and after completion of 13 years reckonable commissioned service to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

PART-II ENTRY SCHEMES OFFICERS (MEN AND WOMEN)

13. Eligibility Criteria and Conditions are given below:-

10+2 Technical Entry Scheme (10+2 TES)

Tentative Vacancies per course	85
Notification.	Employment News and leading Daily News Papers. Notified by ADG Rtg, AG's Branch, IHQ of MOD (Army) in Apr & Sep.
<u>Eligibility Criteria</u>	
Age between	16 & 1/2 to 19 & 1/2 years as on first day of the month in which course is due to commence.
Qualification	12 th Class of 10+2 System of Education /Equivalent with a minimum aggregate of 70% in Physics, Chemistry & Maths (PCM).
Marital Status	Unmarried.
Application to be addressed to	ADG Recruiting, TES Section, AG Branch IHQ of MOD (Army) West Block III RK Puram New Delhi-110066
Training Academy	OTA Gaya
Duration of Training	01 Year Pre-Commission Training at OTA Gaya & 03 Years at CME Pune/MCTE Mhow /MCEME Secunderabad. 01 Year Post Commission Training at CME Pune/ MCTE Mhow/MCEME, Secunderabad

National Defence Academy (NDA)

Tentative Vacancies per course	300 (Army-195, Air Force-66 & Navy-39)
Notification.	Twice a year. Employment News and leading Daily News Papers in Jun and Dec as notified by UPSC. Or as notified from time to time.
<u>Eligibility Criteria</u>	
Age between	16 & 1/2 to 19 & 1/2 years as on first day of the month in which course is due to commence.
Qualification	12 th Class of 10+2 System of Education/ Equivalent for Army and with Physics and Maths for AF/Navy.

Marital Status	Unmarried.
Application to be Received by	As per UPSC notification.
Likely SSB date	Sep to Oct and Jan to Apr.
Date Commencement of training	Jan and Jul.
Training Academy	NDA, Khadakwasla, Pune.
Duration of Training	3 Years at NDA and 1 Year at IMA (For Army cadets).
	3 Years at NDA and 1 Year at Naval Academy, Ezhimala (For Naval cadets)
	3 Years at NDA and 1 & ½ Years at AFA Hyderabad (for AF cadets).

NCC (SPL) Entry (Men)

Tentative Vacancies per course	50 (Twice a year)
Notification.	In Employment News and leading Daily News Papers Notified by ADG Recruiting / AG Branch in Jun & Dec.
<u>Eligibility Criteria</u>	
Age between	19 and 25 Years as 01 Jan of the year in which course is due to commence for Oct Course. 01 Jul of the year in which course is due to commence for Apr Course.
Qualification	Final Year appearing/Graduate with 50% Aggregate marks, 2 year service in NCC Senior Div(Army) with minimum B Grade in C Certificate Exam.
Marital Status	Unmarried / Married.
Application to be Received by	Apply online through joinindianarmy.nic.in Hard copy to be submitted to respective Directorates by Oct/Nov and Apr/May.
Likely SSB Date	Dec/Jan and Jul/ Jun.
Date Commencement of Training	Apr and Oct.
Training Academy	OTA, Chennai.
Duration of Training	49 Weeks

Indian Military Academy: Direct Entry (Non TechnicalMen)

Vacancies per course	250 (Twice a year)
Notification.	In Employment News and leading Daily News Papers. Notified by UPSC under the aegis of CDSE in May/ Jun and Nov/Dec.

<u>Eligibility Criteria</u>	
Age between	19 and 24 years as on first day of month in which course is due to commence.
Qualification	Graduation from recognised University.
Marital Status	Unmarried.
Likely SSB Date	Jul/ Aug and Mar/Apr.
Date of Commencement of Training	Jan and Jul.
Training Academy	IMA, Dehradun.
Duration of Training	18 Months

Officer Training Academy, Chennai (Non Technical)(Men)

Vacancies per course	175 (Twice a year)
Notification.	In Employment News and leading Daily News Papers. Notified by UPSC under the aegis of CDSE in May/ Jun and Nov/Dec.
<u>Eligibility Criteria</u>	
Age	19 and 24 years as on first day of month in which course is due to commence.
Qualification	Graduation from recognised University.
Marital Status	Unmarried /Married.
Likely SSB Date	Nov/Dec and May/Jun.
Date of Commencement of Training	Apr and Oct.
Training Academy	OTA, Chennai.
Duration of Training	49 Weeks

Technical Graduate Course (Engineers)

Vacancies per course	As Notified (Twice a Year)
Notification.	In Employment News and leading Daily News Papers. Notified by ADGRtg / AG Branch in Apr and Oct.

<u>Eligibility Criteria</u>	
Age	20 to 27 years.
Born Between	2 nd Jan to 1 st Jan for Jan Course. 2 nd Jul to 1 st Jul for Jul Course.
Qualification	BE/ B Tech in notified streams of Engineers.
Marital Status	Unmarried /Married.
Application to be received by	Apr/ May and Oct/ Nov.
Likely SSB Date	Mar/Apr and Sep/Oct.
Date of Commencement of Training	Jan and Jul.
Training Academy	IMA.
Duration of Training	One Year

University Entry Scheme

Vacancies per course	60
Notification.	In Employment News and leading Daily News Papers. Notified by ADG Recruiting / AG Branch in May. Application to be forwarded to respective Command HQ as per the areas indicated in the notification.
<u>Eligibility Criteria</u>	
Age	19 to 25 years for Final Year, 18 to 24 year for Pre Final Year.
Born Between	2 nd Jul to 1 st Jul for Jul Course.
Qualification	Final and Pre Final year student of Engineering Degree Course.
Marital Status	Unmarried.
Application to be Received by	31 Jul or as specified in the notification.
Likely SSB Date	Jan to Mar for final year Aug to Oct for pre final year.
Date of Commencement of Training	Jul at IMA Dehradun.

Short Service Commission (Technical) (Men)

Vacancies per course	As Notified (Twice a Year)
Notification.	In Employment News and leading Daily News Papers. Notified by ADG Rtg / AG Branch in Dec/Jan and Jun/Jul.
<u>Eligibility Criteria</u>	
Age Between	20 to 27 years as on first day of the month in which course is due to commence.
Qualification	Engineering Degree in notified discipline.
Marital Status	Unmarried / Married.
Application to be received by	To Apply online & application to be forwarded as given in advertisement.
Likely SSB Date	Nov to Jan for Apr Course and May to July for Oct Course.
Date of Commencement of Training	Oct and Apr.
Training Academy	OTA Chennai.
During of Training	49 Weeks

Judge Advocate General Branch (Men)

Vacancies Per Course	As Notified
Notification.	Employment News and leading Daily News Papers.
<u>Eligibility Criteria</u>	
Age between	21 and 27 years as on 01 Jul of the year in which course is due to commence for Oct course and 01 Jan of the year in which course is due to commence for Apr course.
Qualification	Graduate with LLB / LLM with 55% marks. Registered with Bar Council of India / State.
Marital Status	Unmarried / Married.
Application to be received by	Oct / Nov and Apr / May.

Likely SSB Date	Dec / Jan and Jul / Aug.
Date Commencement of Training	Apr and Oct.
Training Academy	OTA Chennai.
Duration of Training	49 Weeks

Technical Graduate Course Education (AEC)

Vacancies per course	As Notified (Twice a Year)
Notification.	In Employment News and leading Daily News Papers Notified by ADG Rtg/ AG Branch in May/Jun and Nov/Dec.
<u>Eligibility Criteria</u>	
Age	23 to 28years.
Born Between	2 nd Jan to 1 st Jan for Jan Course. 2 nd Jul to 1 st Jul for Jul Course.
Qualification	MS/MSc in 1 st or 2 nd division in notified subject from recognized university.
Marital Status	Unmarried.
Application to be Received by	Jun/Jul and Dec/Jan.
Likely SSB Date	Sept/Oct and Apr/May.
Training Academy	IMA.
During of Training	One Year

NCC (SPL) Entry (Women)

Vacancies Per Course	As Notified.
Notification.	In Employment News and leading Daily news Papers. Notified by ADG Rtg / AG Branch in Jun / Dec.
<u>Eligibility Criteria</u>	
Age between	19 and 25 years as on 01 Jan of the year in which course is due to commence for Apr course and 01 Jul of the year in which course is due to commence for Oct course.
Qualification	Final Year appearing/Graduate in any discipline with 50% aggregate marks, 2 years' service in NCC Senior Wing, Army with minimum 'B' Grade in 'C' Certificate Exam.
Marital Status	Unmarried.

Application to be received by	Apply online through joinindianarmy.nic.in Hard copy to be submitted to respective Directorates by Oct/Nov and Apr/May.
Likely SSB Date	Nov to Jan for Apr Course and May to July for Oct Course.
Date of Commencement of Training	Apr and Oct.
Training Academy	OTA, Chennai.

Short Service Commission (Non-Technical)(Women)

Vacancies Per Course	As Notified (Twice a year)
Notification.	In Employment News and leading Daily news Paper. Notified by ADG Rtg / AG Branch in Dec/Jan and Jun / Jul.
<u>Eligibility Criteria</u>	
Age between	19 and 25 years as on 01 Jan of the year in which course is due to commence for Apr course and 01 Jul of the year in which course is due to commence for Oct course.
Qualification	Graduation / Post Graduation from Recognized University.
Marital Status	Unmarried.
Application to be Received by	Applications to be forwarded to UPSC as per notification published in Apr/ Sep every year.
Likely SSB Date	May/Jun and Nov/Dec.
Date Commencement of Training	Apr and Oct.
Training Academy	OTA Chennai.
Duration of Training	49 Weeks

Short Service Commission (Technical) (Women)

Vacancies Per Course	As Notified (Twice a year)
Notification.	In Employment News and leading Daily news Paper. Notified by ADG Rtg / AG Branch in Dec/Jan and Jun / Jul.
<u>Eligibility Criteria</u>	

Age between	20 and 27 years as on first day of the month in which course is due to commence.
Qualification	Engineering Degree in notified discipline.
Marital Status	Unmarried.
Application to be received by	Feb / Mar and Jul / Aug.
Likely SSB Date	Nov to Jan for Apr Course and May to July for Oct Course.
Date of Commencement of Training	Oct and Apr.
Training Academy	OTA Chennai.
Duration of Training	49 Weeks

Judge Advocate General (Women)

Vacancies Per Course	As Notified
Notification.	In Employment News and leading Daily news Papers. Notified by ADG Rtg / AG Branch
<u>Eligibility Criteria</u>	
Age between	21 and 27 years as on 01 Jan of the year in which course is due to commence for Apr course and 01 Jul of the year in which course is due to commence for Oct course
Qualification	Graduate with LLB / LLM with 55% marks. Registered with Bar Council of India / State
Marital Status	Unmarried
Application to be received by	Oct / Nov and Apr / May
Likely SSB Date	Dec / Jan and Jul / Aug
Date of Commencement of Training	Apr and Oct
Training Academy	OTA Chennai
Duration of Training	49 Weeks

Entry in Air Force

CDSE Entry : Again an exclusive entry for men, after graduation and meant only for flying branch. CDSE (Combined Defence Service Examination) is an exam conducted by UPSC, twice every year. The training is conducted in Air Force Academy, and then the candidate is moved to the specialized flying training establishment.

Exam type	Written exam followed by SSB for successful candidates.
Educational Qualification	Graduate (Three Year Course) in any discipline from a recognized University (with Physics and Mathematics at 10+2 level) / BE / B Tech (Four Year Course). Final year students eligible.
Age	20 to 24 years (at the time of commencement of course)
Notification date	June and October (Approx.)
Examination Date	February and September (Approx)
Commission Type	Permanent Commission

NCC Special Entry : Once again an exclusive entry for men aiming for the flying branch. Training procedure almost same as CDSE. As an Air Wing Senior Division 'C' Certificate holder of the National Cadet Corps, you can apply to the Flying Branch of the Indian Air Force.

Exam type	Direct SSB call for Air Wing Senior Division 'C' Certificate holder of the National Cadet Corps.
Educational Qualification	Graduate (Three Year Course) in any discipline from a recognized University with minimum 60% marks in aggregate in all papers put together and have passed Physics and Mathematics at 10+2 level or BE / B Tech (Four Year Course) from a recognized University with minimum 60% marks in aggregate in all papers put together. Final Year/semester students are also eligible to apply, provided they do not have any present backlogs at the time of SSB Testing and produce Degree certificate issued by the University as per the date stipulated in the advertisement. NCC Air Wing Senior Division 'C' certificate with 'A' or 'B' grading.
Age	20 to 24 years (at the time of commencement of course)
Notification date	NCC Cadets are to apply through respective NCC Air Squadrons/DG NCC
Commission Type	Permanent commission

For more details visit www.indianairforce.nic.in

Entry in Indian Navy

NDA Through UPSC	16½ – 19	10+2 or equivalent with Physics and Maths
Cadet Entry (10+2) (Executive) Naval Academy, Goa (Through UPSC)	16½ – 19	10+2 or equivalent with Physics and Maths
Graduate Special Entry, Naval Academy, Goa (Through UPSC)	19 – 22	B Sc (Physics & Maths) or BE
NCC Special Entry, Naval Academy, Goa	19 – 24	B Sc (Physics & Maths) or BE with Naval Wing Senior Div NCC 'C' Certificate
Direct Entry Naval Armament Inspection Cadre	19½ – 25	Degree in Electronics/Elec/Mech Engg or Post Graduate Degree in Electronics or Physi

For more details visit www.indiannavy.nic.in

JCOs & Other Ranks

11. Minimum educational qualification, and age criteria and other eligibility criteria for recruitment of JCOs and Other Ranks are given in the table below:-

S No	Category	Education	Age
(a)	Soldier (General Duty) (All Arms)	SSLC/Metric with 45% marks in aggregate and 33% in each subject. No percentage considered in case candidate has passed higher qualification i.e. 10+2 and above	17 ½ - 21 years
(b)	Solder (Technical Arms Artillery, Army Air Defence)	10+2/ Intermediate Exam pass in Science with Physics, Chemistry, Maths and English with 50% marks in aggregate and 40% in each subject	17 ½ - 23 Years
(c)	Soldiers Clerk/Store Keeper Technical (All Arms)	10+2/Intermediate Exam pass any stream (Arts, Commerce, Science) with 50% marks in aggregate and minimum 40 % in each subject. Should have studied and passed English and Maths/Accts/Book Keeping in CI X or CI XII with 40% marks in each subject. In case of graduate with English as subject in B.sc. the stipulation of 40% in CI X or CI XII is waived off. In case of graduate without English and Maths/Accts/Book Keeping he should have scored more than 40% in English and Maths/Accts/Book Keeping at least once in CI X or CI XII.	17 ½ - 23 Years

(d)	Soldier Nursing Assistant (Army Medical Corps)	10+2/Intermediate exam pass in Science with Physics, Chemistry, Biology and English with Min 50% marks in aggregate and min 40% in each subject. In case the candidate has a BSc Degree with (Botany/Zoology/Bio-Science) and English, the stipulation of 50% percentage in CI-XII is waived off. However, the candidate should have studied all the four specified subjects in CI XII also.	17 ½ - 23 Years
(e)	Soldier Tradesmen (All Arms)	10 th (except for Mess Keeper and House Keeper who may be 8 th pass).	17 ½ - 23 Years
(f)	Surveyor Auto Car to (Engineers)	BA/BSc with Maths. Must have also passed 12 th class (10+2) or equivalent with Maths and Science as main subject.	20 - 25 Years
(g)	Junior Commissioned Officer Religious Teacher (All Arms)	Graduate in any discipline. In addition requisite qualification in his own religious denomination.	27 – 34Years
(h)	Junior Commissioned Officer Catering (Army Service Corps)	10+2 of equivalent exam and Diploma /Certificate Course of duration of one year or more in Cookery/Hotel Management and Catering Tech from a recognized University/Food Craft Institute. AICTE recognition is not mandatory.	
(j)	Havildar Education(Army Education Corps)	MA/MSc/MCA or BA/BSc/BCA/BSc(IT) with B.Ed.	20 - 25 Years

CONCLUSION

15. Here it would be apt to reiterate, that all professions serve our motherland, but none of them is in the same league as the Army, for this is the only profession which offers you opportunity to live up to these stirring lines.

“To every man upon this earth,

Earth comes sooner or later

And how can a man die better

Facing fearful odds

For the ashes of his father

And the temple of his Gods”

- Lord Macaulay

Summary

- The Army is divided into seven Commands i.e. Northern, Western, Central, Southern, South Western, Eastern and Training Command.
- The Navy is divided into three Commands i.e. Western Naval Command, Eastern Naval Command and Southern Naval Command.
- The Air Force is organized into seven commands i.e. Western Air Command, Central Air Command, Eastern Air Command, South Western Air Command, Southern Air Command, Training Command and Maintenance Command.
- The Combat Commands are grouped as Corps, Divisions and Brigades. These are commanded by an Officer of the rank of Lieutenant General, Major General and Brigadier respectively.
- There are three major components in army:-
 - Fighting arms – Armour, Infantry and Mechanised Infantry.
 - Support Arms – Artillery, Engineers, Army Air Defence, Army Aviation Corps and Signals.
 - Supporting Services – Army Service Corps, Army Medical Corps, Army Ordnance Corps, Corps of Electronic and Mechanical Engineers and others.
- Field Marshal is an honorary rank given to a General for his invaluable service and will continue to serve the rest of his term with the honorary rank.
- Admiral of the Fleet is an honorary rank given to an admiral for his invaluable service and will continue to serve the rest of his term with the honorary rank.
- Marshal of the Air Force is an honorary rank given to an Air Chief Marshal for his invaluable service.
- Indian Armed Forces honours and awards can be divided into two categories; Gallantry Awards & Non-Gallantry awards / Distinguished Service Awards.
- Permanent Commission (PC) is granted through the Indian Military Academy (IMA), Dehradun and OTA, Gaya. Short Service Commission (SSC) is granted through Officers Training Academy, (OTA) Chennai.
- Permanent Commission:
 - Combined Defence Service Examination (CDSE)
 - 10+2 Tech Entry
 - University Entry Scheme (Pre Final Year Students Only)
 - Technical Graduate Course.

Comprehension Questions

Q1. Answer the following in about 50 words:

- (a) Write a short note on Chief of Army Staff.
- (b) What are Static Formations in Army?
- (c) What do you understand by Air Headquarter?
- (d) Who are the two Field Marshals of Indian Army?

Q2. Answer the following in about 75 words:

- (a) Write a short note on types of Command Headquarters in Army. (b) Write short note on Naval Headquarter and its Commands.
- (c) Write a short note on Air Force Command Headquarters.

Q3. Answer the following in about 150 words:

- (a) What do you understand by Field Formation?
- (b) What are Fighting Arms?

Q4. Answer the following in about 250 words:

- (a) Give the rank structure of Officers of Army, Navy and Air Force.
- (b) Give the rank structure of Junior Commissioned Officers and Non Commissioned Officer of Army.
- (c) What are Supporting Arms?

UNIT 2 : MAP READING**INDEX**

Ser No	Lesson Code	Subject	Page Number	
			From	To
1.	MR-1	Introduction to maps and conventional signs	47	51
2.	MR-2	Scale and grid systems	52	54
3.	MR-3	Topographical forms and technical terms	55	57
4.	MR-4	Relief, contours and gradients	58	60
5.	MR-5	Cardinal points and types of North	61	62
6.	MR-6	Types of bearing and use of service protector	63	65
7.	MR-7	Prismatic compass and its use and GPS	66	67
8.	MR-8	Setting of a map, finding North and own position	68	70

UNIT 2: MAP READING

Knowledge	Understanding	Application Skill	Evaluation
Introduction to types of Maps and Conventional Signs	Maps and the Conventional signs to be used.	Ability to read the Map using Conventional signs.	Activities, work sheets, assignments, and mock exercises
Scales and Grid System	Use of Scale and the importance of Grid system in map marking.	Ability to read the map and relate it to ground.	Activities, work sheets, assignments, and mock exercises
Topographical Forms and Technical Terms	Definitions used for geographical features.	Ability to grasp Map Reading classes and lessons faster.	Activities, work sheets and assignments,
Relief, Contours and Gradients	Height, shape and slope of the ground.	The cadets can relate the ground to the Map.	Activities, work sheets, assignments, and mock exercises
Cardinal Points and Types of North	Directions, Degrees and the types of North.	The cadets can indicate places and objects using Direction and Degrees.	Activities, work sheets, assignments, and mock exercises
Types of Bearing and use of Service Protractor	Use of Bearing and Service Protractor to locate places on map.	Ability to locate places and objects on ground.	Activities, work sheets, assignments, and mock exercises
Prismatic Compass and its use and GPS	Use of Compass and GPS to locate places on ground.	Ability to navigate to the given location on ground using Compass and GPS.	Activities, work sheets, assignments, and mock exercises

LESSON PLAN: MR 1

INTRODUCTION TO MAPS AND CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

Period	-	Two
Type	-	Lecture
Year	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

1. Map Sheets, Computer slides, Pointer, Charts, Black board & Chalk.

Time Plan

2.

(a)	Introduction and Aim	-	05 Min
(b)	Definition and type of Map	-	35 Min
(c)	Conventional Signs	-	35 Min
(d)	Conclusion	-	05 Min

AIM

3. The aim of this lecture is to introduce the JD/JW NCC Cadets to the basics of Map reading.

PREVIEW

4. The lecture will conducted in the following parts:-
 - (a) Part I - Definition and Types of Map.
 - (b) Part II - Conventional Signs.

PART I: DEFINITION AND TYPES OF MAP

Definition of Map



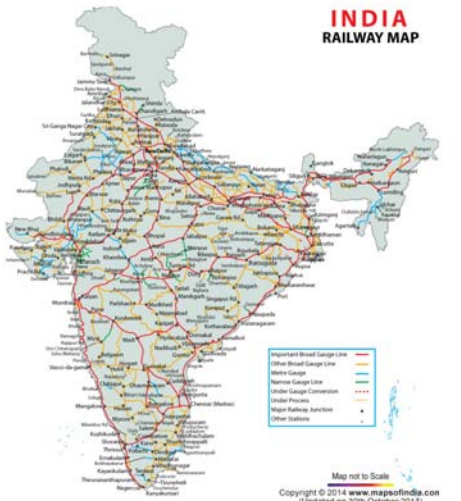
5. A map represents selected natural and manmade features of the whole or part of the earth's surface on a sheet of paper. It has a definite scale and correct relative geographical positions and elevations. Symbols, colour differences and contours on map help to show the physical features *i.e.* mountains, valleys and plains. A map, however, has the following limitations:-

- (a) It is seldom, if ever, up to date.
- (b) It cannot show everything that exists on the ground.

Types of Maps

6. There are different types of maps depending on their scale and their use. Important types of maps are as under:-

Serial No	Types Of Maps	Maps
(a)	Atlas Maps: These are small scale maps showing whole country's continents, oceans or even world on one sheet.	<div>Atlas Map</div>
(b)	Topographical Maps: These are maps with which we are concerned in map reading. Survey of India maps are all topographical maps.	<div>Topographical Map</div>

<p>(c)</p>	<p>Relief Maps: These are solid maps built as an actual model of the ground.</p>	 A topographic relief map of India showing the physical features of the country. The map uses color gradients to represent elevation, with green for low-lying areas and brown for higher elevations. It includes state boundaries, major cities, and surrounding bodies of water like the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. A scale bar and a north arrow are present in the top left corner.
<p>(d)</p>	<p>Outline Maps: These indicate general plain of the country e.g. main towns and rivers.</p>	 A blank outline map of India showing the country's borders with neighboring countries: Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar. It also shows the Arabian Sea to the west and the Bay of Bengal to the east. The map is titled "India Outline Map" and "Blank Outline Map of India".
<p>(e)</p>	<p>Rail/Road Maps: These are intended only for use in connection with rail/road movements.</p>	 A detailed map of India showing the railway network. The map uses various line styles and colors to represent different types of railway lines: Important Broad Gauge Line (thick red), Other Broad Gauge Line (red), Metro Gauge (blue), Narrow Gauge Line (green), Under Gauge Construction (dashed green), Under Process (dotted green), Major Railway Junction (yellow star), and Other Stations (black dots). The map is titled "INDIA RAILWAY MAP" and includes a legend, a scale bar, and copyright information: "Map not to Scale. Copyright © 2014 www.mapsofindia.com (Updated on 30th October 2014)".

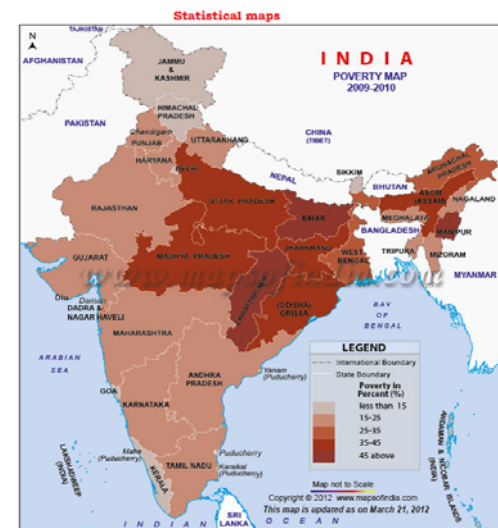
(g)

Other Maps:

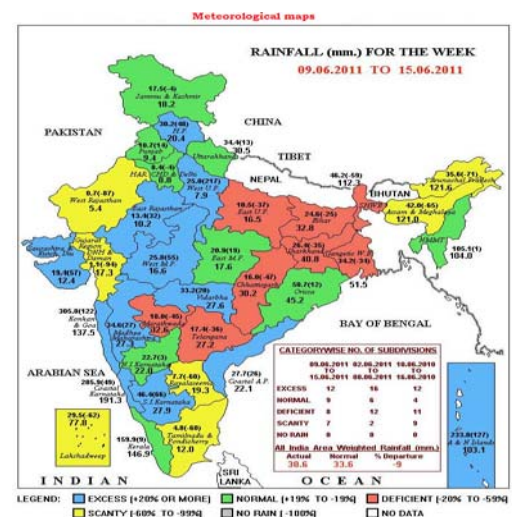
(i) **Geographical Maps** showing the structure of the rock formation below the top soil.



(ii) **Statistical Maps** showing information of such things as population, industries, mineral ores, crops etc.



(iv) **Meteorological Maps** showing information regarding winds, atmospheric pressures and so on.



