

Laxmi Narain Dubey College, Motihari

(a constituent unit of B.R.A. Bihar University, Muz.)

NAAC Accredited 'B+'

National Cadet Corps (NCC)

Topic: Basic Organisation of Army

NCC – AF

B/C Certificate Examination

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Q.2

[AF2: Basic Organisation of Army]

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Date

PART-

Ans to Q.2

Introduction

1. The present day Indian Army owes its origin to British days.

2. 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 and Ladakh 1962.

(c) Indo-Pak war 1965

(d) Indo-Pak war 1971

(e) Kargil conflict 1999. in various parts of the world.

3. Army has taken part in peace keeping missions under UN

Command and Control

4. Command.^(a) The President of India is the supreme Commander of all the Armed Forces of the Country.

(b) The Chief of Army Staff is the head of the Indian Army and is responsible for its command, training, operation and administration.

(c) A number of staff officers assist him such as Principle Staff Officers (PSOs), Head of Arms and Services etc.

5. Command Headquarters. The whole country is divided into seven Commands. These are - Northern, Western, Central, Southern, South Western, Eastern and Training Command.

6. Field Formation.^(a) The combat commands are grouped as Corps, Divisions and Brigades. These are field forces.

(b) Corps are further divided as 'Holding' and 'Strike' Corps.

- (c) The army has - mountain divisions, infantry divisions, Armoured divisions and mechanised divisions.

(Fighting Arms)

7. Armour. The basic role of armour is to destroy the enemy by relentless, mobile offensive action, both in offensive and defensive operation. An Armoured Regt has 45 tanks. In India we have TK T-72, TK T-90 and MBT Arjun Tanks.
8. Infantry. Its role in attack is to close in with the enemy and destroy or capture him and hold ground. In defence it is to hold ground against all forms of attack. It is also employed in counter insurgency and counter terrorism operations.
9. Mechanized Infantry. It moves in APC (Armoured Personnel Carrier) which has adequate protection against small arms fire. The emphasis is on mobility, fire power and maneuver rather than manpower. The equipment used are BMP-1 and II.

(Supporting Arms)

10. Artillery. It provides heavy volume of fire at long ranges to damage and destroy enemy position before it can be physically captured and occupied by own ground forces.
11. Engineers. The corps of Engineers consists of three major constituents viz. combat Engineers,

MES and Border roads. The corps also provides officers to the military survey and DRDO. In wars they provide mobility to our forces by constructing bridges, tracks and helipads.

12. Army Air Defence. It is equipped with air defence guns and short and medium range surface to air missile systems. Along with airforce it provides air defence to mobile forces, vulnerable areas and vulnerable points.

13. Army Aviation Corps. Its role is to reconnoitre and observation by controlling artillery and infantry mortar fire from air and also to provide commanders and staff, rapid means for liaison visits and rescue. It is ideally suited for evacuation of battle casualties.

They use the cheetah helicopters for logistic tasks and the cheetahs for aggressive tasks.

14. Signals. The role of signals is to provide radio, radio relay and line communication and establish signal centres during war and peace. It also monitors enemies communication systems. It is also responsible for cyber security.

(Supporting services)

15. These elements provide administrative cover to the supporting arms. The services and their functions are-

- (a) Army Service Corps. It is concerned with the planning and execution of logistic support for the fighting formations. It is primarily responsible for provisioning, procurement and distribution of supplies, fuels, oils and lubricants etc. to Army, Air Force and Navy also.
- (b) Army Medical Corps. It provides medical cover during operations as well as in peace stations to troops and their families.
- (c) Army Ordnance Corps. It is responsible to provide logistic support to the Army during war and peace.
- (d) Corps of Electronics and Mechanical Engineers (EME). The major role of EME is repair, recovery and maintenance of all vehicles, arms, electrical and mechanical equipment.
- (e) Mount and Veterinaries Corps. Its role is breeding, procurement, caring and training of animals. It is also involved in disease diagnosis and treatment of animals. It trains Army dog trainers also.
- (f) Army Education Corps. It is involved in human resource development through imparting higher education to the troops.
- (g) The Intelligence Corps. Its role is to gather intelligence of the enemy and prevent leakage of own information to the enemy.
- (h) The Corps of Military Police. Its role is to preserve good order and discipline and to prevent breaches of the same by persons in or

attached to regular army.

- (i) Judge Advocate General branch. Its deals with legal matters relating to Armed forces.
- (ii) Army Physical Training Corps. Its role is to impart physical education and develop sports in Armed forces.
- (iii) The Pioneer Corps. Its role is to provide disciplined and well trained manpower where civilian labour is either not available or its employment is not desirable for security reasons.
- (iv) Defence security Corps. It provides armed security to staff, static guards, searchers, escorts and mobile patrols by day and night.