



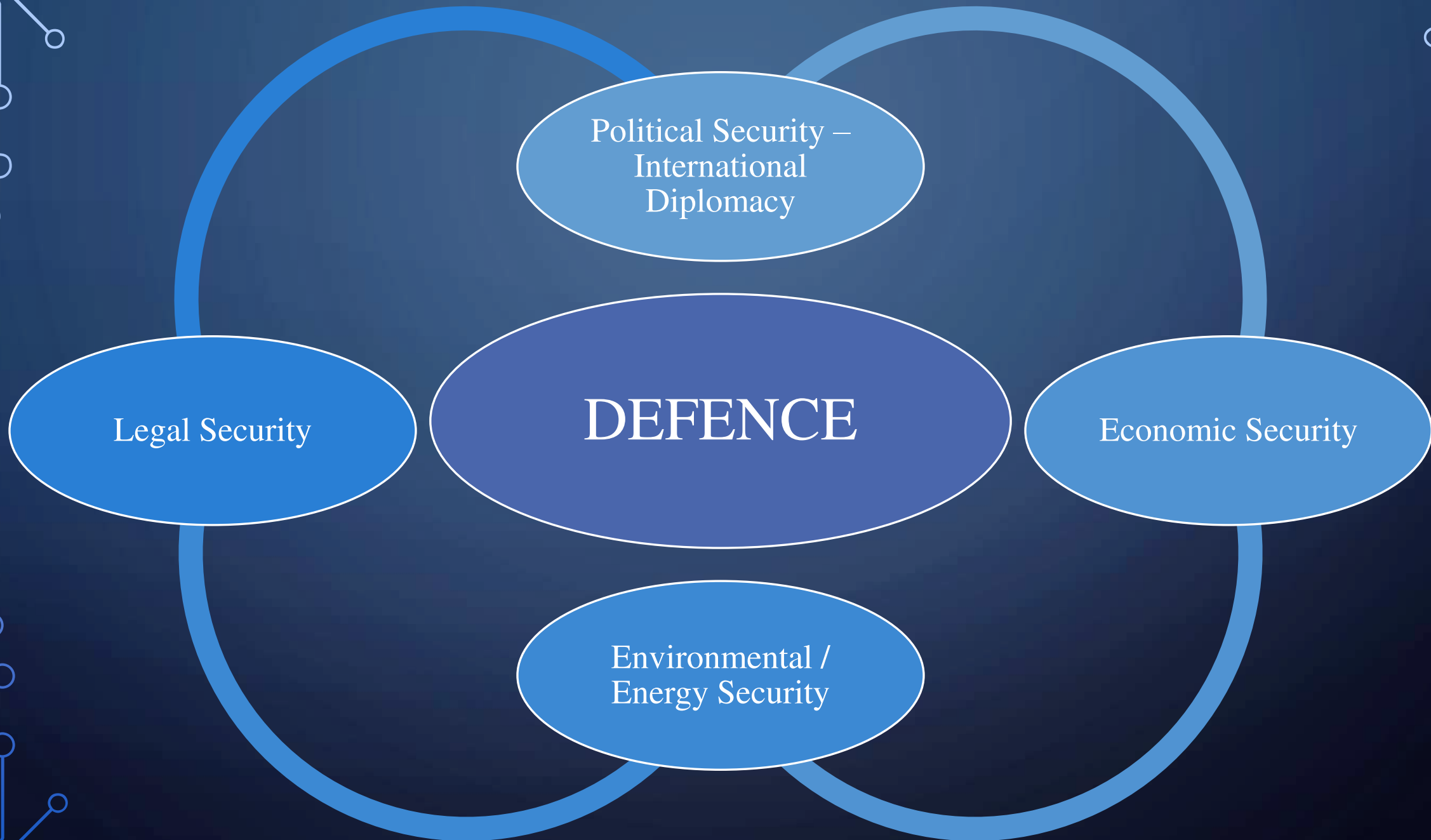
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR DEFENCE GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