PART II: CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

6. Conventional signs are symbols used to represent certain artificial or natural features/objects on the map. Some common types of conventional signs are listed at Figure-1.

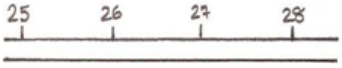
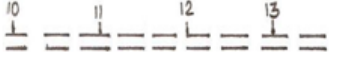
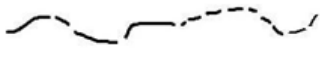
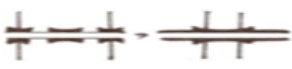


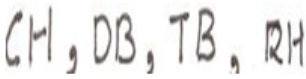




SR NO	OBJECT	CONVENTIONAL SIGN
1.	ROADS- METALLED WITH MILE-STONE	
2.	ROADS- UN-METALLED WITH MILE-STONE	
3.	CART TRACK, CAMEL TRACK, MULE PATH	
4.	BRIDGES WITH PIERS AND WITHOUT	
5.	RIVER BEDS - DRY, WITH STREAM	
6.	RAILWAY LINE	
7.	CIRCUIT HOUSE, DAK BUNGALOW, TRAVELERS BUNGALOW, REST HOUSE	
8.	CHURCH, MOSQUE, TEMPLE, PAGODA, IDGAH,	
9.	POST OFFICE	
10.	BOUNDARY; INTERNATIONAL AND STATE	
11.	BOUNDARY; DISTRICT	

Figure -1

CONCLUSION

7. A thorough knowledge of the map and conventional signs is very important to know about the area not seen before and to relate the objects seen on ground and their conventional signs on map. Conventional symbols are used to maintain the clarity of the map. Most of conventional symbols correspond to the general layout of the object and are seldom confused with others. It is very important for all to know and identify these symbols on the map to make map reading easier.

LESSON PLAN: MR 2

SCALES AND GRID SYSTEMS

Period	-	Two
Type	-	Lecture
Year	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

1. Map Sheets, Computer slides, Pointer, Charts, Black board & Chalk.

Time Plan

2.	(a)	Introduction and Aim	-	05 Min
	(b)	Definition, Methods of expressing a scale	-	35 Min
	(c)	Definition and methods of Grid Reference	-	35 Min
	(d)	Conclusion	-	05 Min

AIM

3. The aim of this lecture is to introduce the JD/JW Cadets to the method of using scales and method of finding Grid Reference.

PREVIEW

4. The lecture will be conducted in the following parts:-
 - (a) Part I - Definition and methods of expressing a scale.
 - (b) Part II - Definition and Methods of finding Grid Reference.

PART I: SCALES AND GRID SYSTEMS

Definition of Scale

5. Scale is the proportion which the distances between the two points on the map that relates to the distance between two points on the ground. Everything on the map must be reduced and the extent to which the size is reduced makes the scale of the map.

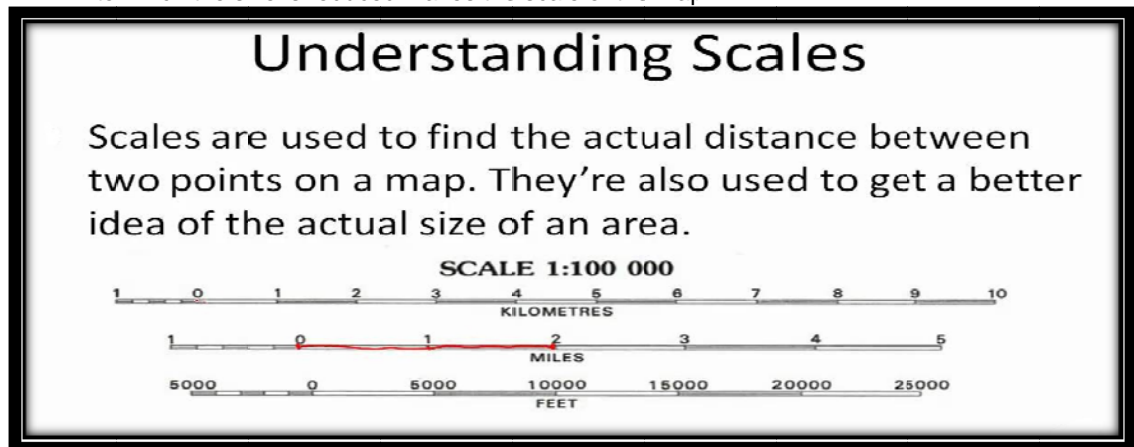


Figure 2

Methods of Expressing a Scale

6. There are two methods of expressing a scale:-

- In Words.** 1 inch to 1 mile, it means that 1 inch on the map represents 1 mile on the ground.
- As a Representative Fraction (RF).** This is the scale expressed in the form of a fraction. If the scale of a map is given as $1/100000$ this means that one unit of the map represents 100000 of the same unit on the ground. It could mean that one centimetre on the map represents 100000cm on the ground.

Scale Line

7. Below the scale is the scale line by means of which distance on the map can be measured. In this scale 2 cm on map is equal to 1 km on ground. An example of the scale line for a scale "2 cm to 1 km" is at Fig-3 below:-

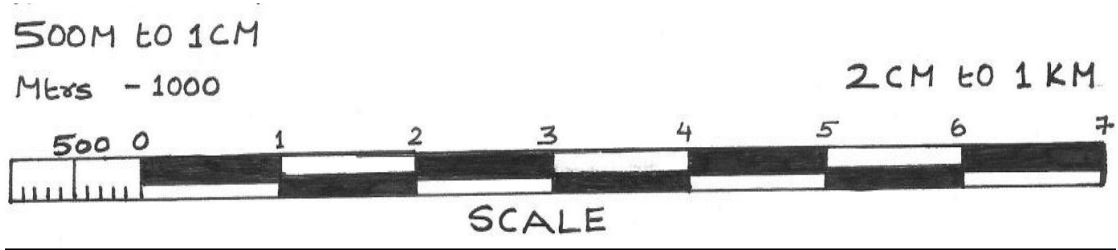


Figure-3

PART II : DEFINITION OF GRID AND GRID LINES

8. **THE GRID** is a systematic pattern on Earth by laying a vertical and horizontal grid over the Earth's layout. The vertical lines are called the longitude and the horizontal lines are known as the latitude. Combinations of these lines are known as **Grid Lines**.

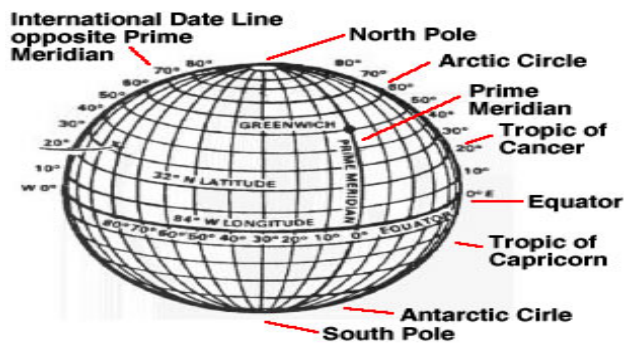


Figure 4

Purpose

9. The purpose of Grid Lines is to make possible giving and reading Grid References and to facilitate measurement of bearings.

Method of Grid Reference

10. In giving a Grid Reference following rules should be remembered:-

- A reference must always contain an even number of figures, normally it contains six figures.

- (b) Easting lines are the black colour vertical lines.
- (c) Northing lines are the black colour horizontal lines.
- (d) Always count along the Easting lines first from the West to East and then Northing from South to North.
- (e) Grid References are of different types viz. Four Figure, Six Figure, Eight Figure and Ten Figure.
- (f) Mostly Six Figure Grid Reference is used.
- (g) For six figure Grid Reference the third and the Sixth figure represent the divisions of 1000 meters square to the nearest 10th part, so they have to be estimated and for these figures slight latitude is allowed.
- (h) If a general Grid Reference is to be given or there is only one such object in one square e.g. bridge, temple, road junction then its identity and four figure grid reference would suffice.

CONCLUSION

11. For effective and correct map reading, it is essential that cadets should be able to differentiate between maps of different scales and find out the correct Grid Reference of the object. The cadets should also be able to relate the scale on map to the actual distance of object on ground.

LESSON PLAN: MR 3

TOPOGRAPHICAL FORMS AND TECHNICAL TERMS

Period - Two/One
Type - Lecture
Year - JD/JW

Training Aids

1. Computer slides, Pointer, Charts, Black board & Chalk.

Time Plan

2. (a) Introduction - 05 Min
 (b) Topographical terms - 35 Min
 (c) Technical terms - 35 Min
 (d) Conclusion - 05 Min

INTRODUCTION

3. Commonly used technical terms and topographical forms is a name used to describe geographical features which occur on the ground.

AIM


4. The aim of this lecture is to introduce the JD/JW NCC Cadets to the various topographical forms and technical terms in map reading.

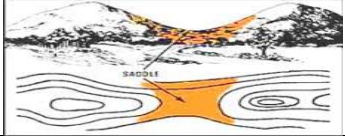




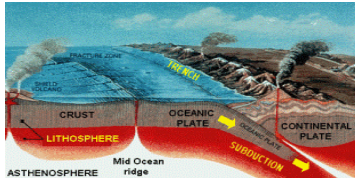
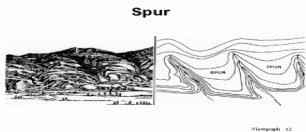
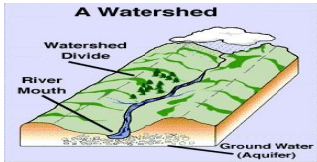
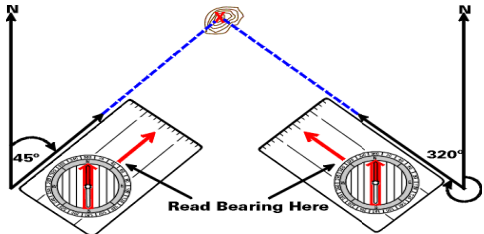
PREVIEW


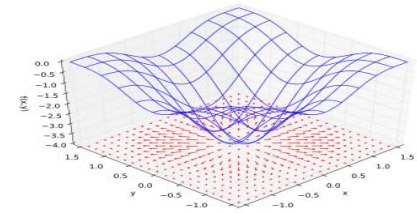
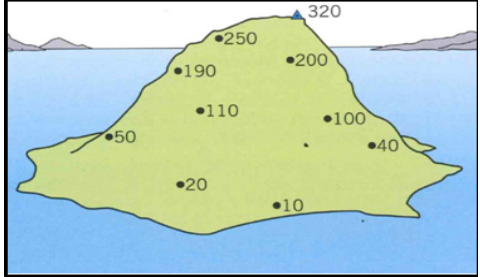
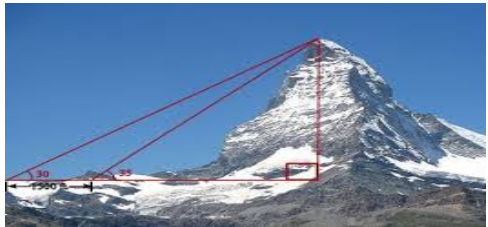
5. The lecture will be conducted in the following parts:-
 (a) Part I - Topographical terms
 (b) Part II - Technical terms

PART: I- TOPOGRAPHICAL FORMS AND TECHNICAL TERMS

6. Topographical forms are names used to describe geographical features which occur on the ground. The following are more commonly used:-

Ser No	Topographical Forms	Samples
(a)	Basin: An area of fairly level ground surrounded by hills or the area drained by a river or its distributaries.	

(b)	Col or saddle: A narrow ridge of high land joining up to higher hills.	
(c)	Crest: A highest part of hill or mountain range. It is that line on the range of hills or mountains from which the ground slopes down in opposite direction.	
(d)	Dead Ground: Ground which is because of undulations or hills is not visible to the observer.	
(e)	Knoll: A small isolated hill.	
(f)	Plateau: A table land, an elevated region of considerable extent generally of same level.	
(g)	Ridge: A line along a hill or range of hills or mountains from which water flows in opposite directions.	
(h)	Spur: A piece of high ground jutting out of range of hills into lower ground.	
(i)	Watershed: The line separating the water flowing in two different rivers systems, the edge of a river basin.	
Technical Terms		Sample
(a)	Bearing: The angle formed by a line joining two points and the North and South line. Bearings are always measured clockwise.	

(b)	<p>Bench Mark: A permanent mark usually cut into a wall recording exact height for future reference. It is marked as BM with height on Ordnance Survey Maps.</p>	
(e)	<p>Gradient: The slope of a hill expressed as a fraction.</p>	
(k)	<p>Spot Height: A point on a map whose height has been determined by Survey methods. These are usually shown as black dot with a number giving exact height above sea level in meters.</p>	
(l)	<p>Trigonometric Point: A point fixed during the triangulation at the beginning of a survey, marked on Ordnance Survey Maps by a small triangle with the height.</p>	

CONCLUSION

7. To be proficient in Map Reading and understand it better, it is very important for all to understand the various topographical forms and technical terms used in Map Reading. One should be able to identify the topographical form in map and co-relate it with the ground.

LESSON PLAN : MR 4

RELIEF, CONTOURS AND GRADIENTS

Period - Two

Type - Lecture/Practice

Year - JD/JW

Training Aids

1. Map Sheets, Computer slides, Pointer, Charts, Black board & Chalk.

Time Plan

2.

(a)	Introduction	-	05 Min
(b)	Relief, slopes	-	15 Min
(c)	Contours and Gradients	-	15 Min
(d)	Conclusion	-	05 Min
(e)	Practice	-	40Min

AIM

3. The aim of this lecture is to introduce the Cadets to Relief, slopes Contours and gradients in map reading.

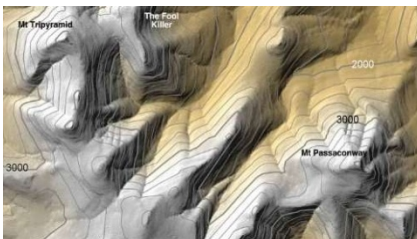
PREVIEW

4. The lecture will be conducted in the following parts:-
 - (a) Part I - Relief and Slopes
 - (b) Part II - Contours and Gradients

PART I: RELIEF AND SLOPES

5. Relief and Slopes.

- (a) **RELIEF** means the shape of the ground in a vertical plane.



Representation of a relief on a map means showing of heights and shape of the ground above or below or datum which is normally sea level. Thus it shows the broad features and relative heights of highlands and low lands which are portrayed on the map. **Relief** is shown with means of hachure, shading, form lines, layer tints, contours, spot heights, tria heights, bench marks and relative

Figure 5

(b) **SLOPE** means a surface of which one end or side is at a higher level than another. Contour lines represent to slope that is, closer the contour lines are, the steeper is the slope of the hill. If representation of slopes the contour lines are far apart, the slope down is gradual. The slopes are of two types, convex and concave. A convex slope is the one which bulges outwards and concave slope is the one which curves inwards.

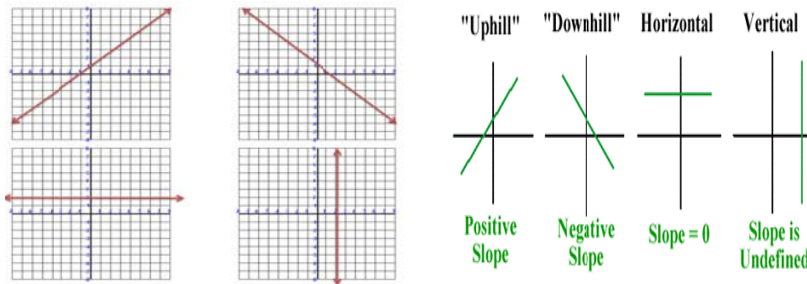


Figure 6

PART II: CONTOURS AND GRADIENTS

6. **CONTOUR** is an imaginary line drawn on map showing same height from mean sea level. If you walk along a contour line you neither gain nor lose elevation.

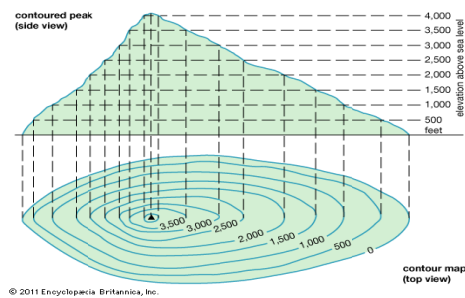


Figure 7

7. **Characteristics of Contours.**

- (a) Contours accurately show height, shape and slope of the ground.
- (b) Contours are shown generally in brown.
- (c) Height is marked on every fifth contour.
- (d) Contour lines vary in appearance.
- (e) These lines never touch or cross each other.

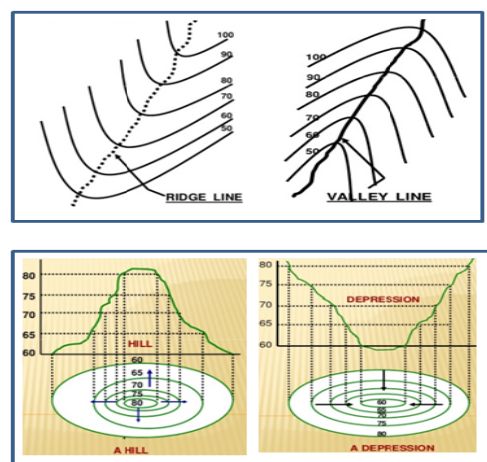


Figure 8

8. **Vertical Interval (VI).** The rise between successive contour lines is known as the vertical interval (VI). On map scale 1 inch to 1 mile, the VI of each contour line is 50 feet while on the 1/4 inch to a mile it is 250 feet.

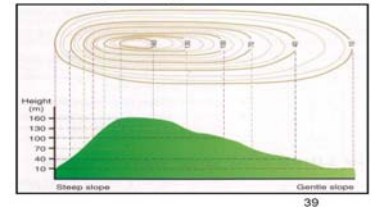


Figure 9

9. **Horizontal Equivalent (HE).** The distance measured flat on the map between adjacent contour lines is horizontal equivalent (HE).

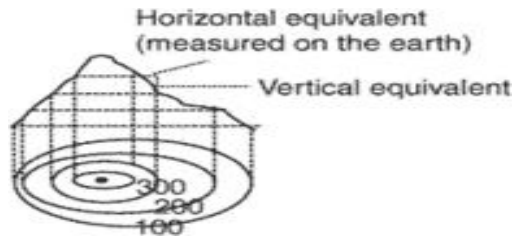


Figure 10

10. **Gradient.** The gradient is the steepness of a slope of the ground may be expressed as the angle the ground makes with the horizontal. In other words it is the ratio of the vertical interval to horizontal equivalent. It is independent of any unit of measurement. Simple Formula is $VI/HE = \text{Gradient}$.

11. **Measuring Gradient.** The rise or fall of a slope can be expressed in following two ways:-

- (a) In an Angle or Degree of Slope.
- (b) The tangent of the Angle or Gradient.

CONCLUSION

12. Contour reading is very important as it shows the height, shape and slope of the ground. For correct map reading, one should be able to read the contour lines and select the correct route for the navigation.

LESSON PLAN: MR 5

CARDINAL POINTS AND TYPES OF NORTH

Period	-	One
Type	-	Lecture/Practice
Year	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

1. Computer slides, Pointer, Charts, Black board & Chalk.

Time Plan

2.	(a)	Introduction	-	05 Min
	(b)	Cardinal Points and Types of North	-	15 Min
	(c)	Magnetic Variation and Grid Convergence	-	15 Min
	(d)	Conclusion	-	05 Min

AIM

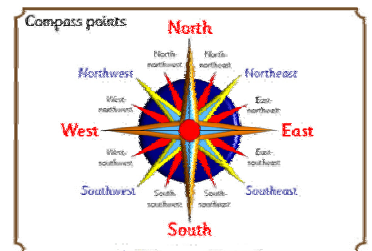
3. The aim of this lecture is to introduce the Cadets about Cardinal Points and Types of North.

PREVIEW

4. The lecture will be conducted in the following parts:-
 - (a) Part I - Cardinal Points
 - (b) Part II - Types of North and their variations

PART I: CARDINAL POINTS AND TYPES OF NORTH

5. Cardinal Points. North, South, East and West are known as the cardinal points. If the North point is taken as zero degrees, East will be 90° , South will be 180° , and the West point forms an angle of 270° . In addition to four Cardinal Points and four intermediate four major directions, there are eight minor directions. The names and degrees are as under:-



Cardinal Points

Figure 11

(a)	North North East	-	22 & ½ Degrees
(b)	East North East	-	67 & ½ Degrees
(c)	East South East	-	112 & ½ Degrees
(d)	South South East	-	157 & ½ Degrees
(e)	South South West	-	202 & ½ Degrees
(f)	West South West	-	247 & ½ Degrees

- (g) West North West - 292 & ½ Degrees
 (h) North North West - 337 & ½ Degrees

PART II - TYPES OF NORTH AND ANGLES BETWEEN NORTH POINTS

Types of North

7. There are three types of North :-

- (a) **True North**. The direction of North Pole from the observer.
 (b) **Grid North**. North as per the Grid on map.
 (c) **Magnetic North**. It is the point to which a magnetic needle points, when freely suspended.

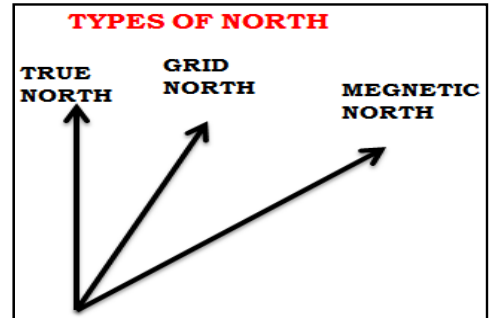


Figure 12

Angles Between North Points

8. Angular difference between three Norths are as under:-

- (a) **Grid Convergence**. The angular difference between Grid North and True North.
 (b) **Magnetic Angle**. Angle between Grid North & Magnetic North.

(c) **Magnetic Variation**. Magnetic North is the point shown by compass needle points. The needle does not point directly to True North, but a little West or East of True North. The difference between True North and Magnetic North is called Magnetic Variation. The amount of the Magnetic Variation depends upon two factors, time and place.

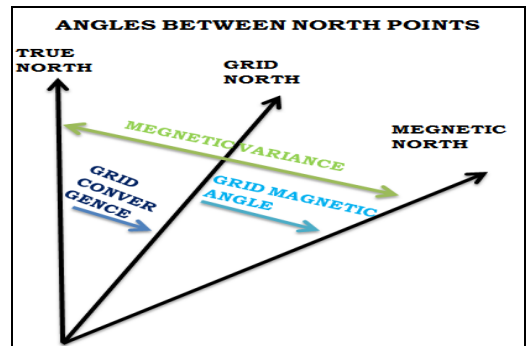


Figure 13

CONCLUSION

9. First step towards learning Map reading is finding North on ground. knowledge of various major and minor directions assists in maintaining the correct direction during the navigation.

LESSON PLAN: MR 6

TYPES OF BEARING AND USE OF SERVICE PROTRACTOR

Period	-	Two
Type	-	Lecture/Practice
Year	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

1. Service Protractor, Compass, Computer slides, Pointer, Charts, Blackboard & Chalk.

Time Plan

2.	(a)	Introduction and Aim	-	05 Min
	(b)	Bearing, conversion of bearing	-	35 Min
	(c)	Service Protractor and its uses	-	35 Min
	(d)	Conclusion	-	05 Min
	(e)	Practice	-	40Min

AIM

3. The aim of this lecture is to introduce the JD/JW Cadets to the process of understanding how to take bearing, methods of conversion of bearing and service protractor and its uses.

PREVIEW

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

- (a) Part I - Bearing and its conversion methods
- (b) Part II - Service protractor and its uses

PART I: BEARING AND ITS CONVERSION AND SERVICE PROTRACTOR

5. **Types of Bearing.** The clock wise angle formed by a straight line joining two points and direction of North, is called the bearing between the two points. A bearing is always measured clockwise. They are three types as given below:-

- (a) **Grid Bearing.** Measured on the map from the Grid North by the help of a protractor.
- (b) **Magnetic Bearing.** Measured from Magnetic North by the compass.

- (c) **True Bearing.** Calculated by finding out the relation of True NORTH and Grid NORTH or Magnetic NORTH.

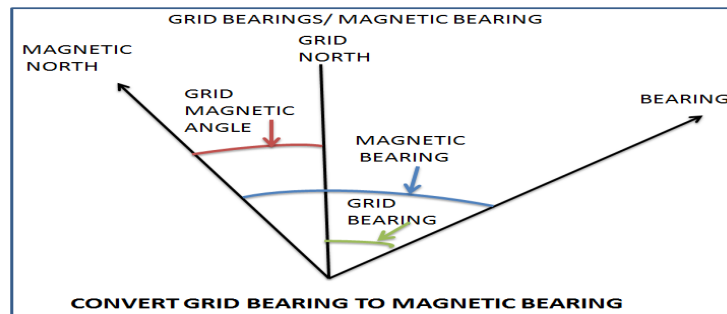


Figure 14

6. **To Convert a Magnetic Bearing to a Grid Bearing.** Suppose the bearing of a certain point P is measured with a compass and is found to be 160° . To convert this Magnetic Bearing to a True Bearing, follow under mentioned steps:-

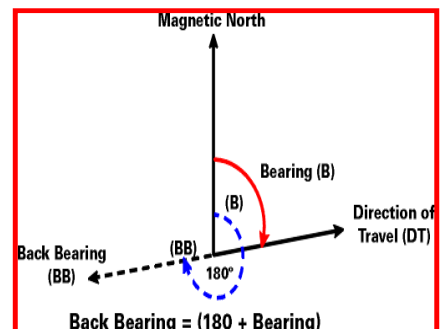
- First find out the Magnetic Variation of the Area. Magnetic Variation is given on the Top Right corner of each Map.
- Suppose 5° is the Magnetic Variation of the area. Now subtract this Magnetic Variation to the Magnetic Bearing.
- The resultant is the Grid Bearing i.e. 155° .

7. **To Convert Grid Bearing to Magnetic Bearing.**

- Measure the Grid Bearing of an object on the map with help of the service protractor from your own position.
- Suppose the Grid Bearing of the object is 150° .
- Now, find out the Magnetic Variation of the area with the help of Map (Magnetic Variation is given on the Top right corner of the map). Suppose Magnetic Variation of the area is 6° .
- Now, add this Magnetic Variation to the Grid Bearing.
- The resultant will be the Magnetic Bearing of the object i.e. 156° .

8. **Back Bearing.** It is bearing taken opposite of original position of object. The rule is that if the bearing is less than 180° add 180° and if bearing is more than 180° then subtract 180° . For example:-

- If forward bearing of an object is 70° then its back bearing will be $180^{\circ} + 70^{\circ} = 250^{\circ}$.
- If forward bearing of an object is 240 then it's back bearing will be $240^{\circ} - 180^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$.



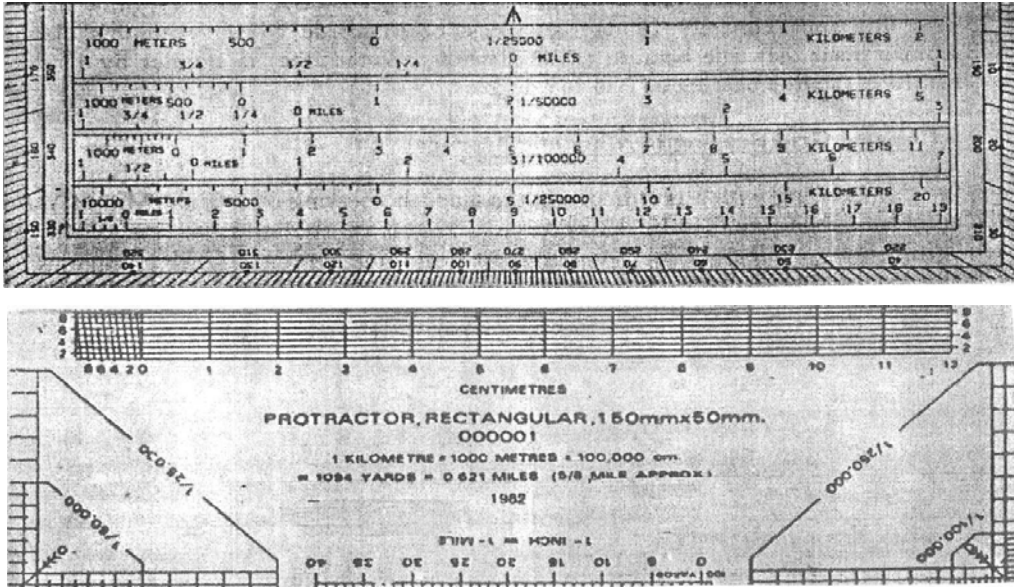
PART II: SERVICE PROTRACTOR

9. The service protractor "A" Mark IV is an instrument used for plotting and measuring bearing on the map. It is an essential link between the compass and the map. With the help of the protractor the magnetic

bearings have been converted to grid bearing and transferred to the map.

Description

10. The protractor is made of cardboard or ivories (flexible material) and it measures 6 inches long and 2 inches wide.



Scale of Protractors

Figure 16

11. The main purpose of the protractor is to measure angles and bearings as described in the preceding paragraphs. The protractor also shows on both its faces a number of the more common map scales. The respective scale lines are drawn out and divided into primary and secondary divisions in exactly the same way as at the bottom of the map.

CONCLUSION

12. Taking out correct magnetic bearing of an object is very important. Converting Magnetic bearing into Grid bearing and vice versa should be known to identify object on map and ground. Use service protractor to find out the distance and grid bearing of one object to another on the map should be known for accurate navigation.

LESSON PLAN: MR 7

PRISMATIC COMPASS & ITS USE AND GPS

Period	-	Two
Type	-	Lecture/Practice
Year	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

1. Compass Prismatic, GPS, Computer slides, Pointer, Charts, Blackboard & Chalk.

Time Plan

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|--------|
| 2. | (a) Introduction | - | 05 Min |
| | (b) Types of compass, How to take a bearing | - | 35 Min |
| | (c) Compass errors and GPS | - | 35 Min |
| | (d) Conclusion | - | 05 Min |
| | (e) Practice | - | 40Min |

INTRODUCTION

3. The magnetic compass an instrument containing a magnetized pointer which shows the direction of magnetic north and bearings from it. The magnetic compass is used extensively in ships, aircraft and the various branches of the army to find and maintain direction. The Prismatic Compass is an accurate and reliable instrument of great value except during a "magnetic storm" or when subject to strong local magnetic field e.g. in polar regions. With the prismatic compass one can measure magnetic bearing on the ground.

AIM

4. The aim of this lecture is to introduce the cadets to the basics of Compass Bearing, understanding compass errors and use of GPS.

PREVIEW

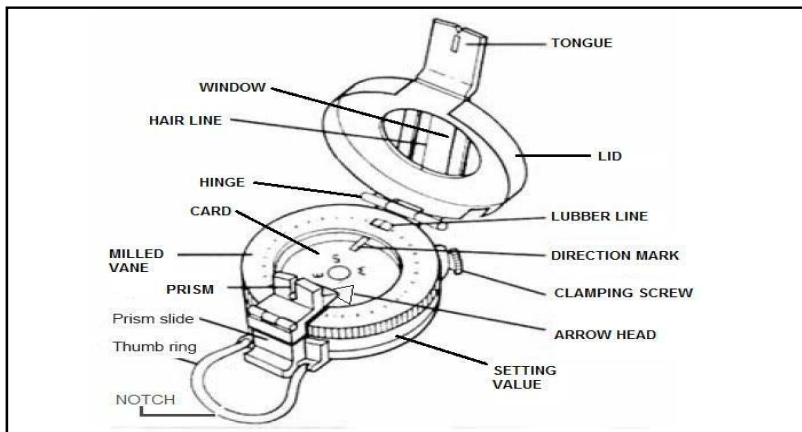
5. The lecture will be conducted in the following parts:-

(a) Part I	-	Type of Compasses and acquiring a bearing
(b) Part II	-	Compass errors and Introduction to GPS

PART I: TYPES OF COMPASS AND TAKING BEARING

6. Types of Compass and Taking Bearing. There are two types of prismatic compass, the dry and liquid filled. Liquid type is easier to use though it is less sensitive.

7. Description. Various parts are shown below:-



8. How to Take a Bearing

- (a) Open the lid of compass.
- (b) Turn the prism casing over.
- (c) Put your thumb through the ring.
- (d) Put your forefinger underneath the compass & hold it to horizontal level.
- (e) Bring the prism up to the eye.
- (f) See through the prism via hairline to object.
- (g) Read the bearing.

PART II: COMPASS ERRORS AND GPS

9. Compass Error. Sometimes due to the presence of impurities in the material of which a compass is made or other reasons, the magnetic needle may not point toward the magnetic NORTH but a little to the EAST or WEST of it. This deviation of the magnetic needle in the compass from the magnetic NORTH is termed compass error.

10. Global Positioning System. Global Positioning System (GPS) refers to a system of satellites and receivers that allows people and devices to pin point their precise location on the earth. The first GPS satellite was launched in 1974. GPS is funded and controlled by the United States, Department of Defence. Present technology provides very handy and accurate navigation. GPS is used by:-

- (a) Commonly used in day to day life by general public like for travelling purposes.
- (b) Fishermen and hikers to navigate.
- (c) Armed Forces, in its equipments and in battle fields.

CONCLUSION

11. It is very important for a soldier to understand the prismatic compass and be proficient in using the same. An individual should know how to take the bearing set the compass and then march on the bearing set on the compass. The compass should be checked for correctness and errors if any be noted on the inside of the lid. While using the compass ensure that there is no iron objects nearby.

LESSON PLAN: MR 8

SETTING OF A MAP, FINDING NORTH AND OWN POSITION

Period	-	Four
Type	-	Lecture/Practice
Year	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

1. Map sheets, Compass, Service Protractor, Pointer, Charts, Black board& Chalk.

Time Plan

2.	(a) Introduction and Aim	-	5Min
	(b) Setting of Map and methods	-	35Min
	(c) Finding North and finding own position on Map	-	35Min
	(d) Conclusion	-	05Min
	(e) Practice	-	1h20 Min

AIM

3. The aim of this lecture is to introduce the JD/JW NCC Cadets to the method of setting of maps, and finding own position on map.

PREVIEW

4. The lecture will be conducted in the following parts:-
- (a) Part II - Map setting by various methods
 - (b) Part III - Finding North and own position on map

PART I: METHODS OF SETTING MAP

Setting of Map

5. A map is said to be set or oriented when it is placed such that it corresponds directly with the ground i.e. when true North on the map points to true North on the ground.

Methods of Setting a Map

6. There are two methods of setting a map - by compass and by objects on the ground.

Setting by Compass

7. Draw a line showing magnetic North from a point on a grid line. Open the compass and lay it flat on the map over the above drawn diagram, which will show the magnetic variation so that the hair line on the window lies along the magnetic North line on the diagram. Then turn both the map and the compass till the needle points along the hair line. The map is now set, since the magnetic North line on the map is pointing in the direction of magnetic North as indicated by the compass needle.

PART II: FINDING NORTH AND OWN POSITION

Finding North

8. **Without Compass.** The position of North can be discovered by one of the following methods:-

(a) **Equal Altitude Method.**

- (i) Take a fairly large piece of paper or card board and spread it flat on the ground. In the centre fix a pencil or piece of wood perpendicular to the ground. It can be done with the help of a coin fixed at the base of pencil or wood with sealing wax or by directly pushing it in the ground.
- (ii) Wait till after mid day until the sun has moved around sufficiently to throw another shadow as indicated by the dotted line AD i.e. of the same

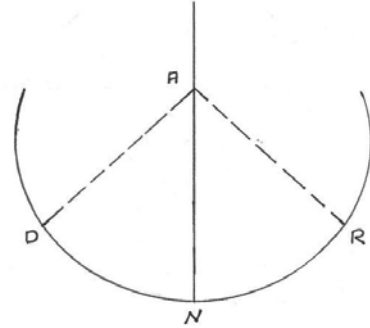


Figure 18

- (b) **By Stars.** In the Northern hemisphere, the Pole star indicates the position of True North to within 2 degree. It is a bright star and it can be found by protruding a line from Great Bear. The pole star will be found slightly off this line on the side remote from the remaining stars of the Great Bear.

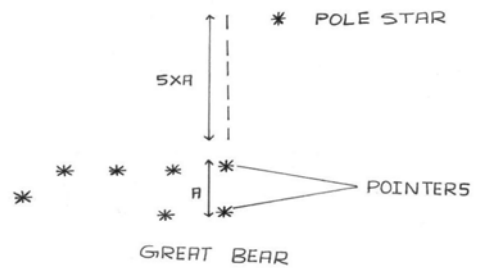


Figure 19

Finding Own Position on Map

9. **Methods of Finding Own Position on Map**

- (a) By resection method or Compass method
- (b) By Inspection method.

10. **Resection with Compass Method.**

- (a) Recognise three prominent features (A, B, C) on map and on the ground as well. These three prominent features must not be more than 180 or less than 30 apart. They should be as far as possible and clearly visible. The bearing of these points be taken and converted into Grid bearings.
- (b) Then, on the map the back bearings from these points must be plotted, and the point of intersection will be the required position.
- (c) In order to do an accurate resection, three or more objects are necessary. But in that case if the three rays do not intersect at the same point, a triangle of error is obtained. The centre of triangle is the point of your own position.

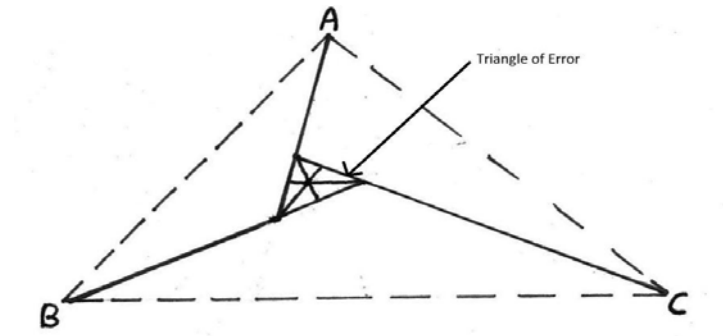


Figure 20

11. **By Inspection Method.** By inspections is meant a careful and detailed study of the ground and features both on the map and the ground and features on the map and on the ground. The method consists of:-

- (a) Setting the map
- (b) Recognition of general area of own position on the map
- (c) A close study of the ground details

CONCLUSION

12. Setting of map and finding own position is the essence of the map reading training. One should be able to set the map with the help of compass and without it in minimum possible time. After setting of map, find out the two or three objects present on the ground and map be selected and resection method or compass method be used to find out the own position. Finding correct and accurate own position is very important for the navigation.

SUMMARY

- Map is the geographical representation of land on a paper.
- Scale is a proportion of two points on map and two points on the ground.
- Relief is applied to the shape of the ground in a vertical plane.
- Contour is an imaginary line following surface of the ground at a certain level.
- Gradient is the slope of the ground expressed as the angle the ground makes with the horizontal.
- Cardinal Points are the four major directions North, South, East and West.
- There are three types of North: True North is the direction of North pole, Magnetic North is the point which a magnetic needle points, Grid North is the direction of the North South grid lines on a map-point.
- Magnetic Variation the difference between True North and Magnetic North. It depends on time and place.
- Grid Convergence is the angular difference between Grid and True NORTH.
- Bearing: The clock wise angle formed by a straight line joining two points and direction of NORTH.
- The service protractor "A" Mark IV is an instrument used for plotting and measuring bearing on the map.
- Setting of Map: A map is said to be set or oriented when it is placed such that it corresponds directly with the ground. There are two methods of setting a map - by compass and by objects on the ground.
- Methods to find own position on map are:
 - By resection or compass method
 - By inspection method.

Comprehension Questions

Q1. Answer the following in about 15 words:

- (a) What is spot height?
- (b) What are Grid Lines and its purpose?
- (c) How many types of Slopes are there?
- (d) How many types of North are there?

Q2. Answer the following in about 50 words:

- (a) What are Conventional Signs? Draw conventional signs for Temple, Railway line and Post office.
- (b) Define Bearing?
- (c) What is relief and contour?
- (d) Define Grid Convergence?

Q3. Answer the following in about 75 words:

- (a) What is magnetic variation?
- (b) Differentiate between these:
 - (i) Relief and Slope.
 - (ii) Contour and gradient.
 - (iii) Horizontal Equivalent and vertical Interval.
- (c) When a map is said to be set. How can a map be set?

Q4. Answer the following in about 150 words:

- (a) Define Map. Briefly explain all types of maps.
- (b) What is the method or rules of calculating a Grid Reference?
- (c) Write a note on Service Protractor.

Q5. Answer the following in about 250 words:

- (a) Explain cardinal points?
- (b) Define bearing and write the types of bearing?
- (c) Explain back bearing and give out the method for the conversion of bearing?
- (d) Explain the various methods of finding own position.

UNIT 3 : FIELD CRAFT /BATTLE CRAFT**INDEX**

Ser No	Lesson Code	Subject	Page Number	
			From	To
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2.	FC/BC-2	Judging distance	77	80
3.	FC/BC-3	Description of ground	81	83
4.	FC/BC-4	Recognition description, indication of landmark and target	84	85
5.	FC/BC-5	Observation, camouflage and concealment	86	89
6.	FC/BC-6	Field signals	90	93
7.	FC/BC-7	Use of ground and movement	94	96
8.	FC/BC-8	Section formations	97	99
9.	FC/BC-9	Knots and lashings	100	102

UNIT 3 : FIELD CRAFT/BATTLE CRAFT

Knowledge	Understanding	Application Skill	Evaluation
Introduction to Field Craft and Battle Craft	The cadet will understand the various ingredients of Field Craft and Battle Craft.	The cadet will understand the use of ground and the weapon available to him to the best of one's own advantage.	Activities, work sheets, assignments, and mock exercises.
Judging Distance	The cadet will understand the various methods to judge distance in different conditions.	The cadet will be able to engage a target by correct judging of distance.	Activities, work sheets, assignments, and mock exercises.
Description of Ground	The cadet will understand the various types of ground and the procedure to describe them.	The cadet will be able to grasp a quick, accurate and standard procedure to describe an area to his men to understand it correctly.	Activities, work sheets and assignments.
Recognition, description and indication of landmarks and targets	The cadet will understand the methods of indicating the targets.	The cadet will be able to identify, describe and indicate the target accurately.	Activities, work sheets, assignments, and mock exercises
Observation, Camouflage and Concealment	The cadets will understand the importance of observation, camouflage & concealment.	The cadets will be able to observe the surroundings in a better way.	Activities, work sheets, practical assignments.
Field Signals	The cadet will understand various signals to convey messages in the army.	The cadet will be able to apply these signals in their day to day functioning.	Activities, work sheets, assignments, and mock exercises.
Use of Ground and Movement	The Cadet will understand various basic infantry fire and movement tactics.	The cadet will be able to apply these tactics in their exercises.	Activities, work sheets, assignments, and mock exercises.
Section Formation	The cadet will understand the various section formations.	The cadet will be able to apply the section formations in their exercises and practice.	Activities, work sheets, assignments, and mock exercises.
Knots and lashings	To understand various knots and lashings used in soldiering.	To apply knowledge during survival techniques.	Activities, mock exercises, practice.

LESSON PLAN :FC & BC 1

INTRODUCTION TO FIELD CRAFT AND BATTLE CRAFT

Period	-	One
Type	-	Lecture
Term	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

1. Computer slides, Pointer, Charts, Black board & Chalk.

Time Plan

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|--------|
| 2. | (a) Introduction and Aim | - | 05 Min |
| | (b) Field Craft | - | 15 Min |
| | (c) Battle Craft | - | 15 Min |
| | (d) Conclusion | - | 05 Min |

INTRODUCTION

3. Field Craft is an important aspect of military training. It is the art of using the ground and the weapon to the best of one's own advantage.

AIM

4. To acquaint the cadets in the art of Field craft and Battle Craft.

PREVIEW

5. The lecture shall be conducted in the following parts: -

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------|
| (a) Part- I | - | Field Craft |
| (b) Part -II | - | Battle Craft |

PART I- FIELD CRAFT

6. Field Craft includes the following subjects:-

- (a) Visual Training.
- (b) Recognition and description of targets.
- (c) Personal camouflage and concealment.
- (d) Judging distance.
- (e) Movement with and without arms.
- (f) Fire discipline and control.

PART II- BATTLE CRAFT

7. Battle craft is nothing but set of drills which are essential for conduct of successful operations in the battle field. These battle drills are very useful in tackling minor tactical problems. They save time, ensure rapid action and avoid confusion. Knowledge of field signals and section and platoon formations, however, is essential in the execution of various battle drills. Battle Craft includes the following subjects:-

- (a) Field Signals.
- (b) Section Formations.
- (c) Fire control orders.
- (d) Fire and move.
- (e) Section battle drills.

CONCLUSION

8. It is important for NCC cadets to know about the basics of battle craft. The art of using the ground and the weapon, not only is as essential skill for a trained soldier, it also helps an individual to perform better in various life situations.

LESSON PLAN :FC & BC 2 JUDGING DISTANCE

Period - One
Type - Lecture/Practice
Term - JD/JW

Training Aids

1. Computer slides, Pointer, Charts, Black board & Chalk.

Time Plan

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----------------------------|---|--------|
| 2. | (a) | Introduction and Aim | - | 05 Min |
| | (b) | Methods of Judging Distance | - | 15 Min |
| | (c) | How to use the methods | - | 15 Min |
| | (d) | Conclusion | - | 05 Min |

INTRODUCTION

3. An individual should be able to judge distance accurately with his eyes so that the individual can decide on the following:-

- (a) Know when to open fire.
- (b) Know which weapon to be used.
- (c) Can indicate targets to other men in his section
- (d) Pass back accurate information when acting as an observer.



AIM

4. To teach the methods of Judging Distance.

PREVIEW

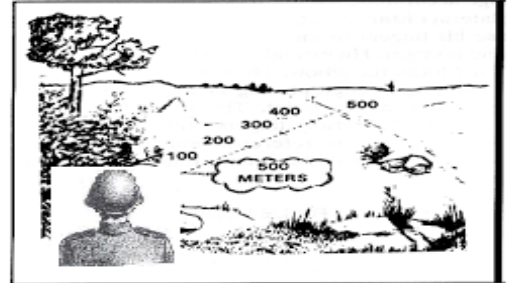
5. The lecture shall be conducted in the following parts: -
 - (a) Part- I - Methods of Judging Distance.
 - (b) Part -II - How to use the methods.

PART I - METHODS OF JUDGING DISTANCE

6. Methods of Judging Distance. There are six methods of Judging Distance. These are as under:-

- (a) Unit of measure.
- (b) Appearance method.
- (c) Section average.
- (d) Key range.
- (e) Halving.
- (f) Bracketing.

Unit of Measure Method

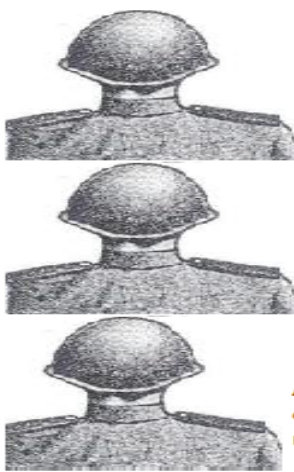


100m to 500m unit-of-measure method.

7. This method is also termed as the 100 yards method. The unit of measure chosen is normally 100 yards and therefore one should form a good idea of 100 yards distance on the ground. The length of a hockey field is the best yard stick for this purpose. The distance of a given object will be a multiple of the imaginary unit of 100 yards, as placed between the observer and the object.

Appearance Method

8. The distance can be judged by noting the detailed appearance of man at various ranges.



Appearance Method

At 100m - clear in all details.

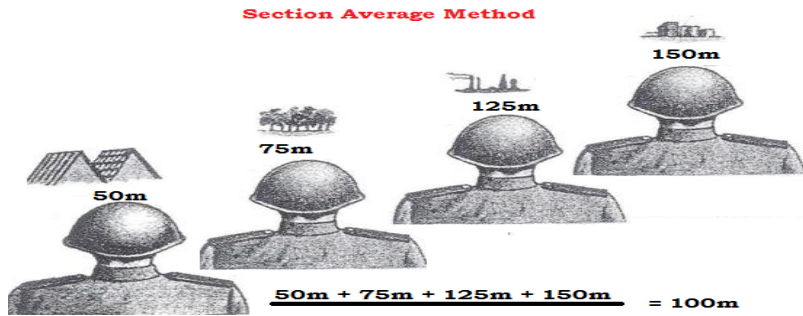
At 200m - clear in all details, colour of skin and equipment identifiable.

At 300m - clear body outline, face colour visible, remaining details blurred.



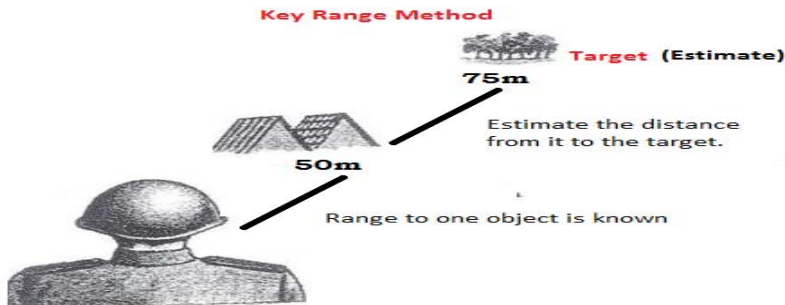
Section Average

9. Each man in the section is asked to judge the distance of a given object. The average of the answers given by the whole section is then accepted as the distance.



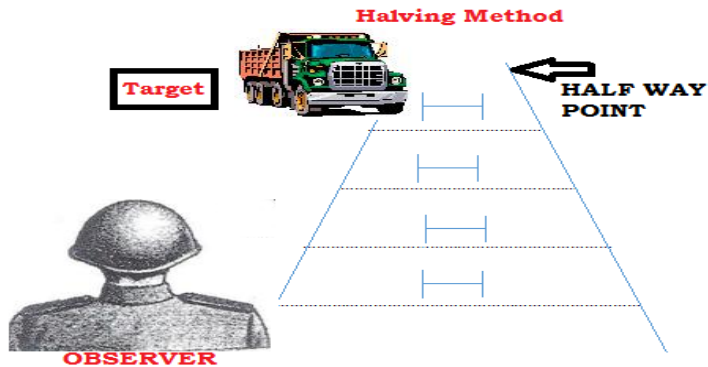
Key Range

10. If the range of the certain object is known, distance to other objects can be found in relation to the known range. This method is called “Key Range” method.



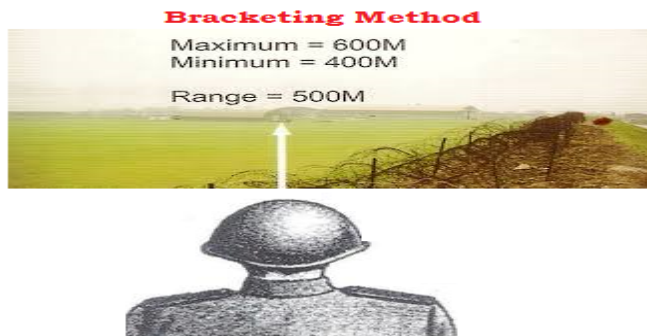
Halving

11. An object is selected half way between the observer and the target, the distance to the selected object is judged and doubled to get the distance to the target.



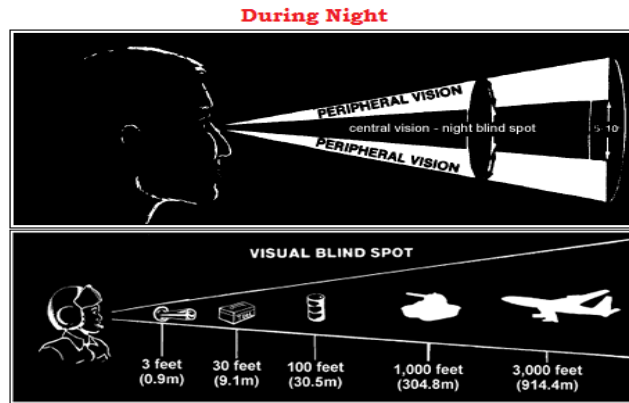
Bracketing

12. The observer works out the maximum and the minimum possible distances of the object and then accepts the mean as the distance.