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NATIONAL SECURITY - DEFINITIONS

- Dynamic and Evolving Concept – susceptible to multiple interpretations
- *Walter Lippmann (1943) - "A nation has security when it does not have to sacrifice its legitimate interests to avoid war, and is able, if challenged, to maintain them by war."*
- **Harold Lasswell (1950) - "The distinctive meaning of national security means freedom from foreign dictation."**
- *Arnold Wolfers (1960)- "National security objectively means the absence of threats to acquired values and subjectively, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked."*
- *Harold Brown – US Def Secy - "National security then is the ability to preserve the nation's physical integrity and territory; to maintain its economic relations with the rest of the world on reasonable terms; to preserve its nature, institution, and governance from disruption from outside; and to control its borders."*
- **National Defence College, India (1996) - National security is an appropriate and aggressive blend of political resilience and maturity, human resources, economic structure and capacity, technological competence, industrial base and availability of natural resources and finally the military might**



NATIONAL SECURITY - DEFINITIONS

- Framework for describing the means in which a country provides security for the states and the citizens
- Outlines the core interest of a nation
- Sets guidelines for addressing the current and prospective threats and opportunities
- Hierarchically superior to defence and military strength
- Narrow understanding – Security from external and internal threats
- A typical security policy seeks to integrate and coordinate contributions of national security actors in response to interests or threats deemed most important
- Safe-keeping of nation as a whole
- National Security entails both national defence and protection of a series of geo-political, economic & other interest – therefore it not only affects defence policy but foreign and other policies as well

NATIONAL SECURITY - elements

POWER –

- Indicates a nation's possession of control of its sovereignty and destiny
- Some degree of control – to the extent to which outside forces can harm the country
- Use of the power and degree to which legitimacy either in the eyes of the people or nations or international organizations affects the wielding of power
- Instruments of Power – Wide spectrum –
 - Armed Forces – Military Strength
 - Law enforcement and intelligence agencies
 - Governmental agencies dedicated towards bilateral and public diplomacy
 - Foreign Aid & International Financial control
 - Will of the government
 - Economic Capacity
- Measure of Power also depends on perception of will and reputation

NATIONAL SECURITY - elements

MILITARY STRENGTH

- Capabilities of the armed forces to defend the nation in matters of internal and external aggression and counter-attack if the need be
- Measure of this strength – variable – depends upon the strength of opponents

FORCE

- Entails the usage of military strength or law enforcement capacity to achieve some objective
- Actual use of strength

NATIONAL DEFENCE

- Ability of the armed forces to defend the sovereignty of the nation and the lives of its people

DIPLOMACY

NATIONAL SECURITY – SCOPE & CONCEPTUAL DIMENSIONS

- **Political Security** - Protecting the sovereignty of govt and political system
 - Safety of Society from unlawful internal/external threats or pressure
- **Economic Security** – Protecting the capacity of the economy to provide for the people
 - Indicates the extent to which the government and the people are free to control their economic and financial decisions
 - Nation's ability to protect its wealth and economic freedom from outside threat & coercion
 - Encompasses economic policies, law enforcement agencies, international agreements on commerce, finance and trade
 - Contemporary context – also means eradicating poverty and eliminating income inequality
- **Energy and Natural Resources Security** – Reflects the degree to which a nation or people have access to such energy resources as oil, gas, water & minerals
 - Access freely determined by the market without interference from other nations or political or military entities for non-market, political purpose
- **Homeland Security** – Domestic security functions – Airport, Maritime Ports, Border Security Force, Immigration Enforcement

NATIONAL SECURITY – SCOPE & CONCEPTUAL DIMENSIONS

- **Cyber Security** - Data Protection
- **Human Security** – Protection of people from hunger, disease, repression, harmful disruption – includes all contours of security
- **Environmental Security** – Protection from environmental conflicts – like water shortages, energy disruptions, severe climatic changes
 - Envl degradation caused by human intervention is a threat that must be addressed by international cooperation, consensus and governance
 - Moral Equivalent of national security threat