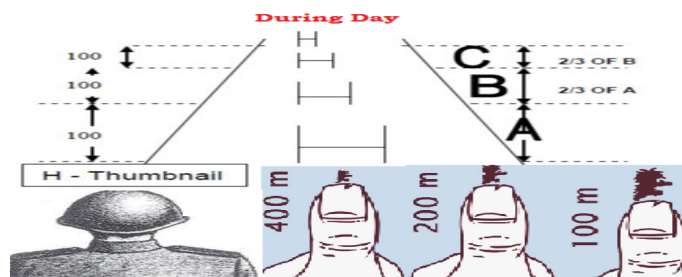


Practical Hints

13. **During Night**. Judging distance at night will depend upon the visibility. The only suitable method is the "Key Range". Therefore mark prominent objects and work out their distances while there is still day light.



During Day



14. Conditions which mislead the observer when judging distances are as follows:-

(a) Distances are overestimated when:-

- (i) Light is bad.
- (ii) The sun is in the observer's eye.
- (iii) The object is small in relation to its surroundings.
- (iv) Looking through a valley of narrow lane e.g. street.
- (v) Lying down.

(b) Distances are underestimated when:-

- (i) The light is bright or the sun is shining from behind the observer.
- (ii) The object is large in relation to its surrounding.
- (iii) There is some dead ground between observer and the object.
- (iv) Looking uphill.

CONCLUSION

15. Judging distance is very important to know how to indicate the landmarks in minimum time frame. It is also necessary to bring down effective fire on enemy by indicating the target using the techniques of judging distance. Hence all cadets should be able to know all methods of judging distance accurately.

LESSON PLAN :FC & BC 3

DESCRIPTION OF GROUND

Period	-	One
Type	-	Lecture/Practice
Term	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

1. Computer slides, Pointer, Charts, Black board & Chalk.

Time Plan

2.

(a)	Introduction and Aim	- 03 Min
(b)	Types of ground	- 10 Min
(c)	Procedure of description	- 10 Min
(d)	Indication of landmarks using GLD & boundaries-15 Min	
(e)	Conclusion	- 02 Min

INTRODUCTION

3. A quick, accurate and standard procedure is necessary to enable a commander to describe an area to his men and the men to understand it correctly.

AIM





4. The aim of this lecture is to enable cadets to study the ground, understand various types of ground and understand the method of scanning and describing ground.

PREVIEW

5. The lecture will be divided into the following parts :-

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| (a) Part I | – | Types of Ground. |
| (b) Part II | – | Procedure of description. |
| (c) Part III | – | Indication of landmarks using General Line of Direction (GLD) & boundaries. |

PART I – TYPES OF GROUND

Ser.No	Types of Ground	Samples
(a)	Broken Ground. It is uneven and is generally scattered with nullahs, bump sand fields in the ground. It is suitable for move of infantry.	
(b)	Flat and Open Ground. It is even ground with little cover e.g. bushes, hedges and other foliage. It is not suitable for move of Infantry by day.	
(c)	High Ground. Ground far above the general level of the area e.g. hill. It facilitates control of area around it by observation or fire.	
(d)	Dead Ground. Ground that is hidden from an observer's view. It cannot be covered by flat path weapons.	

Note:

- (a) Though an open ground is easy to travel, it is dangerous to do so in the locality of the enemy. Whether moving or taking fire position in an open area one is exposed to enemy from view and fire.
- (b) Broken ground when correctly used affords protection from flat path weapons. It does not afford cover from air or protection from high path weapons.
- (c) Dead ground does not afford cover from high path weapons.

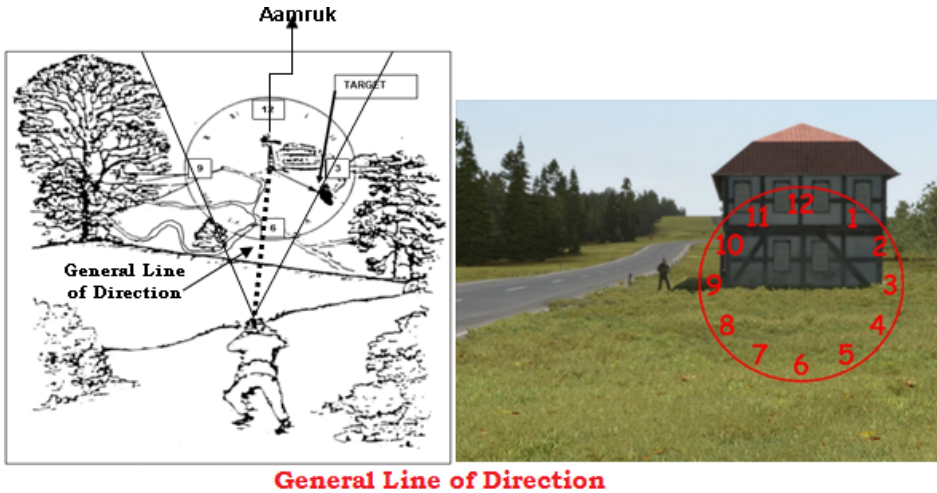
PART II – PROCEDURE OF DESCRIPTION

6. The normal method of scanning and describing ground is by dividing it as follows:-
 - (a) Fore Ground up to 300 yards
 - (b) Middle Distance from 300 yards to 500 yards
 - (c) Distance beyond 500 yards

PART III– INDICATION OF LANDMARKS USING GENERAL LINE OF DIRECTION AND BOUNDARIES

General Line of Direction

7. Start by giving the general line of direction by pointing out a centrally located, if possible, prominent land mark, e.g. No 1 section 500, RED HOUSE, class Red House and line beyond General Line of Direction (GLD).



Boundaries

8. After giving general line of direction give LEFT and RIGHT boundaries of your area. Divide the ground into foreground, middle and distance. Having done so start from LEFT to RIGHT systematically in a clockwise direction and describe the ground.

Sequence of description

9. While describing the ground bounded by particular arc after giving the boundaries start from LEFT to RIGHT. If the ground all around is to be described, start after general line of direction to the right and finish at general line of direction by completing the indication all around.

CONCLUSION

10. Studying and appreciating the ground is an important factor for getting success in operations. A cadet should have an eye for the ground. He should keep on observing and judging the ground even while advancing and section commander should keep on explaining continuously while on move.

LESSON PLAN :FC& BC 4

RECOGNITION, DESCRIPTION & INDICATION OF LANDMARKS AND TARGETS

Period	-	Two
Type	-	Lecture/Practice
Term	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

1. Computer slides, Pointer, Charts, Black board & Chalk.

Time Plan

2.	(a)	Introduction and Aim	-	05 Min
	(b)	Methods of indication of easy targets	-	35 Min
	(c)	Methods of indication of difficult targets	-	35 Min
	(d)	Conclusion	-	05 Min

INTRODUCTION

3. Landmarks and other objects on the ground or a battle field may be either unclear due to climatic conditions or other reasons. Every effort should, therefore be made to indicate their location and size carefully and accurately. To ensure quick and accurate indication by commanders and recognition by individual soldiers a standard procedure has been laid down in the Army.

AIM

4. To acquaint the cadets regarding recognition, description and indication of targets.

PREVIEW

5. The lecture shall be conducted in the following parts:-
 - (a) Part I - Definitions.
 - (b) Part II - Methods of indication of easy targets.
 - (c) Part III - Methods of indication of difficult targets.

PART I - DEFINITIONS

Landmarks

6. An object, which is important on the ground and which is used in verbal orders to explain the ground in front.

Target

7. It is an object having a technical significance which is indicated with a view to bring down fire on it.

Reference Point

8. An important and unmistakable object, with the help of which you can indicate other land marks or targets. A reference point should be specific.

PART II - METHODS OF INDICATION OF EASY TARGETS

Easy Targets

9. Can be indicated by the following methods:-

(a) **Indication by Description**. A noticeable target can often be described directly. For example "No. 1 Section BRIDGE". Here BRIDGE is so noticeable that nobody can make a mistake in recognizing it.

(b) **Indication by Direction or Range or Both**. In slightly less obvious cases other aids should be used e.g. direction or range or both.

An example of each is given below:-

(i) Indication by Direction : No 1 Section BAEN BAGHICHA.

(ii) Indication by Range : No 1 Section 600 BAGHICHA.

(iii) Direction and Range : When indicating a landmark, indicate direction first and then range e.g. BAEN-600, BAGHICHA.

PART III -METHODS OF INDICATION OF DIFFICULT TARGETS

10. The targets which cannot be indicated by the methods given above are termed difficult targets. The methods to indicate these are explained below:

The Direction Method

11. This is used to indicate the following:-

- (a) The general line of direction
- (b) A known reference point
- (c) Another landmark

12. Unless otherwise stated all directions are taken to be with reference to the general line of direction. The following direction will be used:-

Direction

Slight Left/Right

Quarter Left/Right

Half Left/Right

Three Quarter Left/Right

Full Left/Right

Measuring

Approximately 10 degrees

Approximately 22 ½ degrees

Approximately 45 degrees

Approximately 67 ½ degrees

Approximately 90 degrees

CONCLUSION

13. To achieve success in war it is very important that the target is understood and recognized by the troops. By using the methods of indicating the target the cadets can easily indicate and identify the target.

LESSON PLAN :FC & BC 5

OBSERVATION, CAMOUFLAGE AND CONCEALMENT

Period	-	Two
Type	-	Lecture/Practice
Term	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

1. Computer slides, Pointer, Charts, Black board & Chalk.

Time Plan

2.	(a)	Introduction and Aim	-	03 Min
	(b)	Why things are seen	-	05 Min
	(c)	Demo of personal camouflage	-	35 Min
	(d)	Types of cover and correct use of cover	-	35 Min
	(e)	Conclusion	-	02 Min

INTRODUCTION

3. To observe is to penetrate the concealment done by the enemy. The term camouflage comes from French word "Camoufler" meaning "to blind or veil". It means to disguise an object in plain sight in order to conceal it from something or someone. The object loses its three dimensional qualities and appears flat. Camouflage is defined as action of misleading enemy by concealing or misrepresenting the identity of own troops, equipment, installations and activities.



AIM

4. The aim of this lecture is to teach :-
- (a) The principles as to why things are seen.
 - (b) The importance of ground observation.
 - (c) Personal camouflage.
 - (d) Concealment, types of cover and correct use of cover.

PREVIEW

5. The lecture shall be conducted in the following parts:-
- (a) Part I - Why things are seen.
 - (b) Part II - Personal camouflage.
 - (c) Part III - Concealment.

PART I – WHY THINGS ARE SEEN

6. Various factors responsible for things to be seen are as follows:-

- (a) Shape
- (b) Shine
- (c) Shadow
- (d) Surface
- (e) Spacing
- (f) Smoke
- (g) Sound
- (h) Movement



7. You have seen as to why things are visible during day or in clear moonlit night. Now let us see why things are visible at night. There are two factors which are given below:-

- (a) Sound
- (b) Light

PART II - PERSONAL CAMOUFLAGE

8. Camouflage means to disguise an object in plain sight in order to conceal it from something or someone.

9. We will now see how personal camouflage is done which includes camouflage of equipment worn or carried by a soldier.



(a) Use of Disruptive Pattern Clothing and Local Vegetation

(b) Camouflage of Face



(c) Camouflage of Equipment :
Equipment is camouflaged as follows:-

(i) Helmet

- Use of Hessian Cloth
- Use of Camouflage Net



(ii) Camouflage of Back Packs. Packs have square outline which is broken by tying thin ropes on the packs and branches of local vegetation are stuck in the ropes.



(iii) Camouflage of Rifle. Metal parts of rifles are phosphated and hence shine is reduced. Garnish of suitable colour should be wrapped over wooden parts/ plastic parts to contrast with surroundings.



(iv) Camouflage of LMG. Wooden/plastic parts of the LMG should be covered by garnish. LMG trench is camouflaged by use of a net.



(v) Camouflage of Equipment.

Equipment like binocular, map case, Radio Set should also be camouflaged by breaking its outline and preventing shine.



PART III – CONCEALMENT

10. If the enemy can see you, he can hit you with his fire. So you must be concealed from enemy observation and have cover from enemy fire. When the terrain does not provide natural cover and concealment, you must prepare your cover and use natural and man-made materials to camouflage/ conceal yourself, your equipment, and your position.

TYPES OF COVER AND CORRECT USE OF COVER

11. There are two types of cover. They are:-

- Cover from view.
- Cover from fire.

12. Cover from View. A person is concealed only from view and not from fire.



13. Cover from Fire. This means that the concealed person is protected both from view and fire of weapon



14. Look Through or Around Cover. Whenever possible look through or around the cover but not over it



15. Avoid Breaking a Straight Line. Skyline/light coloured background is the worst background as the object against it will be found out because of contrasting background and shape.



16. Isolated Cover is Dangerous. Eye catches isolated cover easily especially if there is any movement near it.



CONCLUSION

12. To conclude, the importance of camouflage and concealment can be realized from the following:-

- (a) In earlier days it was said "If it can be seen, it can be hit, if it can be hit it can be killed".
- (b) But now in the modern warfare "If it can be seen it will be killed".
- (c) Therefore, camouflage needs greater emphasis and the art of camouflage and concealment reduces the different varieties of soldiers into two main categories viz, "The good and the dead." Concealment is an aid to tactical deception and misinforms the enemy as to our intentions and strengths.

LESSON PLAN : FC & BC 6 FIELD SIGNALS

Period	-	Two
Type	-	Lecture/Practice
Term	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

1. Computer slides, Pointer, Charts, Black board & Chalk.

Time Plan

- | | | | | |
|----|-------|--|---|--------|
| 2. | (a) | Introduction and Aim | - | 05 Min |
| | (b) | Demo and Practice | - | 70 Min |
| | (i) | Signals with hand & weapons. | | |
| | (ii) | Field Signals as means of giving orders. | | |
| | (iii) | Methods to attract attention of troops. | | |
| | (iv) | Other methods of inter communication. | | |
| | (v) | Field signals by day. | | |
| | (vi) | Field signals by night. | | |
| | (c) | Conclusion | - | 05 Min |

INTRODUCTION

3. Whenever someone wants to convey his message one has to raise his voice. In olden days smoke, sound of drum was the mode to convey messages from one village to another. In Army different methods are used to convey messages. Today, you will learn one of these methods called Field Signals.



AIM

4. To acquaint the cadets with the Field Signals used in the Army.

PREVIEW

5. The lecture will be conducted in the following parts.

(a)	Part I	-	Signals with hand & weapons.
(b)	Part II	-	Field Signals as means of giving orders.
(c)	Part III	-	Methods to attract attention of troops.

- (d) Part IV - Other methods of inter communication.
- (e) Part V - Field signals by day.
- (f) Part VI - Field signals by night.

PART I - SIGNALS WITH HAND & WEAPONS

Signals with Hand

Ser No	Name Of Signal	Signals with Hand
(a)	Deploy	Right arm fully extended above head and waved from side to side, palm open.
(b)	Advance	Right arm swung from rear to front in "under arm blowing" fashion.
(c)	Halt	Right arm raised to full extent above head.
(d)	Turn About	Right arm raised and bent above head.
(e)	Change Direction	Right arm raised to front in line with shoulder. Body then turned in required direction.
(f)	Close	Right hand place on top of head, elbow to the right.
(g)	Follow me	Right arm swung from rear to front above the shoulder in "over arm bowling" fashion.
(h)	Enemy Approaching	Both hands open, palm inwards at waist level, with inwards scooping motion.
(i)	Enemy LMG firing	Right hand thumb down signal.
(j)	Attack	Punching motion with Right or Left hand according to direction of attack.
(k)	Closed to Rendezvous	Close sign followed by both hands clasped in front of body at waist level.
(l)	Infantry obstacle ahead	Both hands crossed in front of body at the waist, palm open downwards.

Signals with Weapons

Ser.No	Name Of Signal	Signals with Weapons
(a)	Enemy in Sight	Rifle held above the head parallel to the small number muzzle in the direction of the enemy.
(b)	Enemy in Sight in large number	As per (a) above, but arm moved up and several times.
(c)	Advance	Both arms raised to form the letter

Signals with Whistle

Ser No	Name Of Signal	Signals With Hand
(a)	Cautionary Blast	A short blast to draw attention to a signal or order about to be given.
(b)	The Alarm Blast	A succession of alternate long and short whistle blasts.
(c)	Enemy Aircraft	A succession of short blasts.
(d)	Enemy Aircraft departed	Two long blasts repeated at interval of five seconds.

PART II-FIELD SIGNALS AS MEANS OF GIVING ORDERS

6. Field signals are alternate means of giving orders and to control troops when voice control is not possible. Control over troops deployed can be done better by field signals than by voice control. There are various occasions when voice control is not possible. They are:-

- (a) Battle noises.
- (b) Need for silence.
- (c) Intervening distances are too large.

Battle Noises

7. In war, due to firing and vehicle movement very high noise will be produced, so it may not be possible for a Commander to give voice message.

Need for Silence

8. There are certain operations which, by design are carried out in utmost silence, eg:-

- (a) Ambush
- (b) Patrolling
- (c) Raid
- (d) Cordon

Intervening Distances are Too Large

9. When Infantry takes the battle field they come across many obstacles in ground such as the ditch, rivers, mountains. Under such circumstances we will have the only choice left with us is field signals for communication.

PART III-METHODS TO ATTRACT ATTENTION OF TROOPS

10. Before any field signal is executed, the commander has to attract the attention of troops. Methods to attract attention of troops are :-

- (a) A Short Blast of Whistle
- (b) A Bird Call
- (c) Whistle by Mouth
- (d) Clicks (By using tongue)
- (e) Clicks by Fingers

PART IV -OTHER METHODS OF INTER COMMUNICATION

11. Besides field signals there are various other means of communication in the Army which are as follows:-

- (a) Radio
- (b) Dispatch Rider
- (c) Runners



02PART V- FIELD SIGNALS BY DAY

12. Some of the visual signals used during the day are flags and mercury coated mirrors. Flags are very effectively used by Navy on board a ship.

- (a) Flags: (Red, Green and White flags)
- (b) Mercury coated mirrors
- (c) Smoke
- (d) Miscellaneous: Various signals can be improvised and pre-arranged as under:-
 - (i) Clothes superficially hung out to dry.
 - (ii) Hurricane lamp, kept in the window.
 - (iii) Flashing of torch is used as Morse Code.
 - (iv) Applying various colours/signs on forehead and arms.



PART VI- FIELD SIGNALS BY NIGHT

13. Some of the field signals that can be used at night are:-

- (a) Pre decided signals on a walkie talkie.
- (b) Click by fingers.
- (c) Clicks by using tongue.
- (d) Whistle by the mouth.
- (e) Use of rope.
- (f) Use of colour light.
- (g) Use of blacked out torch.
- (h) Firing of weapon.
- (i)



Remember to use the simplest method that will achieve your aim.

CONCLUSION

14. The fighting efficiency of a unit/sub unit depends on sound communication system which helps commanders at all levels to exercise command and control effectively. Every commander must influence the battle by his personal touch which is achieved by good signal communications. Field signals become a part of movement of a good section/platoon commander. At section/platoon level, the commander directly influences the battle by the use of field signals. Victory in battle will come to that section/platoon whose men are familiar in the use of field signals.

LESSON PLAN :FC & BC7

USE OF GROUND AND MOVEMENT

Period - One
Type - Lecture/Practice
Term - JD/JW

Training Aids

1. Computer slides, Pointer, Charts, Black board & Chalk.

Time Plan

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|--------------------------------|---|--------|
| 2. | (a) | Introduction | - | 05 Min |
| | (b) | Fire & Move | - | 10 Min |
| | (c) | Ground and Cover | - | 10 Min |
| | (d) | Fire position and Fire control | - | 10 Min |
| | (e) | Conclusion | - | 05 Min |

INTRODUCTION

3. The primary task of infantry is to close in with the enemy and destroy him. The aim of getting close is achieved by making skilful use of ground. Once we are forced to move in open, a part of our force will have to fire on enemy position and force him to keep his head down. This process of keeping one element on the ground to give covering fire, while the other element is on move, is called fire and movement.

AIM

4. The aim of this lecture is to teach basic infantry fire & move tactics.

PREVIEW

5. This lecture will be conducted in the following parts: -

(a)	Part I	-	Fire and Move
(b)	Part II	-	Ground and cover.
(c)	Part III	-	Fire position and Fire control

PART I - FIRE & MOVE

6. Fire and move is the basic tactics of a pair or a group of soldiers while they are closing in with the enemy. While one person or party gives covering fire, the other move forward. Then they switch their role till the group closes in with the enemy. Fire and move is also known as the tactics of one leg on the ground, which may be used in following situations:-

- | | |
|-----|---|
| (a) | The enemy has opened Small Arm fire which is effective. |
| (b) | When own troops have seen the enemy first. |
| (c) | When the enemy is known or suspected to be in a certain area. |
| (d) | To cross obstacles. |

Basic Consideration for Fire & Movement

7. There are five basic considerations for fire and movement. These are as under:-
- (a) No movement on exposed ground without covering fire.
 - (b) Control by the commander.
 - (c) The angle of covering fire from direct firing weapons should be as wide as possible without loss of control or time.
 - (d) Full use of available cover.
 - (e) Optimum use of all available weapons.

PART II- GROUND AND COVER

Ground Appreciation

8. Skilful use of ground can help achieve surprise & save lives. It is therefore required to develop an eye for ground. Ground should be considered from the enemies' point of view and it should be appreciated for the following:-

- (a) Fire positions.
- (b) Observation positions.
- (c) Cover from fire.
- (d) Cover from view.
- (e) Obstacles.

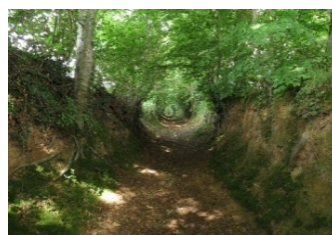
Types of Cover

9. Cover from view is often not cover from fire, especially if the movement to cover has been seen by the enemy. Camouflage from enemy air and ground observation is the chief means of gaining surprise. Some of the main types of cover are:-

- (a) Undulating ground.
- (b) Sunken roads, beds of stream, sand and ditches.
- (c) Hedges and bushes.
- (d) Standing crops.
- (e) Buildings and walls.



Undulating Ground



Sunken Road

Dead Ground

10. Ground which a soldier cannot see from his position is called dead ground. Troops under cover or in dead ground are safe from enemy observed fire but not from indirect fire. Dead ground is also safe from detection by battle field surveillance radars.

Common mistakes

11. The wrong use of ground may lead to casualties and loss of surprise; some common mistakes are:-
- (a) Carelessness by troops while making a survey.

- (b) Unnecessary movement.
- (c) Using clear landmarks.
- (d) Halting troops near mapped features which are always registered as targets by the enemy.
- (e) Bad track discipline.
- (f) Failure to guard against enemy air observation.

Map and Air Photographs

12. Maps and air photographs should be used together to obtain the best picture of the ground. The two aids are complementary. The advantages and limitations of air photographs:-

- (a) Advantages.
 - (i) Are more up-to-date.
 - (ii) Gives more detail.
 - (iii) Show the size and shape of features accurately.
 - (iv) Allow gradient to be seen in relief with a stereoscope.
- (b) Limitations.
 - (i) Complete geographical cover almost impossible.
 - (ii) Expensive to produce.
 - (iii) Scales vary.
 - (iv) Details of heights not given.

PART III - FIRE POSITION AND FIRE CONTROL

Fire Position

13. The ideal fire position should:-

- (a) Provide cover from fire.
- (b) Provide cover from view.
- (c) Afford a good view of the ground.
- (d) Provide room in which to use the weapon freely.
- (e) Have a covered approach.
- (f) Be easy to advance from.

The selection of fire positions requires knowledge both of the characteristics of weapons and of the use of ground.

Fire Control in Attack & Defence

14. There is a big distinction between fire control in attack and in Defence. In attack men should be allowed a great deal of latitude in opening fire. In Defence the vital factor in fire control is that early opening of fire may give away positions to the enemy. In any case fire will normally be opened on the orders of the section commander.

Movement

15. Movement in the face of the enemy should be covered by fire. An important part of an attack is the movement towards the objective, supporting fire is one of the aids to that movement.

CONCLUSION

16. For making any operation successful the intelligent and tactical use of ground is of paramount importance. By making the correct appreciation of ground and using the type of cover available a soldier can move close to the target undetected and complete its mission. Therefore, it is important for the cadets to have detailed knowledge of the ground and how effectively it can be utilised using basic tactics of fire and move.

LESSON PLAN :FC & BC 8

SECTION FORMATIONS

Period	-	Two
Type	-	Lecture/Practice
Term	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

1. Computer slides, Pointer, Charts, Black board & Chalk.

Time Plan

2.	(a)	Introduction and Aim	-	05 Min
	(b)	Section formations	-	35 Min
	(c)	Practice	-	35 Min
	(d)	Conclusion	-	05 Min

INTRODUCTION

3. Various formations are used when troops come in contact with the enemy and the type of formation adopted is entirely dependent on the following four basic factors:-

- (a) Degree of control required to be exercised by the Section Commander.
- (b) Type of ground.
- (c) Necessity of bringing down maximum fire with minimum delay.
- (d) Task.

AIM

4. The aim of this lecture is to acquaint cadets with the section formations.

PREVIEW

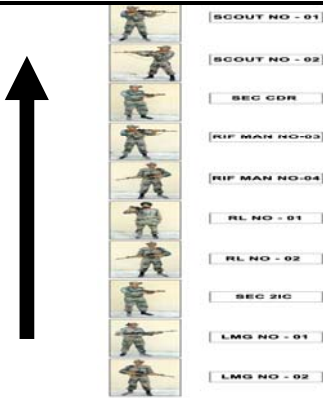
5. This lecture will be conducted in the following parts: -

- (a) Part I - Section Formations.
- (b) Part II - Scout.

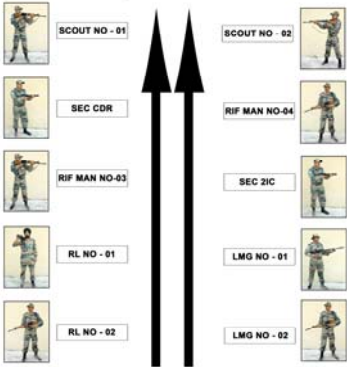
PART I- SECTION FORMATION

6. A Section is the smallest sub unit of an Infantry Battalion and is capable of undertaking independent task. It consists of ten persons who are organized in Rifle group and Support Group. Different types of formations adopted by a section are as under:

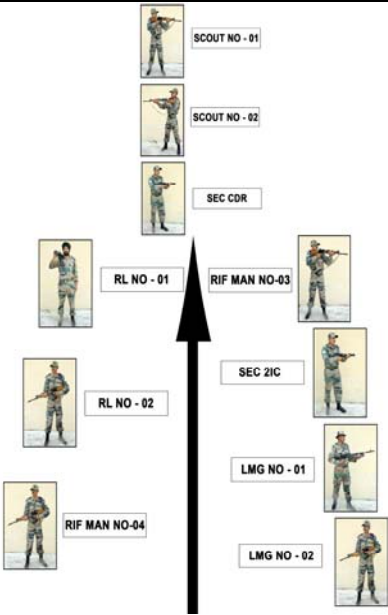
Single File Formation



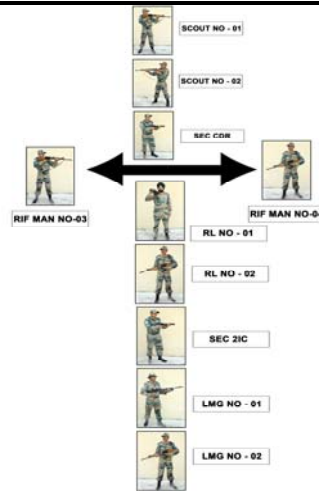
File Formation



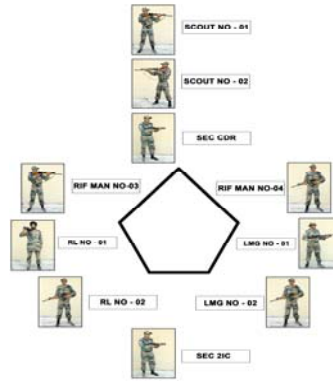
Arrow Head Formation



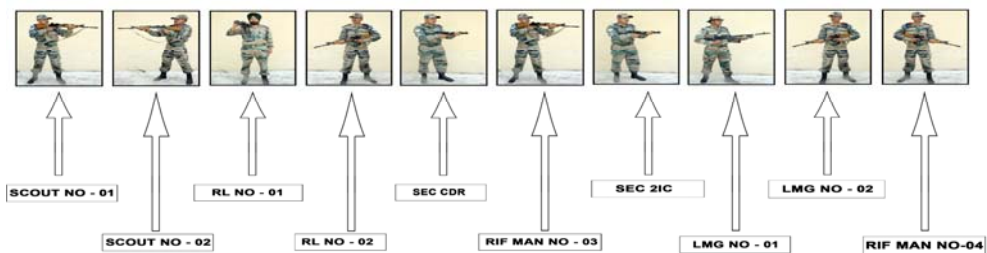
Spear Head Formation



Diamond Formation



Extended Line Formation



PART II- SCOUT

7. Now you have seen section formation, a word about the scouts. Scouts are the eyes and ears of the section. Scouts always work in pairs. They work ahead of the leading section and advance from bound to bound. As scouts, one must always be alert.

CONCLUSION

8. You have so far learnt the organisation of a section and the various formations adopted by a section in battle. Remember, a section is organised into the Rifle Group and Fire Support Group to facilitate fire and move, the basic of all tactics. As for the section formations, each formation has its peculiar advantages and disadvantages. Remember, need for command and control and the necessity of developing the maximum fire quickly, will determine the formation you as a section commander must adopt.

LESSON PLAN :FC& BC 9

KNOTS AND LASHINGS

Period - Two
Type - Lecture/Practice
Term - JD/JW

Training Aids

1. Ropes, Ballies, Pointer, Charts, Black board & Chalk.

Time Plan

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|----------------|---|--------|
| 2. | (a) | Introduction | - | 05 Min |
| | (b) | Tying of knots | - | 35Min |
| | (c) | Lashing | - | 35 Min |
| | (d) | Conclusion. | - | 05 Min |

INTRODUCTION

3. The ability to join two pieces of natural material together, and so increase their length, gives man the ability to make full use of many natural materials found locally. Knot tying is a useful exercise to obtain better coordination between eyes and fingers.

AIM

4. Aim of this lecture is to acquaint cadets with knots and lashings commonly used.


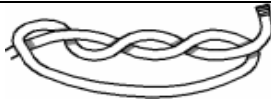
PREVIEW


5. The lecture will be conducted in the following parts:-
- | | | |
|-----|-----------|----------------|
| (a) | Part I - | Tying of knots |
| (b) | Part II - | Lashings |

PART I- TYING OF KNOTS

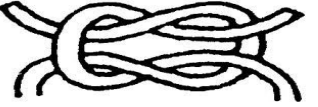


6. A brief description of the use to which the knot may be put is given in this lesson. The diagrams will explain how the knot is tied. The letter "F" means the free or untied end of the rope, and the letter "S" means the standing or secured end.

KNOTS FOR ROPE ENDS OR FOR GRIPS ON THIN ROPE


Ser No	Type of Knot	Sample
(a)	Thumb Knot. To make a stop on a rope end, to prevent the end from fraying or to stop the rope slipping through a sheave, etc.	
(b)	Overhand Knot. Over hand knot may be put to the same use as the thumb knot. It makes a better grip knot, and is easy to undo.	

(c)	Figure Eight. This knot is used as the thumb knot. It is easy to undo, and more ornamental.	
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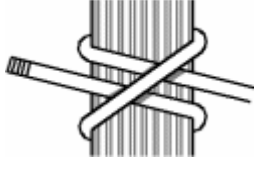
KNOTS FOR JOINING ROPES

Ser No	Type of Knot	Sample
(a)	Reef Knot. To securely join two ropes of equal thickness together. Notice the difference in position of the free and standing ends between this and the thief knot.	
(b)	Thief Knot To tie two ropes of equal thickness together so that they will appear to be tied with a reef knot, and will be retied with a true reef knot. This knot was often used by sailors to tie their sea chests, hence the name.	
(c)	Fisherman's Knot. For joining two springy materials together; suitable for wire, fishing gut or vines. Two thumb knots (one on each rope) pulled tight. The knots lock together.	

Knots to Make Loops in Rope

Ser No	Type of Knot	Sample
(a)	Bowline. To form a loop that will not slip on a rope end.	

Knots for Fastening Ropes

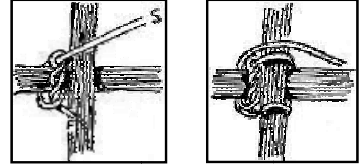
Ser No	Type of Knot	Sample
(a)	Clove Hitch. For securing a rope to as par. This hitch, if pulled taut, will not slip up or down on a smooth surface. A useful start for lashings.	

PART II- LASHINGS

7. The methods employed to tie with ropes, poles or any rope to a stationary object to securely hold it in place is known as lashing.

(a) **Square Lashing**. To join poles at right angles.

(b) **Frapping Turns**. These are turns that go round the lashing and pull it tight.



CONCLUSION

8. Knots and lashings are very useful and become very handy for cadets during camps. They can make use of knots for joining or tying 2 to 3 different ropes together and make use of it during rope climbing, rappelling, slithering and other such adventure activities. Similarly, lashings can be used for joining 2 or 3 things together to make a structure that can be useful in camps. Therefore, it is very important for cadets to learn the various types of knots and lashings so as to implement them during camps and in day to day life.

Summary

- Field Craft is an aspect of military training which relates to the conduct of a soldier in face of the enemy. It's an art of using the ground and the weapon available to the best of one's own advantages.
- **Methods of Judging Distance**
 - **Unit of Measure**
 - **Appearance Method**
 - **Section Average**
 - **Key Range**
 - **Halving**
 - **Bracketing**
- **Types of Ground**
 - **Broken Ground**
 - **Flat and Open Ground**
 - **High Ground**
 - **Dead Ground**
- **Landmarks**. An object, which is prominent on the ground and which is used in verbal orders to explain the ground in front.
- **Target**. It is an object having a tactical significance which is indicated with a view to bring down fire on it.
- **Reference Point**. A prominent and unmistakable object, with the help of which you can indicate other land marks or targets. A reference point should be specific.
- Things are seen due to
 - **Shape**
 - **Shine**
 - **Shadow**
 - **Spacing**
 - **Smoke**
 - **Sound**
 - **Movement**
- Camouflage measures include
 - **Use of disruptive pattern clothing and local vegetation.**
 - **Camouflage of Face.**
 - **Camouflage of Equipment.**
 - **Helmet.**
 - **Use of Hessian Cloth.**
 - **Use of Camouflage Net.**
 - **Camouflage of Packs.**
 - **Camouflage of LMG**
 - **Camouflage of Rifle.**

- There are two types of cover. They are :-
 - **Cover from Fire.** This implies that the concealed person is protected both from view and fire of weapon.
 - **Cover from View.** In this type of cover, a person is concealed Only from view or from being seen not from fire.
- Field Signals is one of the ways of passing of message with the help of Pre determined codes and signals.
 - **Signals with hand.**
 - **Signals with weapons.**
 - **Signals with whistle.**
- Field signals are alternate means of giving orders and control troops when voice control is not possible like.
 - **Battle noises.**
 - **Need for silence.**
 - **Intervening distances are too large.**
- The Field signals used during day are different from ones used at Night.
- Other Methods of Communication.
 - **Radio**
 - **Dispatch Rider**
 - **Runners**
- Basic Considerations for Fire and Movement
 - **No movement on exposed ground without covering fire.**
 - **Control by the commander.**
 - **The angle of covering fire from direct firing weapons should be as wide as possible w/o loss of control or time**
 - **Full use of available cover**
 - **Optimum use of all available weapons.**
- The ideal fire position should:-
 - **Provide cover from fire.**
 - **Provide cover from view.**
 - **Afford a good view of the ground to be watched or target to be engaged.**
 - **Provide room in which to use the weapon freely.**
 - **Have a covered approach.**
 - **Be easy to advance from.**
- The various section formations are :-
 - **Single file.**
 - **File.**
 - **Arrow Head.**
 - **Diamond.**
 - **Spear Head.**
 - **Extended Line**

- Knots: Ability to join two pieces of material/rope together. Important types of Knots are:-
 - **Thumb Knot.**
 - **Overhand Knot.**
 - **Figure Eight Knot.**
 - **Thief Knot**
- Lashing: The method employed to tie with ropes, poles, or any rope to a stationary object to securely hold it in place is known as lashing.
- **Square Lashing and Frapping Turns.**

Comprehension Questions

Q1. Answer the following in about 15 words:

- (a) What are the methods of Judging distance?
- (b) Name the different types of Ground.
- (c) Write methods of indication of easy targets?
- (d) Define camouflage.
- (e) What are the two types of cover?
- (f) Give out three methods of giving out field signals.
- (g) What are the different methods of communication?
- (h) Name the different types of Section Formation.
- (j) Define Knots.
- (k) Define Lashing.

Q.2. Answer the following in about 50 words:

- (a) What is Key Range method of Judging distance?
- (b) Explain the different types of Ground?
- (c) What do you understand by Reference Point?
- (d) Why are things seen?
- (e) What are the field signals by Night?
- (f) List the different types of Section Formations.
- (g) What are the different kinds of knots to make a loop in Rope?

Q.3. Answer the following in about 100 words:

- (a) Define Section Average method of Judging distance?
- (b) What is the sequence of describing a Ground?
- (c) What is the method for indicating difficult targets?
- (d) Write various forms of personal camouflage.
- (e) What do you mean by Square lashing?
- (f) What is the need of Field Signals?
- (g) Explain 3 Field Signals with the help of weapons.
- (h) Compare Single file, File and Spear File Formations.
- (j) What do you mean by crossover sheet bend?

Q.4. Answer the following in about 150 words:

- (a) Define Appearance method of Judging distance?
- (b) What is the method of indicating easy targets ?
- (c) Explain 5 Field signals given out with the help of hands.
- (d) What do you understand by Cover from View and Cover from Fire?
- (e) Discuss guidelines for correct use to Cover.
- (f) When do you use fire and movement tactics?
- (g) Explain Diamond Formation.

Q.5. Answer the following in about 250 words:

- (a) Define Unit of Measure method of Judging distance?
- (b) What are the various factors responsible for things to be seen?
- (c) Explain various field signals used by day and by night.
- (d) Explain various section formations with an illustration.
- (e) What do you mean by Knots and Lashing .Explain lashing in detail?

UNIT 4 : MILITARY HISTORY

INDEX

Ser No	Lesson Code	Subject	Page Number	
			From	To
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3.	MH-3	Study of battles of Indo-Pak wars 1965, 1971 & Kargil	123	129
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UNIT 4 : MILITARY HISTORY

Knowledge	Understanding	Application Skill	Evaluation
Biographies of Renowned Generals	The student will understand the life, history and leadership qualities of great Generals.	The student will be able to apply lessons learnt of past in future.	Activities, work sheets, assignments.
Indian Army war Heroes-PVCs	The student will know the accomplishments of leaders in various kinds of battle situations which led to great victories.	The student will be able to use these facts to get motivated and emulate them in future.	Activities, work sheets, assignments.
Study of Battles of Indo-Pak War 1965, 1971 & Kargil	To make students understand how wars were fought and won by army.	The students will imbibe patriotism spirit and volunteer for armed forces.	Activities, work sheets and assignments, mock exercises.
War Movies	To make students understand how wars were fought and its intricacies.	The students will be motivated to join armed forces.	Multimedia Presentation, assignments.

LESSON PLAN : MH-1

BIOGRAPHIES OF RENOWNED GENERALS

Period - Two
Type - Lecture
Term - JD/JW

Training Aids

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

Time Plan

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|---|---|---------|
| 2. | (a) | Introduction | - | 05 Mins |
| | (b) | Importance / Necessity of the Study of Military History | - | 10 Mins |
| | (c) | Biography of Field Marshal KM Cariappa, OBE | - | 10Mins |
| | (d) | Biography of Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw, MC | - | 35 Mins |
| | (e) | Conclusion | - | 05 Mins |

INTRODUCTION

3. Military History is a humanities discipline, within the scope of general historical recording of armed conflicts 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. Thus it is a dynamic discipline.

AIM

4. To acquaint the cadets about the necessity of studying Military History and the biographies of renowned generals.

PREVIEW

5. The class will be conducted in following parts :-

(a)	Part I	- Importance/ Necessity of Studying Military History.
(b)	Part II	- Biography of Field Marshal Kodandera Madappa Cariappa, OBE.
(c)	Part III	- Biography of Field Marshal Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw, MC.

PART- I: IMPORTANCE / NECESSITY OF STUDYING MILITARY HISTORY

History of the World is Largely a History of Warfare

6. Military history is a valuable field of study to both professional soldiers and civilians. As historian John Keegan said, "The written history of the world is largely a history of warfare."

7. Yet one may argue if someone is not preparing for war, what is the point of studying the military past? War is such a dominant feature of human history that most modern nation-states and the nation-state system itself came into existence either through or because of war.

All Civilisations have Wars in their Culture

8. All civilizations have war in their cultures and "the states within which we live today came into existence largely through conquest, civil strife or struggles for independence." Consider the United States, a nation forged by the Revolutionary War, re-forged by the Civil War, and expanded through wars with Native Americans, Mexico and Spain.

9. The study of history, politics and culture over the last millennia of human history would be impossible without a study of military history. Without military history, placing these massive changes in their proper context would be impossible.

From War Arise Greatest Leaders in History

10. Maximum leaders in history have arisen from these conflicts / strives. To name a few – Abraham Lincoln of USA, Winston Churchill of Great Britain and Mrs. Indira Gandhi of India, are best remembered for their contribution in wars. These figures in history "understood the use of violence and did not hesitate to use it for their ends."

Study of Military History Affects the Future of Civilisations

11. More importantly, most voters lack any military experience, yet elect leaders-with predominately the same lack of experience--to control the most powerful armies in the world. These leaders will determine if and how their countries will wage wars. These decisions will affect the future of civilizations. Military history fills in the gap where personal experience is sorely lacking. As warfare continues to influence our world today, we who study military history must continue to learn, and to teach, the lessons demonstrated in history.

Study of Military History is a Must for Political and Military Commanders

12. Applying Past Lessons Learnt to Future. History can also show how certain plans/moves led to victory or defeat. Military and Civil leaders can strategize based on the history to develop more concrete techniques to win the battles in future. In addition, history has also taught us that it is important to have the support of our home front prior to sending our soldiers to war, especially for extended periods.

13. We must also understand the ideology of our enemy. Taking the time to learn the mind set and thought process of an enemy does provide us with the adequate tools to properly prepare ourselves for current and future wars. Soldiers can learn strategy, operational art, tactics, techniques, battle procedures/drills, logistic and management aspects, leadership qualities and styles from military history.

PART II - BIOGRAPHY OF FIELD MARSHAL KODANDERAMADAPPACARIAPPA, OBE

14. Field Marshal Kodandera "Kipper" Madappa Cariappa, OBE (28 January 1899 – 15th May 1993) was the first Indian Chief of Army Staff of the Indian Army and led the Indian forces on the Western Front during the Indo-Pakistan War of 1947-48. He is among only two Indian Army officers to hold the highest rank of Field Marshal (the other being Field Marshal Sam Bahadur Manekshaw). His distinguished military career spanned almost three decades, at the highest point of which, he was appointed as the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Military in 1949.



Early Life and Military Career

15. Cariappa was born at Shanivarsante in Kodagu (Coorg) which is currently in Karnataka. In 1919, he joined the first batch of KCIOs (King's Commissioned Indian Officers) at The Daly College at Indore and was commissioned into the Carnatic Infantry at Bombay as a Temporary Second Lieutenant. In 1927, Cariappa was promoted to Captain. He saw active service with the 37 (Prince of Wales) Dogra in Mesopotamia (present-day Iraq) and



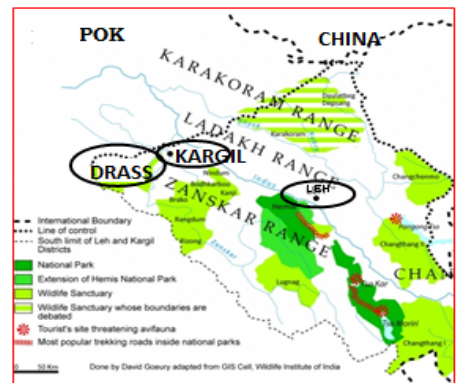
was later posted to the 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry, which became his permanent regimental home. He was the first Indian officer to undergo the course at Staff College, Quetta in 1933. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1938.

16. Cariappa served in Iraq, Syria and Iran from 1941–1942 and then in Burma in 1943-1944. He spent many of his soldiering years in Waziristan. He earned his 'Mentioned in Despatches' as DAA and QMG of General (later Field Marshal) Slim's 10th Division. He was the first Indian Officer to be given command of a unit in 1942. By 1944, Cariappa was a Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. After command, he volunteered to serve in 26 Division engaged in clearing the Japanese from Burma, where he was decorated with an "Officer of the Order of the British Empire." In 1946, he was promoted as the Brigadier of the Frontier Brigade Group. Post-Independence, Cariappa was appointed as the Deputy Chief of the General Staff with the rank of Major General. On promotion as Lieutenant General, he became the Eastern Army Commander.



17. On outbreak of war with Pakistan in 1947, he was moved as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command and directed operations for the recapture of Zojila, Drass and Kargil and re-established a linkup with Leh. In all this, he showed tremendous energy in moving troops, against considerable odds and finally ensuring success. On 15 January 1949 Cariappa was appointed as the first Indian Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. Cariappa was then instrumental in turning an Imperial Army into a National Army.

Higher Commands and Offices

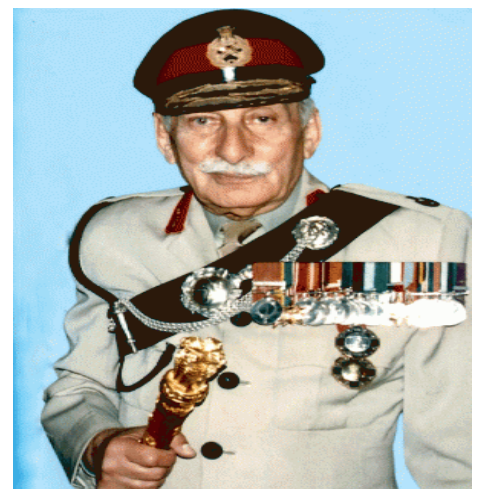


18. After his retirement from Indian Army in 1953, he served as the high commissioner to Australia and New Zealand till 1956. He was conferred with 'order of the chief commander of the legion of merit' by US President, Harry S. Truman. As a token of gratitude of the nation for the exemplary service rendered by him, the Government Of India conferred Cariappa with the rank of Field Marshal on 14th January 1986 at the age of 87.

PART II - BIOGRAPHY OF FIELD MARSHAL SAM MANEKSHAW, MC

19. Field Marshal Sam Hormusji Framji Jamshedji Manekshaw, MC (3 April 1914 – 27 June 2008), popularly known as Sam Bahadur ("Sam the Brave"), was an Indian military leader. He was the first Indian Army officer to be promoted to the five-star rank of Field Marshal.

20. Though Manekshaw initially thought of pursuing his career as a doctor, he later joined the first batch of the Indian Military Academy (IMA) when it was established in 1932. Right from his days at IMA, he proved to be witty and humorous in nature. He was first attached to the 2nd Battalion of Royal Scots, and then later posted to the 4th Battalion of 12th Frontier Force Regiment, commonly known as the 54th Sikhs. Following partition, he later reassigned to the 16th Punjab Regiment, before being posted to the 3rd Battalion, 5th Gorkha Rifles, which he was detailed to command. His distinguished military career spanned four decades and five wars, beginning with



service in the British Indian Army in World War II. During action in World War II, he was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry.

21. Manekshaw rose to become the 8th Chief of Army Staff of the Indian Army in 1969 and under his command, Indian forces conducted victorious campaign against Pakistan in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 that led to the liberation of Bangladesh in December 1971. Later, he was awarded the Padma Bhushan and the Padma Vibhushan for his services to the Indian nation.

Early Life and Education

22. Manekshaw was born on 3 April 1914 in Amritsar, Punjab to Parsi parents, Hormusji Manekshaw, a doctor, and his wife Hilla, who moved to Punjab from the city of Valsad on the coastal Gujarat. Sam's father served in the British Indian Army as a Captain in the medical services and also participated in World War I. Hormusji and Hilla had six children of which Sam was the fifth one. Fali, Cilla, Jan and Sehroo preceded Sam and Sam was followed Jemi, who later joined the air force as a doctor and was the first Indian to be awarded the air surgeon's wings from Pensacola, United States. After completing his schooling in Punjab and Sherwood College, Nainital, and achieving a distinction in the School Certificate of the Cambridge Board at the age of 15, he asked his father to send him to London to become a gynaecologist. But his father refused to send him to London stating that he was not old enough.



The cadets of the first course of the Indian Military Academy (IMA) with Muhammad Musa (number 2) who was the General of the Pakistan Army during the 1965

23. In an act of rebellion against his father's refusal, Manekshaw took the entrance examination for enrollment into the Indian Military Academy and was one of the fifteen cadets to be selected through open competition. He stood sixth in the order of merit. Just before taking over as the Chief of the Army Staff, at a function on 5 June 1969 to mark the centenary of Sherwood College, Manekshaw recalled that his years at the college had prepared him for war as they had taught him to live alone and independently, to fight without relent, tolerate hunger for long periods and to hate his enemy.

Military Career

24. Manekshaw's military career spanned four decades, from the British era and World War II, to the three wars against Pakistan and China after India's independence in 1947. He held several regimental, staff and command assignments. Manekshaw went on to become the 8th chief of the army staff, led the Indian Army successfully in a war with Pakistan and became India's first field marshal after independence. On commissioning, as per the practices of that time, Manekshaw was first attached to the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots, a British battalion, and was later posted to the 4th Battalion, 12th Frontier Force Regiment, commonly known as the 54th Sikhs. Manekshaw was later reassigned to the 16th Punjab Regiment, before being posted to the 3rd Battalion, 5th Gorkha Rifles, which he was detailed to command.

World War II

25. During World War II, the then-Captain Manekshaw saw action in Burma in the 1942 campaign on the Sittang River with the 4th Battalion, 12 Frontier Force Regiment, and had the rare distinction of being honoured for his bravery on the battlefield. During the fighting around Pagoda Hill, a key position on the left of the Sittang bridgehead, he led his company in a counter-attack against the invading Japanese Army and despite suffering 50% casualties the company managed to achieve its objective. After capturing the hill, Manekshaw was hit by a burst of Light Machine Gun fire and was severely wounded in the stomach. Observing the battle, Major General David Cowan, the then commander of the 17th Infantry Division, spotted Manekshaw holding on to life and, having witnessed his valour in the face of stiff resistance, rushed over to him. Fearing that Manekshaw would die, the general pinned his own Military Cross ribbon to Manekshaw saying, "A dead person cannot be awarded a Military Cross." The official recommendation for the MC states that the success of the attack was largely due to the excellent leadership and bearing of Captain Manekshaw. This award was made official with the publication of the notification in a supplement to the London Gazette on 21 April 1942 (dated 23 April 1942).



Chief of the Army Staff

26. Then Chief of the Army Staff (COAS) General P P Kumaramangalam was due to retire in June 1969. Though Manekshaw was the senior-most commander in army, then Defence Minister Sardar Swaran Singh was in favour of Lt Gen Harbaksh Singh, who had played a key role as the GOC-in-C of Western Command during the 1965 Indo-Pak war. Putting the rumours of Harbaksh Singh taking charge as the COAS to an end, Manekshaw was appointed as the 8th Chief of the Army Staff on 8 June 1969. As the Chief of the Army Staff, he developed the Indian Army into an efficient instrument of war. During his tenure as COAS, he was instrumental in stopping the implementation of reservations for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the army.

Indo-Pakistan War of 1971

27. Towards the end of April 1971, Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, during a cabinet meeting, asked Manekshaw if he was prepared to go to war with Pakistan. In response, Manekshaw told her that his single armoured division and two infantry divisions were deployed elsewhere, that only 13 of his 189 tanks were fit to fight, and that they would be competing for rail carriage with the grain harvest at that point of time. He also pointed out that the Himalayan passes would soon open up, with the forthcoming monsoon in East Pakistan, which would result in heavy flooding. When Indira Gandhi asked the cabinet to leave the room and the chief to stay, he offered to resign. She declined to accept it, but sought his advice. He then said he could guarantee victory if she would allow him to prepare for the conflict on his terms, and set a date for it. These were acceded to by the Prime Minister.

28. Under Manekshaw's direction, the army launched several preparatory operations in East Pakistan including training and equipping the MuktiBahini (a local group of freedom fighters), and about three brigades from the regular Bangladesh troops were trained. As an additional measure, 75,000 guerrillas were trained and equipped with arms and ammunition. These forces were used to harass the Pakistani army stationed in East Pakistan sporadically in the lead up to the war.