DEFENCE – CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING

DEFENCE – ETYMOLOGY

Old French *defense* / from Latin *defensus* / Latin *defensum*

Past participle of *defendere* "ward off, protect"

action of guarding or shielding from attack or injury; act of defending by fighting; a fortified place of refuge –
Literal & Strict Interpretation

CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND

In the wider sense, the national defence designates “all measures and provisions of any kind adopted by a state, which has as its object the assurance, at any time, in any circumstance and against any form of aggression, of the security and the integrity of the territory, and also the life of the population”

actions and to the measures that each individual State adopts in order to protect the lives of its citizens, its own property and national territory, and to guarantee independence

The national defence must keep in mind that the risks and threats, possible and probable, on one's rights and freedoms (individual, group, community and state) are in continuous transformation under the complex action of a wide range of social, economic, military, cultural factors, etc.

DEFENCE – SCOPE & CONCEPTUAL DIMENSIONS

- **Defence** is the action of defending, of protecting from attack, danger or injury while **security** is (uncountable) the condition of not being threatened, especially physically, psychologically, emotionally, or financially.
- Defence – Core of National Security System - functioning and effective defence sector is vital to national safety and security
- Defence – Means to an End – Security – End
- Purpose of National Defence - -credible military forces needed to deter war and protect the security of our nation
- Objectives –
 - ☐ Defending the homeland from attack;
 - ☐ Sustaining Joint Force military advantages, both globally and in key regions;
 - ☐ Deterring adversaries from aggression against our vital interests;
- Responsibility of the Citizens - moral and physical commitment of the population, and the realization of the defence requires the acquisition of civic adhesion

NATIONAL SECURITY V DEFENCE

- Security – **Deterrence** (Coercive Diplomacy) - policies designed to discourage the adversary from taking direct or proxy military action + **Defence** (policies are designed to reduce the capability of the adversary to cause damage—and own costs and risks—in the event deterrence fails)
- **defence** is an important form of struggle that seeks to stop the enemy's offensive, and represents several measures taken in order to realise its, while **security** (a newer concept compared to the defence) is a state of fact, of protection that you are at the shelter from any danger, a sense of trust and tranquility that somebody has when he is out of danger.
- The national defence – **aims** - democratic normality to which the society, namely citizens, communities and the state, aspire, based on efforts that aim at the establishment of legality, economic growth, social balance and political stability.
- the national defence involves combating the possibility that what belongs to a state (population, territory, heritage, property, values, attributes, etc.) is threatened with the change of the status

NATIONAL DEFENCE – CONCEPTUAL DIMENSIONS

- The basic functions of defense are:
 - deterrence of a potential aggressor,
 - defense of territory in case of aggression,
 - protection of the population and of material goods, and
 - amelioration of the consequences following an act of aggression,
 - organizing non-armed revolt against an aggressor,
 - ensuring the functioning of political and other social subsystems in times of war.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE FOR CARRYING OUT THE FUNCTION OF DEFENCE -

- 1) Armed Forces &
- 2) Law Enforcement – Maintenance of Law & Order
- 3) Intelligence Agencies – Information Gathering on potential security threats

NATIONAL DEFENCE & ROLE OF ARMED FORCES

- The armed forces are institutions established by the state for the primary purpose of national defence against external threats and internal conflicts.
- The armed forces might include some or all of the following institutions:
- **Regular military forces**: military institutions whose primary purpose is readiness for war –
 - Army, Navy, Air Force, border guards and presidential guards
 - Could be a combination of uniformed & uniformed non-professional conscripts.
- **Auxiliary military forces**: professional security forces that can be called upon to assist the regular military under certain conditions – for example constabularies, gendarmeries, border guards, coastguards, close protection forces, merchant marines or navies, radio support, air patrols, specialized scientific information and intelligence services, organizational commands, logistics services and education and training establishments, among others.
- **Reserve military forces**: military forces composed of either volunteers or compulsory recruits who can be called on to reinforce the regular military – for example army, navy, or air force reserves, special tactical police units, national guards and territorial, militia and home defence forces, among others.