29. The war started on 3 December 1971, when Pakistani aircraft bombed Indian Air Force bases in the western sector. Manekshaw instructed Lt Gen J F R Jacob, Chief of Staff Eastern Command, to inform the Indian prime minister that orders were being issued for the movement of troops from Eastern Command. The following day, the navy and the air force also initiated full-scale operations on both eastern and western fronts. The veto used by the Russians against the United States' proposal to implement a

cease-fire in the United Nations proved decisive in securing India's victory. Manekshaw addressed the Pakistani troops three times via radio messages on the subject of surrender, assuring them that they would receive honourable treatment from the Indian troops. The messages were broadcast on the 9th, 11th and 15 December. The last two messages were delivered as replies to the messages from Maj Gen Rao Farman Ali and Lt Gen Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi. These messages from the Pakistani commanders to their troops were to have a devastating effect on their side, subsequently leading to their defeat.

30. Though on 11 December, Ali messaged the United Nations requesting for a cease-fire, it was not authorized by the President Yahya Khan and the fighting continued. Following several discussions and consultations, and subsequent attacks by the Indian forces, Yahya decided to stop the war in order to save the lives of the Pakistani soldiers. The actual decision to surrender was taken by Niazi on 15 December and was conveyed to Manekshaw through the United States Consul General in Dhaka (then Dacca) via Washington. But Manekshaw replied that he would stop the war only if the Pakistani troops surrendered to their Indian counterparts by 9:00 a.m. on 16 December. Later the deadline was extended to 3:00 p.m. of the same day on Niazi's request. The Instrument of Surrender was formally signed on 16 December 1971.



Promotion to Field Marshal

31. After the end of the war, Indira Gandhi decided to promote Manekshaw to the rank of Field Marshal and subsequently appoint him as the Chief of the Defence Staff (CDS). However, after several objections from the bureaucracy and the commanders of the navy and the air force, the latter was dropped. Though Manekshaw was to retire in June 1972, his term was extended by a period of six months. On 3 December 1973, Manekshaw was conferred with the rank of Field Marshal at a ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

CONCLUSION

32. Today the Indian Military is the third largest in the world. As India is planning to emerge as a regional super power, it is mandatory for its civilian and military leaders to learn from military history to be ready to meet future challenges. We can learn a lot from the biographies of Field Marshals Cariappa and Sam Manekshaw. Therefore, it is important for all cadets to study the biographies of Field Marshal Cariappa and Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw.

LESSON PLAN : MH-2**INDIAN ARMY WAR HEROES PVC**

Period - Three
 Type - Lecture
 Term - JD/JW

Training Aids

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

Time Plan

2.

(a)	Introduction	- 05 Mins
(b)	ParamVir Chakra and its Recipients	- 20 Mins
(c)	Heroics of Major Somnath Sharma, PVC	- 30 Mins
(d)	Heroics of 2/Lieutenant ArunKhetarpal, PVC	- 30 Mins
(e)	Heroics of Captain VikramBatra, PVC	- 30 Mins
(f)	Conclusion	- 05 Mins

INTRODUCTION

3. Our Army has been involved in five major wars with our neighbouring countries. We have fought four wars with Pakistan and one with China. Other major operations undertaken by the army include Operation Meghdoot and Operation Cactus, Operation Pawan and Operation Rakshak. Apart from above mentioned operations, the army has also been an active participant in United Nations peacekeeping missions. The Indian Army has shown thorough professionalism, dedication and devotion while participating in all these wars and operations. And for the same many gallantry awards have been awarded to Indian Army for displaying courage, bravery and selfless dedication beyond the call of duty.

AIM

4. To acquaint the cadets about the award of ParamVir Chakra and War Heroes decorated with ParamVir Chakra, (PVC).

PREVIEW

5. The class will be conducted in following parts :-

(a)	Part I	-ParamVir Chakra and war heroes decorated with PVC
(b)	Part II	- Heroics of Major Somnath Sharma, PVC
(c)	Part III	- Heroics of 2/Lieutenant ArunKhetarpal, PVC
(d)	Part IV	- Heroics of Captain VikramBatra, PVC

**PART I – PARAM VIR CHAKRA AND
WAR HEROES DECORATED WITH PVCs****ParamVir Chakra**

6. The **ParamVir Chakra (PVC)** is India's highest Military decoration awarded for highest degree of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of enemy. The medal has been awarded 21 times 14 of which were posthumous awards. Literally meaning "Wheels (or cross) of the ultimate brave" it is similar to Medal of Honor in the United States and the Victoria Cross in the United Kingdom. The PVC was established on 26 January 1950 by the President of India, with effect from 15 August 1947. It can be awarded to Officers or enlisted personnel from all branches of the Indian military. It is the highest gallantry award of the Government of India.

The Design

7. The medal was designed by Savitri Khanolkar who was married to an Indian Army Officer, Vikram Khanolkar of the Sikh Regiment. This was done following a request from the first Adjutant General, Major General Hira Lal who in turn had been entrusted with the responsibility of coming up with an Indian equivalent of the Victoria Cross by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The medal is a circular bronze disc 1.375 inches (3.49cms) in diameter. The state emblem appears in the Centre, on a raised circle surrounding this, four replicas of Vajra, the all-powerful mythic weapon of Indra the ancient Vedic king of Gods. The motif symbolizes the sacrifice of Rishi Dadhichi, who had donated his bones to Gods for making Vajra.

Recipients of the ParamVir Chakras.



8.



**Major Somnath Sharma
(Posthumous), 4 KUMAON
(1947)**



**Lance Naik Karam Singh,
1 SIKH (1948)**



**2nd Lt Rama Raghoba
Rane, BOMBAY ENGINEER
(1948)**



**Naik Jadunath Singh
(Posthumous), 1 RAJPUT
(1948)**



**CHM Piru Singh
(Posthumous), 6 RAJ RIF
(1948)**



**Capt Gurbachan Singh
Salaria (Posthumous),
3/1 GR (1961)**



**Major Dhan Singh Thapa,
1/8 GR (1962)**



**Subedar Joginder Singh
(Posthumous), 1 SIKH
(1962)**



**Major Shaitan Singh
(Posthumous), 13 KUMAON
(1962)**



**CQMH Abdul Hamid
(Posthumous),
4 GRENADIERS (1965)**



**Lt Col AB Tarapore
(Posthumous), 17 HORSE
(1965)**



**Lance Naik Albert Ekka
(Posthumous), 14 GUARDS
(1971)**



**Flying Officer
Nirmal Jit Sing Sekhon
18 Squadron, Indian Air Force
(1971)**



**2nd Lt Arun Khetrapal
(Posthumous) 17 HORSE
(1971)**



**Major Hoshiar Singh,
3 GRENADIERS (1971)**



**Naib Subedar Bana Singh,
8 JAK LI (1987)**



**Major R Parameswaran
(Posthumous), 8 MAHAR
(1987)**



**Lt Manoj Kumar Pandey
(Posthumous), 1/11 GR
(1999)**



**Grenadier Yogender
Singh Yadav, 18
GRENADIERS (1999)**











**Rifleman Sanjay Kumar,
13 JAK RIF (1999)**



**Capt Vikram Batra
(Posthumous), 13 JAK RIF
(1999)**

PART II - HEROICS OF MAJOR SOMNATH SHARMA, PVC

MajorSomnath Sharma, PVC	
	
Born	January 31,1923Dadh, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh
Died	November 3, 1947 (aged 24) KIA at Badgam, India
Allegiance	 British Indian Empire  Republic of India
Service/branch	 British Indian Army  Indian Army
Years of service	1942-1947
Rank	 Major
Unit	 4 KUMAON
Battles/wars	World War IIIndo-Pakistani War of 1947
Awards	 ParamVir Chakra

9. Major Somnath Sharma, PVC (1923–1947) was the first recipient of the ParamVir Chakra the highest Indian gallantry award. He was awarded the medal posthumously for his bravery in the Kashmir operations in November 1947. He died while evicting Pakistani infiltrators and raiders from Srinagar Airport during the Indo-Pak war of 1947-48 in Kashmir. He belonged to the 4th Kumaon Regiment.

Early life




10. Major Somnath Sharma was born on 31 January 1923 in a Brahmin family at Dadh, Kangra, then in the Punjab Province of British India, present day state of Himachal Pradesh. He came from a well-known military family, his father, Major General Amar Nath Sharma, was also a military officer (retired as Director, Medical Services (Army)) as were his brothers Lt. General Surindar Nath Sharma (retired as Engineer-in-chief) and General VishwaNath Sharma (retired as Chief of Army Staff, 1988–1990), and his sister Major Kamla Tewari (Medical Doctor). He did his schooling at Sherwood College, Nainital, before enrolling at




the Prince of Wales Royal Military College in Dehra Dun and later joined the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was commissioned into the 8th Battalion, 19th Hyderabad Regiment (later 4th Battalion, Kumaon Regiment) of the Indian Army (then British Indian Army) on 22 February 1942. He also saw combat during the second World War in the Arakan Operations. Incidentally, he is the eldest brother of the son-in-law (Lt. Gen. Surindra Nath Sharma, P.V.S.M, A.V.S.M) of Savitr iKhanolkar, who designed the medal.

Battle of Badgam

11. Somnath's company was airlifted to Srinagar on 31 October 1947. His left hand was in a plaster cast as a result of injuries sustained in the hockey field previously but he insisted on being with his company in combat and was given permission to go. On 3 November 1947, Major Somnath Sharma's company (D Company of 4 Kumaon) was ordered on a fighting patrol to Badgam Village in the Kashmir Valley. A tribal "lashkar" of 700 raiders approached Badgam from the direction of Gulmarg. The company was soon surrounded by the enemy from three sides and sustained heavy casualties from the ensuing mortar bombardment. Somnath realized the importance of holding onto his position as both the city of Srinagar and the airport would be vulnerable if it were lost. Under heavy fire and outnumbered seven to one, he urged his company to fight bravely, often exposing himself to danger as he ran from post to post.
12. When heavy casualties adversely affected the firing power of his company, Major Sharma, with his left hand in plaster, took upon himself the task of filling the magazines and issuing them to men, operating light machine guns. While he was busy fighting the enemy, a mortar shell exploded on the ammunition near him. His last message to Brigade HQ received a few moments before he was killed was: "The enemies are only 50 yards from us. We are heavily outnumbered. We are under devastating fire. I shall not withdraw an inch but will fight to our last man and our last round."
13. By the time the relief company of 1st Battalion Kumaon Regiment reached Badgam, the position had been overrun. However, the 200 casualties suffered by the raiders made them lose their impetus to advance buying time for Indian troops to fly in to Srinagar airfield and block all routes of ingress to Srinagar. In this manner, Somnath Sharma prevented the fall of Srinagar and arguably the Kashmir Valley to Pakistan.

PART III - 2ND LTARUN KHETARPAL,PVC

2 nd Lt Aru Khetarpal, PVC	
	
Born	14 October 1950 Pune, Bombay State, India
Died	16 December 1971(aged 21) Barapind Shakargarh Sector
Allegiance	 Republic of India
Service/branch	 Indian Army

Years of service	1971 (6 months)
Rank	 Second Lieutenant
Unit	 17 POONA HORSE
Battles/wars	Indo-Pakistan War of 1971 Battle of Basantar
Awards	 ParamVir Chakra

14. Second Lieutenant Arun Khetarpal, PVC (14 October 1950 – 16 December 1971) born in Pune, Maharashtra, was an officer of the Indian Army and a posthumous recipient of the Param Vir Chakra, India's highest military decoration for valour in face of the enemy. He died in the Battle of Basantar during the Indo-Pakistan War of 1971 where his actions earned him his honour.

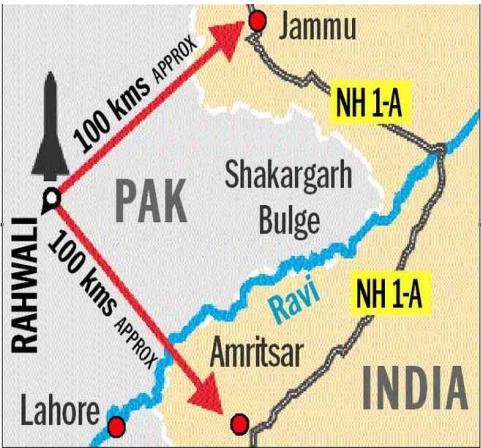
Early life

15. Arun Khetarpal was born in Pune, Maharashtra on 14 October 1950. His father Lt Col (later Brigadier) M. L. Khetarpal was a Corps of Engineers officer serving in the Indian Army and his family traced a long history of military service. Attending The Lawrence School, Sanawar, he distinguished himself both as an able student and sportsman and was the school prefect. Khetarpal joined the National Defence Academy in June 1967. He belonged to Foxtrot Squadron where he was the Squadron Cadet Captain of the 38th Course. His NDA No was 7498/F/38. He subsequently went on to join the Indian Military Academy. In June 1971, Khetarpal was commissioned into the 17 Poona Horse.

1971 War, Battle of Basantar

16. During the Indo-Pakistan War of 1971, the 17 Poona Horse was assigned to the command of the 47th Infantry Brigade of the Indian Army. Through the duration of the conflict, the 47th Brigade saw action in the Shakargarh sector in the Battle of Basantar. Among the tasks set for the 47th Brigade was to establish a bridgehead across the River Basantar. By 2100hr of 15 December, the brigade had captured its objectives. However, the place was extensively mined, which prevented the deployment of the tanks of the Poona horse, and the engineers clearing the mines were halfway through the tasks when Indian troops at the bridge-head reported alarming activity of the enemy armour, asking for immediate armour support. It was at this critical juncture that the 17 Poona Horse decided to push through the mine-field. The regiment was able to establish a link-up between the armour and the infantry at the bridge-head by first light the next day.

17. At 0800hr on 16 December, Pakistani armour launched the first of their counter-attacks under the cover of a smokescreen at the pivot of the 17th Poona Horse at Jarpal. At 0800 hours on 16 December, Pakistani 13th Lancers equipped with the then state-of-the-art US-made 50 ton Patton tanks launched the first of their counter-attacks under the cover of a smokescreen at 'B' Squadron, The



Poona Horse, at Jarpal. Its squadron commander urgently called for reinforcements. ArunKhetarpal, who was in 'A' squadron and was stationed close by with his Centurion tank troop, responded with alacrity, as did the rest of his regiment. The first counterattack was decimated by accurate gunnery, coolness by Indian tank troop and individual tank commanders from the iconic CO, Lt Col Hanut Singh, MVC downwards to its troop leader, Arun Khetarpal. 13th Lancers desperately launched two more squadron level counterattacks and managed to achieve a breakthrough.

18. Khetarpal rushed to meet the Pakistani armour and launched right into the Pakistani attack. With his troop he was able to run over the enemy advance with his tanks. However, the commander of the second tank was killed in this attack. Alone in charge, Khetarpal continued his attack on the enemy strongholds, The enemy fought very bravely and did not retreat even after losses. Disappointed by his failure so far, he desperately attacked the incoming Pakistani troops and tanks gunning down a Pakistani tank in the process. However Pakistani forces regrouped and counterattacked. In the ensuing tank battle, Lt. Arun Khetarpal with his 2 remaining tanks fought off and gunned down 10 tanks before he was killed in action.

19. Second Lieutenant Arun Khetarpal was dead but he had, by his intrepid valour saved the day; the enemy was denied the breakthrough he was so desperately seeking. Not one enemy tank got through. Second Lieutenant ArunKhetarpal had shown the best qualities of leadership, tenacity of purpose and the will to close in with the enemy. This was an act of courage and self-sacrifice far beyond the call of duty.

PART IV - CAPTAIN VIKRAM BATRA, PVC

Captain
Vikram Batra
Param Vir Chakra



Nickname(s) Sher Shah

Born 9 September 1974
Palampur, Himachal Pradesh, India

Died 7 July 1999 (aged 24)
Pt. 4875, Kargil, Jammu & Kashmir, India

Allegiance  Republic of India

Service/branch  Indian Army

Years of service 1996–1999

Rank  Captain

Service number IC 57556

Unit 13 JAK RIF

Battles/wars Kargil War
Operation Vijay
Battle of Tiger Hill

Awards  Param Vir Chakra

20. Captain Vikram Batra, PVC (9 September 1974 – 7 July 1999) was an officer of the Indian Army, posthumously awarded with the ParamVir Chakra, India's highest and prestigious award for valour, for his actions during the 1999 Kargil War in Kashmir between India and Pakistan. He led one of the toughest operations in mountain warfare in Indian history. He was often called as "Sher Shah" in the intercepted messages of the Pakistan army.

Early Life and Career

21. Vikram Batra was born on 9 September 1974 in Ghuggar village near Palampur, Himachal Pradesh, to G.L. Batra and Jai Kamal Batra. He got his primary education from his mother, who herself was a teacher. He received his education up to Middle Standard at the D.A.V. Public School in Palampur and up to senior secondary stage in Central School, Palampur. After passing his 10+2 in 1992 from Central School Palampur, he got admitted in D.A.V. College, Chandigarh in B.Sc where he was adjudged the best N.C.C. Cadet (Air Wing) in two zones. Later, he was selected to join the Indian Military Academy in Dehradun in 1996 in Jessore company of Manekshaw Battalion, and was commissioned in the Indian Army as a Lieutenant of the 13 Jammu & Kashmir Rifles at Sopore, in Jammu and Kashmir. He rose to the rank of Captain.

Kargil War

22. During the Kargil invasion of 1999 by Pakistan, Lt. Batra (at time), 13 JAK Rifles, and his Delta Company were ordered to recapture peak 5140 on June 19, 1999 five weeks after the war began. Nicknamed *SherShah* ('Lion King') in Urdu for his courage which also doubled as his call sign,^[1] he decided to approach the hill from the rear, aiming to surprise the Pakistani defenders. He and his men ascended the sheer rock-cliff, but as the group neared the top, the enemy pinned them on the face of the bare cliff with machine gun fire. Captain Batra, along with five of his men, climbed up regardless and after reaching the top, hurled two grenades at the machine gun post. He single-handedly killed three enemy soldiers in close combat. He was seriously injured in the process, but insisted on regrouping his men to continue with the mission. Inspired by the courage displayed by Captain Batra, the soldiers of 13 JAK Rifles charged the enemy position and captured Point 5140 at 3:30 a.m. on 20 June 1999. His company is credited with killing at least eight Pakistani intruders and recovering a heavy machine gun.

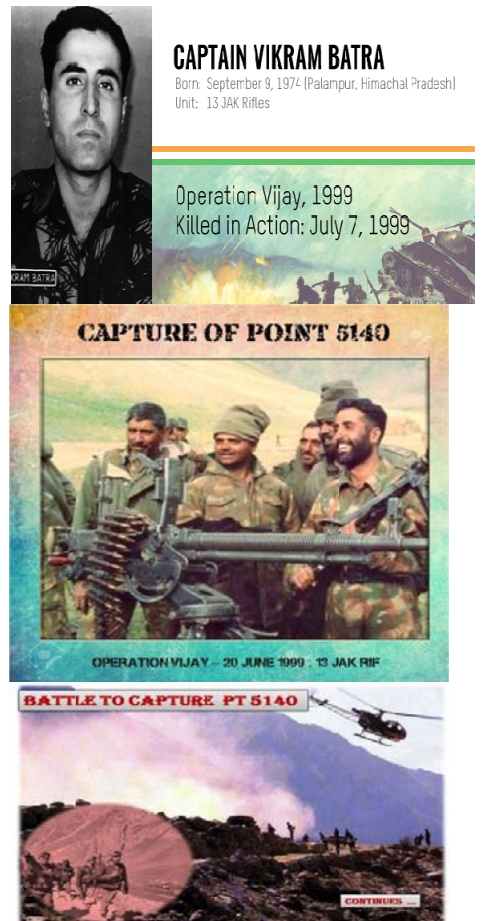
23. The capture of Point 5140 set in motion a string of successes, such as Point 5100, Point 4700, Junction Peak and Three Pimples. Along with fellow Captain Anuj Nayyar, Batra led his men to victory with the recapture of Point 4750 and Point 4875. This led to the fall of Tiger Hill and India's eventual hold on the valley was strengthened.

24. Nine days later, Vikram Batra was assigned to an urgent mission to recapture peak 4875. This was one of the most difficult peaks to capture as the Pakistani troops sat above the peak at 16,000 feet and the climb gradient was 80 degrees. The fog made matters worse for Batra and his team.

In the early morning hours of 7 July 1999, he commanded a mission to rescue an injured officer during a Pakistani counterattack against Point 4875. During the rescue attempt, he pushed aside his Subedar, saying "*Tubaal-bacchedarhai, hat japeeche*." (You have children, step aside) and was killed in action while clearing enemy positions. His last words were, "*Jai Mata Di*," which is a Punjabi creed referring to Durga devi, the Hindu Goddess of Victory.

CONCLUSION

25. Soldiers face the dangers and vagaries of war and sacrifice their lives for their motherland. The Indian Nation also honours its bravest of the brave soldiers by conferring on them the highest gallantry award "ParamVirChakra" as recognition of their bravery and sacrifice.



LESSON PLAN : MH-3

STUDY OF BATTLES OF INDO-PAK WAR 1965, 1971 & KARGIL

Period	-	Two
Type	-	Lecture
Term	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

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

Time Plan

2.	(a)	Introduction	-	05 Mins
	(b)	Indo – Pak war 1965	-	20 Mins
	(c)	Indo – Pak war 1971	-	30 Mins
	(d)	Indo – Pak Kargil conflict 1999	-	20 Mins
	(e)	Conclusion	-	05 Mins

INTRODUCTION

3. The partition of the subcontinent came into effect on 15 August 1947, when India gained independence. Pakistan declared independence a day earlier. At the time of independence the old Indian Army stood divided between Pakistan and India. Instead of large scale celebrations, riots and mass killing between Hindus and Muslims in Punjab and Bengal intensified. It also led to acute suffering and misery of the displaced people, apart from colossal loss of precious human lives and destruction of property due to communal riots and retribution.

4. Taking advantage of communal strife, in Oct 1947 Pakistani troops soon crossed over into Kashmir to precipitate undeclared war with India. The tribal 'volunteers' along with Pakistani regulars then overran large tracts of Jammu province and the Valley, which shared a porous border with Pakistan. It was when they had reached Badgaon, on the suburbs of Srinagar that the Maharaja of J&K signed the Instrument of Accession and put in a bid for India's military assistance. Indian Army then swung into action to save J&K.

5. Despite the accession of the state, a part of Kashmir, known as Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, remains under the illegal occupation of Pakistan, and this has remained a contentious issue between both nations. Since 1947-1948 war India and Pakistan have fought the following wars:-

- (a) 1965 War.
- (b) 1971 War.
- (c) 1999 Kargil War.
- (d) Proxy war in J & K state since 1988 till date.

AIM

6. To acquaint the cadets about the Indo – Pakistan battles of 1965, 1971 and Kargil conflict of 1999.

PREVIEW

7. The class will be conducted in following parts :-

- (a) Part I - Indo – Pak war 1965
- (b) Part II - Indo – Pak war 1971
- (c) Part III - Indo – Pak Kargil Conflict 1999

PART I - INDO-PAKISTANI WAR OF 1965

8. The Indo-Pakistan war of 1965 was a culmination of skirmishes that took place between April 1965 and September 1965 between Pakistan and India. The conflict began following Pakistan's Operation Gibraltar, which was designed to infiltrate forces into Jammu and Kashmir to participate in insurgency against Indian rule.

Indo-Pakistani War of 1965		Casualties and losses	
Strength			
<div><div></div><div>India</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>Pakistan</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>India</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>Pakistan</div></div>
700,000 Infantry	260,000 Infantry	Neutral claims	Neutral claims
700+ aircraft	280 aircraft	<ul style="list-style-type: none">3,000 men150^[7]–190 tanks60–75 aircraft540 km² (210mi²) of territory lost (primarily in Rann of Kutch)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">3,800 men200-300 Tanks20 aircraftOver 1,840 km² (710 mi²) of territory lost (primarily in Sialkot, Lahore, and Kashmir sectors)
720 Tanks	756 Tanks	Indian claims	Pakistani claims
<ul style="list-style-type: none">186 Centurions346 Shermans90 AMX90 PT-76	<ul style="list-style-type: none">352 Pattons308 Shermans96 Chaffees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">35-59 aircraft lost[!]In addition, Indian sources claim that there were 13 IAF aircraft lost in accidents, and 3 Indian civilian aircraft shot down.322 km² territory lost	<ul style="list-style-type: none">19 aircraft lost
628 Artillery	552 Artillery		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">66x 3.7" How450x 25pdr96x 5.5"16x 7.2"	<ul style="list-style-type: none">72x105mm How234X25pdr126x155mm How48x8" How72x3.7" HowPOK Lt Btys		

9. In retaliation, India reacted swiftly and launched a counter attack and a second confrontation with Pakistan took place in 1965, largely over Kashmir. Pakistani President Ayub Khan launched Operation Gibraltar August 1965, during which several Pakistani para military troops infiltrated into Indian-administered Kashmir and attempted to ignite an anti-India agitation in Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistani leaders believed that India, which was still recovering from the disastrous Sino-Indian War, would be unable to deal with a military thrust and a Kashmiri rebellion. Pakistan launched Operation Grand Slam on 1 September, invading India's Chamb- Jaurian sector.

Offensive on Pakistan

10. Initially, the Indian Army met with considerable resistance in the northern sector. After launching prolonged artillery barrages against Pakistan, India was able to capture three important mountain positions in Kashmir. By 9 September, the Indian Army had made considerable in-roads into Pakistan. India had its largest haul of Pakistani tanks when the offensive of Pakistan's 1st Armoured Division was blunted at the Battle of Asal Uttar, which took place on 10 September near Khemkaran in Punjab. Another tank battle of the war came in the form of the Battle of Chawinda, the largest tank battle in history after World War II. Pakistan's defeat at the Battle of Asal Uttar and Dograi hastened the end of the conflict.

Battle of Dograi

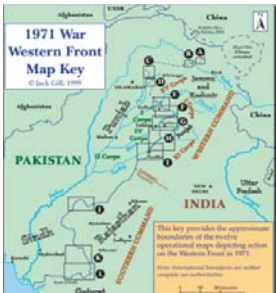
11. To relieve pressure at Chamb–Jaurian Sector in J&K, 15 Infantry Division launched offensive in Lahore sector. 3 JAT of 54 Infantry Brigade crossed Ichogil canal and captured the town ship of Dograi and was just 13 miles from Lahore on 23 September 1965. On 23 September 1965 ceasefire was announced. A decision to return back to pre-war positions was taken following the Tashkent Declaration.





PART II - INDO-PAKISTANI WAR OF 1971

12. An independence movement broke out in East Pakistan which was brutally crushed by Pakistani forces. Due to large-scale atrocities against them, thousands of Bengalis took refuge in neighboring India causing a major refugee crisis there. In early 1971, India declared its full support for the Bengali rebels, known as Mukti Bahini, and Indian agents were extensively involved in covert operations to aid them. Wary of India's growing involvement in the Bengali rebellion, the Pakistan Air Force (PAF) launched a preemptive strike on 10 Indian air bases at Srinagar, Jammu, Pathankot, Amritsar, Agra, Adampur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Uttarlai and Sirsa at 1745 hours on 3 December.



13. This aerial offensive, however, failed to accomplish its stated objectives and gave India its excuse to declare a full-scale war against Pakistan the same day. By midnight, the Indian Army, accompanied by Indian Air Force, launched a major three-pronged assault into East Pakistan. The Indian Army won several battles on the eastern front including the decisive Battle of Hilli, which was the only front where the Pakistani Army was able to build up considerable resistance. India's massive early gains were largely attributed to the speed and flexibility with which Indian armoured divisions moved across East Pakistan.



Battle of Longewala

14. Pakistan launched a counter-attack against India on the western front. On 4 December 1971, the A company of the 23rd Battalion of India's Punjab Regiment detected and intercepted the movement of the 51st Infantry Brigade of the Pakistani Army near Ramgarh, Rajasthan. The battle of Longewala ensued during which the A company, though being outnumbered, thwarted the Pakistani advance until the Indian Air Force directed its fighters to engage the Pakistani tanks. By the time the battle had ended, 38 Pakistani tanks and 100 armoured vehicles were either destroyed or abandoned.





15. About 200 Pakistani troops were killed in action during the battle while only 2 Indian soldiers lost their lives. Pakistan suffered another major defeat on the western front during the Battle of Basantar which was fought from 4 December to 16 December. By the end of the battle, about 66 Pakistani tanks were destroyed and 40 more were captured. In return, Pakistani forces were able to destroy only 11 Indian tanks. By 16 December, Pakistan had lost sizeable territory on both eastern and western fronts.

Surrender of Pakistan Army in Dhaka

16. Under the command of Lt. General J. S. Arora, the three corps of the Indian Army, which had invaded East Pakistan, entered Dhaka and forced Pakistani forces to surrender on 16 Dec 1971, one day after the Battle of Basantar. After Pakistan's Lt General A.A.K.Niazi signed the Instrument of Surrender, India took more than 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war.

Indo-Pakistani War of 1971
Part of the Bangladesh Liberation War and Indo-Pakistani Wars

Pakistan's Lt. Gen. A. A. K. Niazi signing the instrument of surrender in Dhaka on 16 Dec 1971, in the presence of India's Lt. Gen. Aurora. Standing immediately behind from Left to Right: Indian Navy Vice Admiral Krishnan, Indian Air Force Air Marshal Dewan, Indian Army Lt Gen Sagat Singh, Maj Gen JFR Jacob (with Flt Lt Krishnamurthy peering over his shoulder). Veteran newscaster, Surojit Sen of All India Radio, is seen holding a microphone on the right.

Date

3–16 December 1971

Location

East Pakistan, India–West Pakistan border, the Line of Control, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal

Result

Decisive Indian victory.
Eastern front:
Pakistani forces surrender.
Western front:
Unilateral Ceasefire.

Territorial changes

- Independence of East Pakistan as Bangladesh
- Indian forces captured around 5,795 square miles (15,010 km²) land in the West but returned it in the Simla Agreement as a gesture of goodwill.

Belligerents

India

Provisional Bangladesh

Pakistan

Indo-Pakistani War of 1971








Indo-Pak War Of 1971



PART III – KARGILCONFLICT-1999

17. In 1998, India carried out nuclear tests and a few days later, Pakistan responded by more nuclear tests giving both countries nuclear deterrence capability, although India had exploded three hydrogen bombs which Pakistan lacks. Diplomatic tension ceased after the Lahore Summit was held in 1999. The sense of optimism was short-lived, however, since mid-1999 Pakistani paramilitary forces and Kashmiri insurgents captured deserted, but strategic, Himalayan heights in the Kargil district of India. These had been vacated by the Indian army during the onset of the inhospitable winter and were supposed to reoccupy in spring. Once the scale of the Pakistani incursion was realised, the Indian Army quickly mobilized about 200,000 troops and Operation **Vijay** was launched.



Kargil War	
Part of the Indo-Pakistani Wars	
	
Location of the conflict	
Date	May–July 1999
Location	Kargil district, Jammu and Kashmir
Result	India regains possession of Kargil
Territorial changes	None
Belligerents	
 India	 Pakistan
Commanders and leaders	
 Ved Prakash Malik	 Pervez Musharraf
Strength	
30,000	5,000
Casualties and losses	
Indian official figures	Pakistani official figures
<ul style="list-style-type: none">527 killed1,363 wounded1 POW1 fighter jet shot down1 fighter jet crashed1 helicopter shot down	<ul style="list-style-type: none">357–453 killed665+ wounded8 POWs
Pakistani claims	Other Pakistani claims
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1,600	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1,000 to 4,000 killed
	Indian claims
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">700+ killed

18. However, since the heights were under Pakistani control, India was in a clear strategic disadvantage. From their observation posts, the Pakistani forces had a clear line-of-sight to bring down indirect artillery fire on NH 1A, inflicting heavy casualties on the Indians. Thus, the Indian Army's first priority was to recapture peaks that were in the immediate vicinity of NH 1A. This resulted in Indian troops first targeting the Tiger Hill and Tololing complex in Dras.

[View Of Tololing](#)

19. The Battle of Tololing, was one of the pivotal battles in the kargil war between Indian Armed forces and troops from Northern Light Infantry who were aided by other Pakistan irregulars in 1999. The Tololing is a dominant feature overlooking Srinagar-Leh (NH-1D) and was a vital link. The terrain was such that frontal attacks had to be launched which resulted in heavy casualties. The three week assault finally culminated with India taking control of the peak and changing the course of the war. 23 Indian soldiers were killed in the final assault, resulting in one of the costliest battles of the entire war. Other assaults, slowly tilted the combat in India's favour. Nevertheless, some of the posts put up stiff resistance, including Tiger Hill (Point 5140) that fell only later in the war.



20. The Indian Army mounted some direct frontal ground assaults which were slow and took a heavy toll given the steep ascent that had to be made on peaks as high as 18,000 feet (5,500m). Two months into the conflict, Indian troops had slowly retaken most of the ridges they had lost; according to official count, an estimated 75%–80% of the intruded area and nearly all high ground was back under Indian control. On 4 July 1999, Pakistan's Prime Minister Sharif agreed

to withdraw Pakistani troops under US pressure and the fighting came to a gradual halt, but some Pakistani forces remained in positions on the Indian side of the LOC.

21. The Indian Army launched its final attacks in the last week of July; as soon as the Drass sub sector had been cleared of Pakistani forces, the fighting ceased on 26 July. 26 July has since been marked as 'Kargil Vijay Diwas' (Kargil Victory Day) in India. By the end of the war, India had resumed control of all territory south and east of the Line of Control, as was established in July 1972 as per the Shimla Accord.

Kargil War-1999



CONCLUSION

22. Wars with Pakistan has been a regular affair in the long history of both countries. This is a compulsive and existential necessity for the Pakistani State controlled by their military. The sacrifices made by the Indian Army to safeguard the sovereignty and integrity of the nation are great, for which the whole nation is proud of its achievements.

Kargil conflict 26th July 1999



Memorial of Operation Vijay



The main entrance of Kargil War Memorial by the Indian Army at Dras, India



Kargil War Memorial, Patna



LESSON PLAN : MH-4**WAR MOVIES**

Period - Three
Type - Video
Term - JD/JW

Training Aids

1. Computer slides, projector and screen.

Time Plan

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|--|---|---------|
| 2. | (a) | Introduction | - | 05 Mins |
| | (b) | Documentary on Indo – Pak war 1965 | - | 35 Mins |
| | (c) | Documentary on Indo – Pak war 1971 | - | 40 Mins |
| | (d) | Documentary on Indo – Pak Kargil conflict 1999 | - | 35 Mins |
| | (e) | Conclusion | - | 05 Mins |

INTRODUCTION

3. Battles are fought in the wilderness and away from limelight. However ferocious and destructive they may be. Historians have always tried to piece together those little but significant actions by individuals and groups bringing out their valour and courage for the consumption of future generations. Here we will see three visual documentaries on Indo – Pak wars of 1965, 1971 and 1999 to gain further insight on the subject.

AIM

4. To acquaint the cadets about the Indo – Pakistan Wars of 1965, 1971 and Kargil conflict of 1999 through movies.

PREVIEW

5. The class will be conducted in following parts :-
 - (a) Part I : Documentary on Indo – Pak War 1965.
 - (b) Part II : Documentary on Indo – Pak War 1971.
 - (c) Part III : Documentary on Kargil Conflict 1999.

PART I – DOCUMENTARY ON INDO – PAK WAR 1965

6. Screening of documentary on Indo – Pak war 1965.

PART II – DOCUMENTARY ON INDO – PAK WAR 1971

7. Screening of documentary on Indo – Pak war 1971.

**PART III – DOCUMENTARY ON
KARGIL CONFLICT 1999**

8. Screening of documentary on Indo – Pak Kargil Conflict, 1999.

CONCLUSION

9. The study of the Indo-Pak War brings out the sacrifices made by the Armed Forces of India. It is heartening to see the role of Armed Forces in maintaining the sovereignty and integrity of our nation. One must salute the war heroes and all those who have laid down their lives for the motherland.

Summary

- **Field Marshal KM Cariappa, OBE** was the first native Indian **Chief of Army Staff of the Indian Army**. He is among only two Indian Army officers to hold the highest rank of Field Marshal. He was appointed as the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Military in 1949, received the rank of Field Marshal On 14th January 1986 at the age of 87.
- **The ParamVir Chakra (PVC)** is India's highest military decoration award for highest degree of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of enemy. The PVC was established on 26 January 1950 by the President of India. The medal was designed by Mrs Savitri Khanolkar.
- **Major Somnath Sharma, PVC** was the first recipient of the ParamVir Chakra the highest Indian gallantry award. He was awarded the medal posthumously for his bravery in the Kashmir operations in November 1947. He died while evicting Pakistani infiltrators and raiders from Srinagar Airport during the Indo-Pak war of 1947-48 in Kashmir. He belonged to the 4th Kumaon Regiment.
- **Second Lieutenant Arun Khetarpal, PVC** born in Pune, Maharashtra, was an officer of the Indian Army and a posthumous recipient of the ParamVir Chakra. He died in the Battle of Basantar during the Indo-Pakistan War of 1971 where his actions earned him his honour.
- **Captain Vikram Batra, PVC** was posthumously awarded with the ParamVir Chakra for his actions during the 1999 Kargil Conflict. He led one of the toughest operations in mountain warfare in Indian history.
- **India has fought four wars with Pakistan so far, 47-48 War, 1965 War, 1971 War, Kargil Conflict**
 - **War of 1965**
 - Pakistan launched Operation Gibraltar to support insurgency in J&K against Indian rule.
 - In retaliation India launched Operation Grand Slam in western sector against Pakistan.
 - The famous battles of 1965 war include Battle of Asal-Uttar, Battle of Dograi etc.
 - Battle of Chawinda was the largest tank battle in the history after World War II.
 - **War of 1971**
 - In early 1971, India declared its full-support for the Bengali rebels, known as Mukti Bahini.
 - Battle of Longewala was fought on 4 December 1971.
 - On 16 December 1971, more than 90000 Pakistani soldiers surrendered at Dhaka.
 - **Kargil Conflict– 1999** was fought on the heights of Kargil and Dras in 1999. In mid-1999 Pakistani paramilitary forces and Kashmiri insurgents captured deserted, but strategic, imalayan heights in the Kargil district of India. Indian forces painstakingly recaptured all posts one after another in a bloody conflict. Operation Vijay was declared success on 26 July 1999.

Comprehension Questions

Q1. Answer the following in about 50 words:

- (a) Write a short note on Param Vir Chakra.
- (b) Write a note on Maj Somnath Sharma, PVC.
- (c) Write a note on Battle of Longewala.
- (d) Write a note on Battle of Dograi.
- (e) Write short note on the surrender of Pakistan Army in Dhaka.

Q2. Answer the following in about 75 words:

- (a) Write a short note on 2 Lieutenant Arun Khetarpal, PVC.
- (b) Write short note on Recipients of the Param Vir Chakras.
- (c) What is the importance of studying military history?

Q3. Answer the following in about 150 words:

- (a) Discuss in detail about Indo – Pakistan War 1965.
- (b) Discuss in detail about Indo – Pakistan War 1971.
- (c) Discuss in detail about the Operation Vijay.
- (d) Write a brief note on Captain Vikram Batra, PVC.

Q4. Answer the following in about 250 words:

- (a) Give the biography of Field Marshal KM Cariappa, OBE.
- (b) Give the biography of Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw, MC.

UNIT 5: COMMUNICATION

INDEX

Ser No	Lesson Code	Subject	Page Number	
			From	To
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3.	C-3	Characteristics of Walkie/Talkie	142	144
4.	C-4	Basic Radio Telephony (RT) procedure	145	148
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UNIT 5 : COMMUNICATION

Knowledge	Understanding	Application Skills	Evaluation
Types of Communications	The cadet will understand the various types of communication available to them and their use in different circumstances.	The cadet will be able to effectively and economically utilize the resources of communication available to them.	Activities, work sheets, assignments.
Characteristics of Wireless	The cadet will understand the characteristics of Wi-Fi system and their functioning in day to day life.	The cadet will be able to use these as and when required without compromising the security.	Activities and assignments.
Characteristics of Walkie /Talkie	To understand the basic functioning of Radio sets.	To learn and apply basic knowledge of Radio sets and Radio Telephony.	Activities.
Basic Radio Telephony Procedure	To understand the basics of Radio Telephony and how to communicate using RT procedures.	To learn and apply knowledge of Radio Telephony during activities.	Activities, exercises, work sheets, outdoor exercises.
Latest Trends and Developments (Multimedia, video conferencing, IT)	To understand the basic knowledge in recent trends and developments in Communication.	To learn and apply knowledge of Multimedia, video conferencing, IT etc. in day to day functioning.	Activities, exercises, work sheets, outdoor exercises.

LESSON PLAN: C-1

TYPES OF COMMUNICATION

Period - **One**
Type - **Lecture/Practice**
Year - **JD/JW**

Training Aids

1. OHP, Computer slides, Pointer, Screen, Charts, Black board & Chalk.

Time Plan

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|---------------------|---|--------|
| 2. | (a) | Introduction | - | 05 Min |
| | (b) | Line communication | - | 10Min |
| | (c) | Radio communication | - | 20 Min |
| | (d) | Conclusion. | - | 05 Min |

INTRODUCTION

3. Communication is the easy transportation and transmitting of thought, idea and action from one individual to another and his reception and understanding of the same in the same form. Various forms of communications are sign language, voice, written script, line transmission, radio wave, space wave and highly complex digital communication. In modern Battle field, activities of the army have become very complex and require frequent communication between commanders and troops to achieve the desired result. Importance of communications is becoming a major ingredient of modern warfare.

AIM

4. The aim of this lecture is to teach the cadets the different types of communication that exist in Armed Forces.

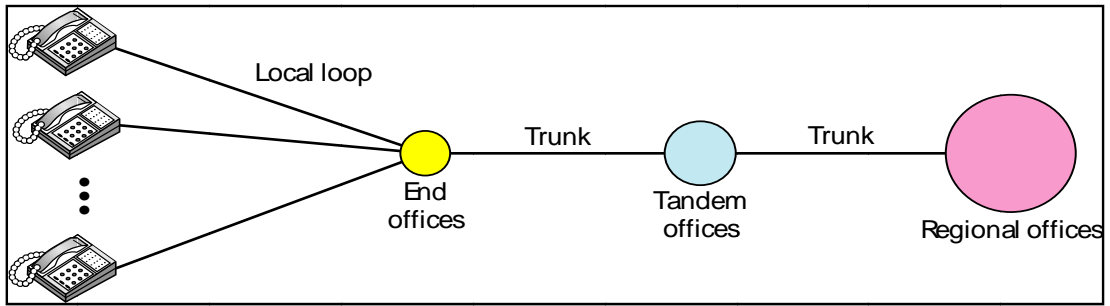
PREVIEW

5. The lecture will be covered as follows:
- | | | | |
|-----|---------|---|---------------------|
| (a) | Part-I | - | Line communication |
| (b) | Part-II | - | Radio Communication |

PART-I : LINE COMMUNICATION

Line Communication

6. The invention of telephone by Graham Bell revolutionized the world of communications as individuals were able to speak directly to each other. This is the basic means of signal communications for a force which is static. A telephone is by far the best means of signal communication between individual officers, and telegraph circuit is the best means of clearing messages.



7. **Advantages.**

- (a) Reliable and practically free from electrical interference.
- (b) Relatively secure.
- (c) Number of circuits and message carrying capacity is more but limited only by availability of material and manpower.

8. **Disadvantages.**

- (a) Vulnerable to physical interference and enemy interception along the entire length of the route
- (b) Takes time to construct.
- (c) Inflexible once it is laid.
- (d) Expensive in men and material.

PART-II : RADIO COMMUNICATION

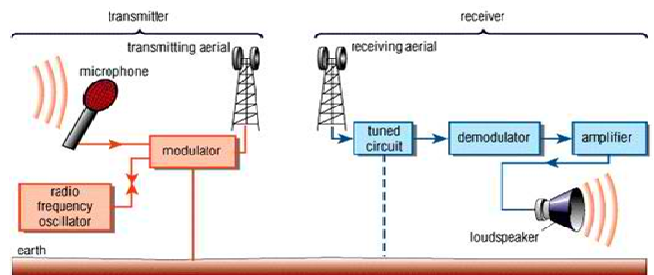
Radio Communication

9. Radio is the technology of using radio waves to carry information such as sound, by systematically modulating properties of electromagnetic energy waves. The information in the waves can be extracted when radio waves strike an electrical conductor and transformed back into its original form.

10. **Wave.** A wave can be described as a disturbance that travels through a medium from one location to another location. Types of waves can broadly be divided in two parts:-

(a) **Mechanical Waves.** A mechanical wave is a wave that is an oscillation of matter, and therefore transfers energy through a medium.

(b) **Electromagnetic Waves.** Electromagnetic waves are waves which can travel through the vacuum of outer space.



11. **Propagation of Wave.** The mode of propagation of electromagnetic waves (EMW) from transmitter to receiver depends upon the frequency employed. These can be of following types:-

(a) **Sky Wave Propagation.** The sky waves are the radio-waves of frequency between 2 MHz to 30 MHz with a range is 100 km to 1000 Kms. These radio waves make use of ionosphere layer existing to a height of 150 - 200 kms from the surface of earth and are reflected back by the ionosphere of earth's atmosphere.

(b) **Space Wave Propagation.** The space waves are the radio waves of very high frequency (i.e. between 30 MHz to 300 MHz or more). The propagation of VHF takes place in a straight line.

The space waves can travel through atmosphere from transmitter antenna to receiver antenna either directly or after reflection from ground in the earth's troposphere region. Their range is limited by curvature of earth, therefore, distance between two neighboring stations is approx 50 Kms.

(c) **Ground Wave Propagation**. It is a method of radio frequency propagation that uses the area between the surface of the earth and the ionosphere for transmission. Ground wave radio signal propagation is ideal for relatively short distance propagation on these frequencies during the daytime with a limited range of approx 30 kms.

(d) **Tropospheric Scatter**. (Also known as troposcatter) It is a method of communicating with microwave radio signals over considerable distances – often up to 300 km and further depending on terrain and climate factors. Radio signals are transmitted in a narrow beam aimed just above the horizon in the direction of the receiver station. Communication distances are limited by the visual horizon to around 30–40 miles (48–64 km). Tropospheric scatter is a fairly secure method of propagation as dish alignment is critical, making it extremely difficult to intercept the signals, especially if transmitted across open water, making them highly attractive to military users.

12. Radio Communication involves Net Radio and Radio Relay.

Net Radio

13. Net radio is the basic means of signal communication for any mobile force. Efficiency of net radio communication is appreciably affected by factors such as weather, terrain, power output of the set, state of training of operators and equipment maintenance. It provides facilities for the following:-

- (a) Radio Telephony - Simplex, depending on the type of equipment available.
- (b) Radio telegraphy for transmission of message and key conversations.
- (c) Use of Tele printers over radio transmission.

14. **Advantages**.

- (a) Vulnerable only at terminal and is therefore reasonably protected from enemy action except by a direct hit.
- (b) Flexible hence can be rapidly re-arranged in the event of regrouping.
- (c) Rapid in establishing communication.
- (d) Works on the move although range obtained will be much less than when stationary.
- (e) Economical in personnel and equipment.

15. **Disadvantages**.

- (a) Inherently insecure and susceptible to enemy interception which necessitates the use of codes and ciphers with a consequent delay in clearing traffic and overall increase in operating personnel.
- (b) Net radio being inherently insecure demands a considerable degree of security consciousness on the part of the users. This means adherence to standard procedure and security codes.

Radio Relay

16. Radio relay implies that a series of radio transmitters and receivers normally spaced between 20-35 Kms apart and are used to provide point signal communication.

17. **Advantages**.

- (a) Replace line with considerable economy of manpower and stores.

- (b) It can be operated over area where for reasons of ground or enemy activity use of line may not be possible.
- (c) Provides greater flexibility than line.
- (d) Quick to set up and move except in mountainous country.
- (e) By its ability to employ multichannel equipment radio relay provides more tele-printer circuits over one link than can normally be provided over the average field cable. Thus it has much greater traffic handling capacity.

18. Disadvantages.

- (a) Liable to interception and hence insecure. Has relatively greater security than net radio, depending upon the siting and direction of the beams.
- (b) Liable to interference from enemy jamming although not as much as in the case of net radio.
- (c) Terrain between stations must be reasonably suitable to get a 'quasi optical path', this presents difficulty in siting.
- (d) Location of terminal and intermediate stations may not suit tactical layout and may, therefore, create additional protection requirements.
- (e) It cannot work on the move.
- (f) Slightly more expensive in men and material than in the case of net radio.
- (g) Needs critical siting.

CONCLUSION

19. Communication has made a remarkable impact in our life and changed it many folds. Both the line and the radio communication have provided us with several advantages to make our life more comfortable. Telecommunications has greatly altered communication by providing new media for long distance communication. Therefore, it is important for one to understand the nuances of the communication set up.



LESSON PLAN : C-2

CHARACTERISTICS OF WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY (MOBILE, WI-FI ETC.)

Period	-	One
Type	-	Lecture
Year	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

1. OHP, Computer slides, Pointer, Screen, Black board & Chalk.

Time Plan

2.	(a)	Introduction and Aim	-	05 Min
	(b)	Features of Wi-Fi Tech	-	15 Min
	(c)	Terminal Equipments&Limitations	-	15 Min
	(d)	Conclusion	-	05 Min

INTRODUCTION

3. The development on Wi-Fi technology began in 1997 when the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) introduced the 802.11 technologies that carried higher capacities of data across.

4. Wi-Fi provides its users with the liberty of connecting to the internet from any place such as their home, office or a public place without hassles of plugging in the wires. It is quicker than the conventional modem for accessing information over a large network. Wi-Fi use radio network to transmit data between its nodes. Such networks are made up of cells that provide coverage across the network. The more the number of cells, greater and stronger is the coverage on the radio network.

AIM

5. The aim of this lecture is to acquaint the JD/JW NCC Cadets with the Characteristics of wireless technology.

PREVIEW

6. The Lecture will be covered in the following parts:

- | | | | |
|-----|----------|---|--|
| (a) | Part I | - | Features of Wi-Fi Technology |
| (b) | Part II | - | Limitations |
| (c) | Part III | - | Terminal Equipment in use for Wi Fi Tech |

PART I : FEATURES OF Wi-Fi TECHNOLOGY

Features of Wi-Fi

7. Wireless operations permit services, such as a long-range communications, that are impossible or impractical to implement with the use of wires. Information is transferred in this manner over both short and long distances.



8. The following list summarizes some of the benefits of a Wi-Fi network:
- (a) **Extended Access**. The absence of wires and cables extends access to places where wires and cables cannot go or where it is too expensive for them to go.
 - (b) **Cost Reduction**. As mentioned above, the absence of wires and cables brings down cost.
 - (c) **Mobility**. Wires tie you down to one location. Going wireless means you have the freedom to change your location without losing your connection.
 - (d) **Flexibility**. Extended access, cost reductions, and mobility create opportunities for new applications as well as the possibility of creative new solutions for legacy applications.

PART II : TERMINAL EQUIPMENT AND LIMITATIONS OF WI-FI

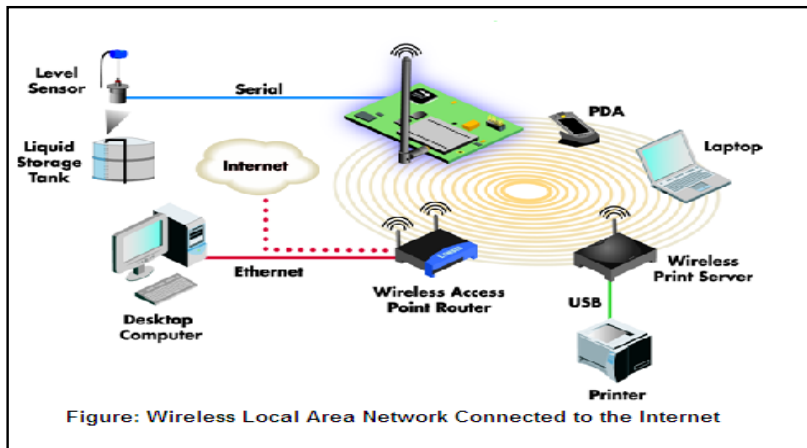
Mobile Telephones

9. One of the best-known examples of wireless technology is the mobile phone, also known as a cellular phone, with more than 4.6 billion mobile cellular subscriptions worldwide as of the end of 2010. These wireless phones use radio waves from signal-transmission towers to enable their users to make phone calls from many locations worldwide.



Wireless Data Communications

10. Wireless data communications are an essential component of mobile computing. The various available technologies differ in local availability, coverage range and performance, and in some circumstances, users must be able to employ multiple connection types and switch between them.



11. Wi-Fi technology is not perfect and has many flaws that limit its use as follows:

- (a) **Security**. Because wireless transmissions can pass through walls, security is an issue.
- (b) **Wireless Reception**. Varies from area to area, even within your own apartment. It's not always guaranteed that you'll have a connection to the Internet.
- (c) **Interference**. Call quality is greatly influenced by the environment, is particularly sensitive to electromagnetic radiation generated by other household appliances.
- (d) **Compatibility Issue**. Despite the global standardization, many devices from different manufacturers are not fully compatible, which in turn affects the speed of communication

CONCLUSION

12. The environment is flooded with various Wi-Fi software tools. Each of these tools is specifically designed for different types of networks, operating systems and usage type. It is imperative for users to have a good detailed knowledge about this latest technology and pick out a Wi-Fi software tool that is compatible with their computer and its dynamics. Through the Wi-Fi hotspot, the users can even enhance their home business, as accessing information through Wi-Fi is simple.

LESSON PLAN : C-3

CHARACTERISTICS OF WALKIE /TALKIE

Period	-	One
Type	-	Lecture/Practice
Year	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

1. OHP, Computer slides, Pointer, Screen, Black board & Chalk.

Time Plan

2.	(a) Introduction and Aim	-	05 Min
	(b) Facilities/Features	-	20 Min
	(c) Handling of walkie/Talkie Sets	-	10 Min
	(d) Conclusion	-	05 Min

INTRODUCTION

3. A walkie/talkie(formally known as a hand held transceiver) is a hand-held, portable, two-way radio transceiver. Its development during the Second World War is credited to Donald L. Hings, radio engineer Alfred J. Gross, and engineering teams at Motorola. Where a phone's ear piece is only loud enough to be heard by the user, a walkie-talkie's built-in speaker can be heard by the user and those in the user's immediate vicinity. Hand-held transceivers may be used to communicate between each other, or to vehicle-mounted or base station.



4. **Radio set GP338 Motorola:** Defence organisations use hand held radios for a variety of purposes. Radio Set Gp338 Motorola can communicate on a variety of bands and modulation schemes.

AIM

5. The aim of this lecture is to acquaint the JD/JW NCC Cadets with the Characteristics of Walkie/Talkie

PREVIEW

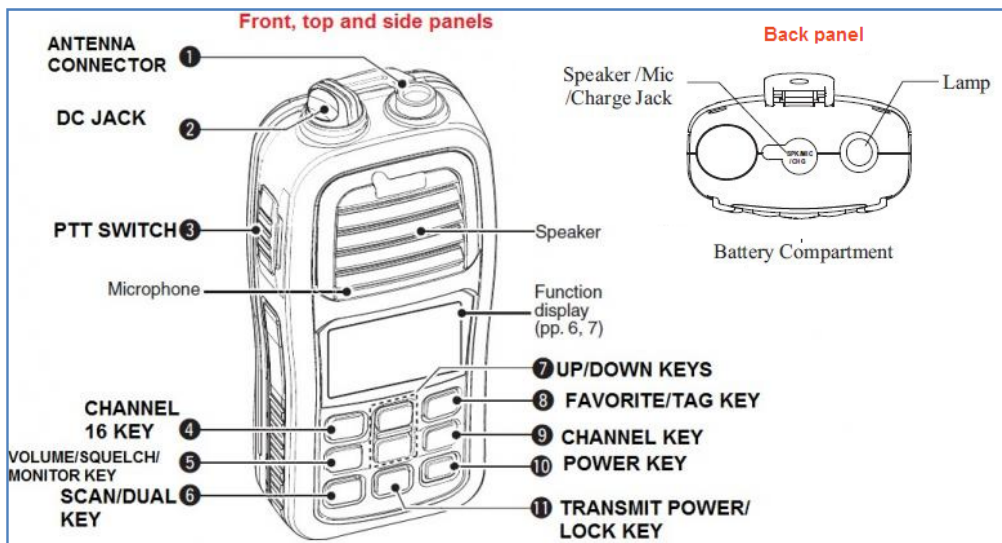
6. The Lecture will be covered in the following parts:-
- (a) Part I - Facilities/Features
 - (b) Part II - Handling of walkie/Talkie Sets
 - (c) Part III - Practice

PART I : FACILITIES/ FEATURES

7. **Facilities.**
- (a) It is portable and light in weight.
 - (b) Can be operated easily.
 - (c) It can be operated in VHF/UHF and 2 way simplex mode.
 - (d) 128 channel of this radio set can be preset into 8 zone.
 - (e) Option of selective call facilities available.
 - (f) Call alert can be given to receiver station.
 - (g) Can select required zone.
 - (h) Start/stop facilities of scan operation available.
 - (i) Add/Delete from scan list facilities available.
8. **Weight and Measure.** Weight and measure of this radio set is as follows:
- (a) Dimension with Nickel Metal Hydride (Ni MH) high capacity battery-137x57.5x37.5mm.
 - (b) Weight with Ni MH high capacity battery-420gm.
9. **Frequency Range.** Frequency of this radio set is as under:-
- (a) 136MHz to 174MHz on VHF mode.
 - (b) 403MHz to 470MHz on UHF mode.
10. **Communication Range.** Communication range of this radio set is 4 to 5Km and 20 to 40 Kms with repeater.
11. **Power Supply.** Power supply can be provided to this radio set by the high capacity 7.2 volt batteries.
12. **Battery Charging Time.** 1 hour for high capacity 7.2 volt batteries.
- (a) Power output (HF) 1 to 5 Watt.
 - (b) Power output (UHF) 1 to 4 Watt.

PART II: HANDLING OF WALKIE/TALKIE

13. **Model (Shape).** This radio set has been divided into four portions.
- Top Panel.
 - Side Panel.
 - Front Panel.
 - Back Panel.



14. **Top Panel.** Contains On/Off Volume Knob, Channel Selector Knob, Top Button and Antenna
15. **Side Button.** Name and functions of the large control on side panel is Press to Talk Switch and Right Side Accessory Mount.
16. **Front Panel.** There are a total of six buttons i.e. Exit Key, Up Key, and Menu Select Key. Front Panel Key Pad. This is an alpha numeric keypad. There are 10 keys on this pad from 0 to 9. One key for a star and one extract key. LCD Display. This is a 14-character LCD display window and 14 types of indicators are displayed.
17. **Back Panel.** The battery is fixed on this back panel of radio.

CONCLUSION

18. Walkie – Talkies were created for armed forces to operate in field areas and also for internal security during peace time. However, seeing their effectiveness, utilization, user friendly features, walkie-talkies have been spread to public and private sectors for public safety and also for commercial and jobsite work. Therefore, it is very important for cadets to understand the essential features, functioning and importance of this technology.

LESSON PLAN : C-4

BASIC RADIO TELEPHONY (RT) PROCEDURE

Period	-	Two
Type	-	Lecture/Practice
Year	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

1. OHP, Computer slides, Pointer, Screen, Black board & Chalk.

Time Plan

2.	(a)	Introduction	-	05 Min
	(b)	Types of Communications	-	10 Min
	(c)	Definitions	-	20 Min
	(d)	RT Procedure	-	20 Min
	(e)	Practice	-	20 Min
	(f)	Conclusion	-	05Min

INTRODUCTION

3. The procedure is laid out to communicate on the Radio so as to make the conversation secure and successful, which is referred to as "Radio Telephony". This procedure is very important to avoid utter confusion over radio and is generally used by defence forces, air traffic controllers, maritime operators and amateur radio operators. Various advantages/disadvantages of RT procedure and radio communications are as under:-

(a) Advantages.

- (i) Easy to establish
- (ii) Flexible.
- (iii) Transmissions to more than one station.

(b) Disadvantages.

- (i) Easier to intercept.
- (ii) Liable to atmospheric interference and interference from other stations.
- (iii) Liable to be jammed.
- (iv) Skilled operators required.

4. Need for Standard Procedure. Standard procedure in RT needed to attain speed, uniformity, security and prevents misunderstanding & confusion by use of code signs, link signs etc. which hides identity of an operator and that of a unit.

5. Principles of Radio Telephony Procedure. BASS defines the Principles of RT procedure.

- (a) B – Brevity

- (b) A – Accuracy
- (c) S – Security
- (d) S - Speed

AIM

6. The aim of this lecture is to acquaint the JD/JW NCC Cadets with the Basic Radio Telephony (RT) Procedure.

PREVIEW

7. The lecture will be covered in the following parts:
- (a) Part I - Types of RT Communication
 - (b) Part II - Definitions
 - (c) Part III - RT Procedure
 - (d) Part IV - Practice

PART I :TYPES OF RT COMMUNICATION

8. RT Conversation. This is normal conversation between radio operators, which is not registered.
9. Unregistered (UR) Message. The only record taken will be in radio operator's logs of the sender and receiver.
10. Formal Message. It is written down and signed by the originator will be written on a message form (IAFU-4009).

PART II - DEFINITIONS

11. Radio Net. Stations working on same frequency in order to communicate with each other comprise a Radio Net.
12. Control Station. Station serving as the senior HQ in the Radio Net. It is responsible for establishment of communications and maintains radio discipline on the net.
13. Link Sign. It is secret group of letters or combination of letters and figures, allotted to a station on radio net, for concealing the identity of the communicating station. Link signs are changed daily or even earlier if required.
14. Code Sign. It is three-letter group allotted to HQ/formation or unit to conceal their identity. These are changed daily.
15. Long Message. Message that lasts for more than half a minute generally consists of more than thirty groups.
16. Short Message. A short message lasts for half a minute or less.
17. Phonetic Alphabet. Alpha, Bravo, Charlie...



18. **Standard Phrases.** Use of standard procedure ensures that exact meaning of a sender is conveyed to the receiver in minimum time.
19. **Code Word.** A code word is a single word used to provide security cover for reference to a classified matter.
20. **Nicknames.** A nickname consists of two separate words that do not bear any relationship to each other i.e. PAHADBANDAR. Nicknames have very little security value and are used for convenience.

PART III - RT PROCEDURE

21. **Standard Phrases.** Standard phrases used in RT procedure are as under:-
- (a) **Over.** My transmission has ended and I expect to hear a further transmission from you on this subject. Other stations will not transmit.
 - (b) **Out.** My transmission has ended and I do not expect you to make a further transmission on the subject. Other stations may transmit.
 - (c) **Wait Out.** You have finished for the time being and will call you later. Other stations may transmit.
 - (d) **Wait.** Pause for a few seconds follows. Other stations will not transmit.
 - (e) **Out to You.** I have finished with you and am about to call another station. No reply is expected from you. Other stations will not transmit.
 - (f) **Roger.** Message received and understood.
 - (g) **Wilco.** Message received, understood and will be complied with.
22. **Types of Calls** Calls can be categorised as under:-

- (a) **Single Call.** A call when only one station on a net is addressed by anyone station of the net.
- (b) **Multiple Call.** A call when two or more but not all stations on the net are addressed. The word "and" will be inserted between the last two call signs e.g. A1 for A2 and A3'.
- (c) **Net Call.** A call used to address all stations on a net e.g. "All stations Alpha".
- (d) **Net Call with Exceptions.** A call used to address all stations on the net except a few. Here a net call is made and stations not called are specified e.g. "all stations Alpha except ABC3".

23. **Establishment of Communication.** Preliminary instructions are issued by Control. They are not sent by radio unless in dire emergency. On establishment of communications, signal strength will always be confirmed. Link signs will not be abbreviated in bad weather conditions. If a station has not come up during establishment of communication but comes up little later, communication will be again established. Signal communication will always be established in the following situations:-

- (a) After change of frequency.
- (b) Bad weather.
- (c) After move.
- (d) After lifting of radio silence.
- (e) After change of link sign.

24. **Documentation.** Documentation forms a very important aspect of RT procedure. All events need to be documented for future reference in case of a query.

25. **Rules on Security.** Security over radio is an important issue in defence forces hence there is a need to adopt these procedures and follow certain golden rules.

- (a) Think before you speak.
- (b) Use correct procedure.
- (c) Avoid use of jargon.
- (d) Use official codes only.
- (e) Substitute clear names by code signs.
- (f) Be brief

PART IV: PRACTICE

26. The cadets will be given adequate practice on RT procedure.

CONCLUSION

27. Proper Radio Telephony procedure is essential to establish communication both during war and peace time. There are certain advantages and disadvantages of RT procedure. The messages can be intercepted by enemy and the complete information can be retrieved especially during field conditions. Considering the same one must follow all the rules of security while communicating.

LESSON PLAN: C-5**LATEST TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENT IN COMMUNICATION**

Period	-	Two
Type	-	Lecture
Year	-	JD/JW

Training Aids

1. OHP, Computer slides, Pointer, Screen, Black board & Chalk.

Time Plan

2.	(a)	Introduction	-	05 Min
	(b)	Troposcatter, MODEM, FAX, TELEX	-	10 Min
	(c)	Satellite	-	10 Min
	(d)	Fibre Optics Communication Computer System (Multimedia, Video Conferencing)	-	25 Min
	(e)	Information Technology	-	15 Min
	(f)	Conclusion	-	05Min

INTRODUCTION

3. Control of the battle has always been the concern of the commanders down the ages and whoever could exert better control over his own forces and impress his will on the men won. When the armies were small and the distances relatively small, messengers on foot or on horseback sufficed. However the battlefields stretched out and the size of armies increased, such means no longer sufficed. The coming of artillery also underscored the importance of communications. Necessity being the mother of invention, such changes in the battlefield drove the evolution and adoption of modern technologies. The field of communication has seen rapid growth during the last century. Various forms of communication media have been discovered. The medium of space has acquired special importance and communication are being carried out using various layers of the atmosphere.

AIM

4. The aim of this lecture is to acquaint the JD/JW NCC Cadets with the latest trends and Developments in communication.

PREVIEW

5. The lecture will be covered in the following parts:
- (a) Part I - Tropo Scatter, MODEM, FAX, TELEX
 - (b) Part II - Satellite
 - (c) Part III - Fibre optic communication computer system
 - (d) Part IV - Information technology

PART I - TROPO SCATTER, MODEM, FAX, TELEX

Troposcatter

6. The lower layer of the atmosphere below 15 Km height is called tropospheric region. Communication carried out in this layer use the principle of troposcatter. In this system micro waves are transmitted in the Ultra High Frequency (UHF) and Super High Frequency (SHF) band to achieve Radio Communication over the horizon covering a range between 70 Kms to 1000 Kms.



MODEM (Modular-Demodulator)

7. This device is used to convert computer generated output (Digital signals) that can be transmitted on a telephone line. Modems are required at both the sending and receiving computers.



FAX

8. This is common short form of FACSIMILE which is one of the memory type electronic mail and message systems with the following advantages:-

- (a) Can transmit graphics as well as alphanumeric information (letters and numbers).
- (b) Reduce time and eliminates transmission error.
- (c) Use any transmission medium eg. Telephone, line, micro radio wave.



TELEX

9. This is the abbreviated form of TELEPRINTER EXCHANGE. As cable is used in this type of communication devices to connect two such instruments it restricts its range of operation.

(a) Advantage.

- (i) Re-generative repeaters in a network can increase range; however voice signal cannot be re-generated.
- (ii) Can be used over a telephone network.
- (iii) Can receive messages when unattended.
- (iv) Message is recorded in a printer form.

(b) Disadvantages.

- (i) The Equipment is costlier than a telephone set.
- (ii) Key in error due to the need for a human operator to send-receive message.
- (iii) Lack of privacy since any one can read the printed output.



PART II - SATELLITE

10. An object which revolves around another larger object whose motion is primarily and permanently determined by the force of attraction of the body is known as satellites. Before the space age, planets and moons were the only known satellites. On 4th October 1957 the first man made satellite called the SPUTNIK was launched by the erstwhile USSR. Since then more complex and versatile satellites have brought about a revolution in the field of communications. India launched its first Satellite **Aryabhata** on 19th April 1975 from Kapustin Yar with the help of Soviet Union.

11. Types of Satellite.

- (a) Weather Satellite.
- (b) Scientific Satellite.
- (c) Communication Satellite.
- (d) Navigational Satellite
- (e) Military Satellite.

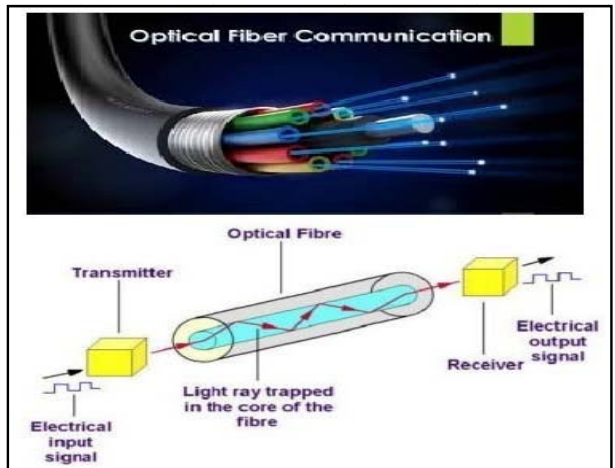


PART III – FIBRE OPTICAL COMMUNICATION COMPUTER SYSTEM

12. Hollow tubes made of corning glass with an outer protective coating of rubber/plastic etc. are what constitute optical fibers. These fibers are very delicate and small in diameter.

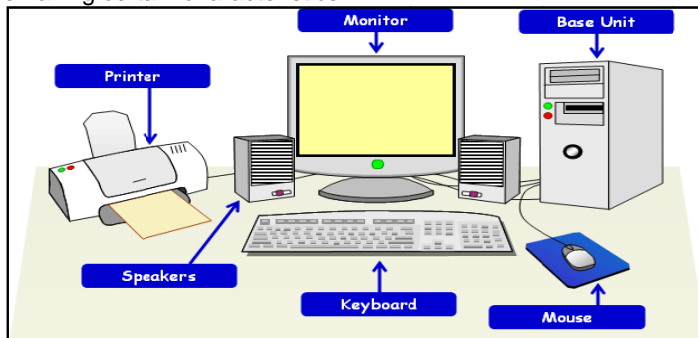
(a) Advantages.

- (i) It has wide band width carrying different types of information from low speed voice signal to high speed computer data.
- (ii) Less power requirement.
- (iii) Small cable size.
- (iv) No electromagnetic interference.



Computer System

13. Strictly speaking a computer is any calculating device. The name is derived from a Latin word "Computer" meaning to reckon or compute. However, the term computer has come to mean a special type of calculating machine having certain characteristics.



(a) Advantages.

- (i) Speed of process and calculations.
- (ii) Accuracy of process and calculation once the programme is proved.
- (iii) Persistence - It will continue on the same job until the end, always working in the same way, each and every day.
- (iv) Mass storage of data.
- (v) The ability to handle large volume of data.

(b) Disadvantages.

- (i) Data loss if machine malfunctions.
- (ii) Back up hard data still required to be maintained.
- (iii) Constant power source is required.

Internet

14. Millions of computers all over the world are interlinked through telephone lines, satellites, submarine cable and optical fiber network. This World Wide Web (www) is what is called the "Internet". It provides an instant, trouble free and cheap means of communications. Internet is therefore a collection of individual data networks connected together in such a way that data can be exchanged back and forth between networks widely separated.. Electronic Mail, Web- Browsing and Voice Mail are the main facilities of internet.

Cell Phone

15. Cellular radio network was first introduced in 1980. It provides a mobile subscriber access to the global telephone network. It is a rapidly expanding technology with high rates of obsolescence.

(a) Advantages.

- (i) More subscriber and traffic capability.
- (ii) No perceptible difference between mobile and fixed subscribers.
- (iii) Better quality of service.
- (iv) Higher speed of data exchange.
- (v) Can be used in an integrated mode with computer network.

(b) Disadvantages.

- (i) Open source. It can be jammed if required.
- (ii) Repeated charging of battery.
- (iii) Security related issues.
- (iv) Works on the capability and commercial interests of service provider.
- (v) Health hazards due to excessive radiations.

Multimedia

16. It is a computer technology that displays information using a combination of full motion video animation, sound graphics and text with high degree of user interaction.

Video-Conferencing Systems

17. These provide the full benefits of face to face communication with sound, graphics and simultaneous transmission of data. The system enables people widely separated geographically to inter-act without having to meet at one place.



Indian Navy Summit conducted by Video Conferencing system

Videophone

18. It is a system that enables us to transmit an image via digital tele network, making visual contact possible over great distances, apart from transferring speech. Facilities provided by videophone are:

- (a) Can transmit speech as well as colour video.
- (b) Conduct of video conferences.
- (c) Called subscriber is seen on the monitor.
- (d) High quality of voice.
- (e) Speed of sending/ receiving can be adjusted by the user.
- (f) Map over-lays can be transmitted.



PART IV – INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

19. Information Technology or IT for short, refers to the creation, gathering, processing, storage, presentation and dissemination of information, and also the processes and devices that enable all this to be done. IT stands firmly on the hardware and software of a computer and the telecommunications infrastructure. Computers, as we all know, have been in existence for over 50 years. For many of these years, they had been primarily used for information processing. It is well known that year-by-year, computers are becoming more and more powerful both in terms of their computational speeds and also their capacities for storing of data. What has made the big difference in recent years is not the fact that individual computers have dramatically improved in their capabilities, but that all those information islands are being connected by digital highways made possible through the use of the telecommunications infrastructure by the computers, which, largely explains why the internet and the WWW have begun to play such a significant role in our use of computers.

CONCLUSION

20. Today the technology has advanced in all spheres of life. Even the defence forces are well poised to exploit the state-of-art modern communication techniques for meeting the requirements of the Indian Army in the 21st century. Some of the areas where the army is already in the process of exploiting are the Cellular Radio (both GSM & CDMA), WLL, mobile trunked radio, mobile satellite systems, OFC and so on. Therefore, it is very important to be well versed with the latest trends in information technology to gain maximum advantage from the same.

Summary

- Line. This is the basic means of signal communications for a force which is static.
- Radio Communication. Radio communication involves Net Radio and Radio Relay. Net radio is the basic means of signal communication for any mobile force.
- Radio Relay. Radio relay implies that a series of radio transmitters and receivers normally spaced between 20-35 Kms apart and are used to provide point signal.
- Wireless. Wireless operations permit services, such as a long-range communications, that are impossible or impractical to implement with the use of wires.
- Mobile Telephones. These wireless phones use radio waves from signal-transmission towers to enable their users to make phone calls from many locations worldwide.
- Wireless Data Communications. Wireless data communications are an essential component of mobile computing. The various available technologies differ in local availability, coverage range and performance.
- Wi-Fi. Wi-Fi is a wireless local area network that enables portable computing devices to connect easily to the Internet. Wi-Fi has become the de facto standard for access in private homes, within offices, and at public hotspots. Cellular data service offers coverage within a range of 10-15 miles from the nearest cell site.
- A walkie-talkie is a hand-held, portable, two-way radio transceiver.
- Radio Telephony. The procedure laid out to communicate on the Radio so as to make the conversation secure and successful, which is referred to as "Radio Telephony".
- Principles of Radio Telephony Procedure.
 - B – Brevity
 - A – Accuracy
 - S – Security
 - S – Speed
- Types of communication
 - RT conversation
 - Unregistered (UR) Message
 - Formal Message
- Types of Calls.
 - Single Call.
 - Multiple Call
 - Net Call.
 - Net Call with Exceptions
- Troposcatter is a system in which micro waves are transmitted in the UHF and SHF band to achieve radio communication over the horizon covering a range between 70 Kms to 1000 Kms.

- Modem (modulator-demodulator) is a network hardware device that modulates one or more carrier wave signals to encode digital information for transmission and demodulates signals to decode the transmitted information.
- A satellite is an artificial object which has been intentionally placed into orbit. Such objects are sometimes called artificial satellites to distinguish them from natural satellites such as Earth's Moon.
- Satellites are used for a large number of purposes. Common types include military and civilian earth observation satellites, communications satellites, navigation satellites, weather satellites, and research satellites.
- Multimedia is content that uses a combination of different content forms such as text, audio, images, animation, video and interactive content. Multimedia contrasts with media that use only rudimentary computer displays such as text-only or traditional forms of printed or hand-produced material.
- Video conferencing (VC) is the conduct of a video conference (also known as a video conference or video teleconference) by a set of telecommunication technologies which allow two or more locations to communicate by simultaneous two-way video and audio transmissions.
- Information technology (IT) is the application of computers and internet to store, retrieve, transmit, and manipulate data or information often in the context of a business or other enterprise.

COMPREHENSIVE QUESTIONS

Q1. Answer the following in about 15 words:

- (a) What is Radio Telephony?
- (b) What is a Single Call?
- (c) What is a Code Sign?
- (d) What is a Radio Net?
- (e) What is a Walkie Talkie?
- (f) What is the use of Videophone?

Q2. Answer the following in about 50 words:

- (a) What do you mean by Line communication?
- (b) What do you mean by Radio Relay?
- (c) What do you mean by Net Call with Exception?
- (d) What is a Multiple Call?
- (e) What do you understand by Information Technology?

Q3. Answer the following in about 75 words:

- (a) What are the characteristics of wireless technology?
- (b) What are the wireless data communications used in army?
- (c) Discuss about Wi-Fi technology in modern communication system.
- (d) What are the principles of Radio Telephony?
- (e) What are the Rules on Security in Radio Telephony?

Q4. Answer the following in about 150 words:

- (a) What are the advantages and disadvantages of Line Communication?
- (b) What are the advantages and disadvantages of Net Radio?
- (c) What are the advantages and disadvantages of Radio Relay?
- (d) What are aids to Security in Radio Telephony?
- (e) What are the different kinds of calls?
- (f) Name the number of buttons/keys on front panel programming button with functions in RS GP338 MOTOROLA.
- (g) Explain the concepts, latest trends and development in communication. List and brief about any 4 communication devices.

Q5. Answer the following in about 250 words:

- (a) Draw a diagram of wireless technology and explain the parts with example.
- (b) Draw diagram the Wi-Fi technologies and explain with examples.
- (c) What do you mean by Radio Telephony procedure? What are the advantages and disadvantages of Radio Telephony?