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Historical Backdrop

- Two members of the council were responsible for military affairs, one of whom was the Military Member, who supervised all administrative and financial matters, while the other was the Commander-in-Chief who was responsible for all operational matters.
- The Military Department was abolished in March 1906 and it was replaced by two separate Departments, the Army Department and the Military Supply Department.
- In April 1909, the Military Supply Department was abolished and its functions were taken over by the Army Department.
- The Army Department was redesignated as the Defence Department in January, 1938.
- The Department of Defence became the Ministry of Defence under a Cabinet Minister in August, 1947 & was created under the charge of a Cabinet Minister, and, each Service was placed under its own Commander-in-Chief
- 1955 – change in nomenclature of Commander-in-Chief - Chief of the Army Staff, the Chief of the Naval Staff and the Chief of the Air Staff.
- 1962 – Dept of Defence Production was estd - to deal with research, development and production of defence equipment

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA

– Post - Independence

- 1965 – Dept of Defence Supplies was estd - for planning and execution of schemes for import substitution of defence requirements.
- Dept of Defence Supplies was merged into the Dept of Defence Prod & Supplies
- 2004 Dec – Dept of Defence Production and Supplies was changed to Department of Defence Production.
- 1980, the Department of Defence Research and Development was created.
- 2004, the Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare was created.
- The Department of Military Affairs with Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) as its ex-officio Secretary was created in December, 2019 to facilitate optimal utilization of resources and promote jointness among the three Services..
- The Defence Secretary functions as head of the Department of Defence and is additionally responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the five Departments in the Ministry.

HIGHER DEFENCE ORGANISATION IN INDIA



NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

CABINET COMMITTEE ON SECURITY

- Highest decision-making body on senior appointments in the national security apparatus, defence policy and expenditure, and generally all matters of India's national security
- Also deals with policy matters concerning foreign affairs that have internal or external security implications, including cases relating to agreements with other countries on security-related issues.
- Economic and political issues impinging on national security.
- Reviews the manpower requirements relating to national security and setting up new structures to deal with security-related issues.
- Deals with matters pertaining to atomic energy.
- CCS discharges this responsibility through MoD

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

- Supreme Command of Armed Forces rests with President. Responsibility of national security is with CCS.
- This responsibility is discharged through ministry of defence (MoD).
- MoD provides the policy & administrative framework and wherewithal to the armed forces to discharge their responsibility in the context of defence of the country.
- It obtains policy direction from Govt. of India on all defence and security related matters and communicate the same for implementation amongst various departments.
- It is also required to ensure effective implementation of the govt.'s policy direction & execution of approved programme within the allocated resources

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE -

- The Department of Defence deals with the
 - Integrated Defence Staff (IDS) and
 - The Indian Army
 - The Indian Air Force and
 - The Indian Navy
 - & various Inter Service Organisations.
- Also responsible for the Defence Budget, establishment matters, defence policy, matters relating to Parliament, defence cooperation with foreign countries and co-ordination of all defence related activities.
- headed by Defence Secretary who is assisted by Director General (Acquisition), Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries.
- Legislative Wing of MoD

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE (DOD)

WINGS ESTABLISHED UNDER DOD

- Army
- Air
- Navy
- Coast Guard
- Training
- Chief Administrative Officer
- Chief Security Officer
- Army Purchase Organization
- Coordination
- RTI
- IDSA
- Works
- Lands and Cantonment
- Establishment
- Chief vigilance officer
- Acquisition (Air)
- Acquisition (Land
- System)
- Acquisition (Maritime System)
- Planning & International Cooperation
- Border Road Development Board

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

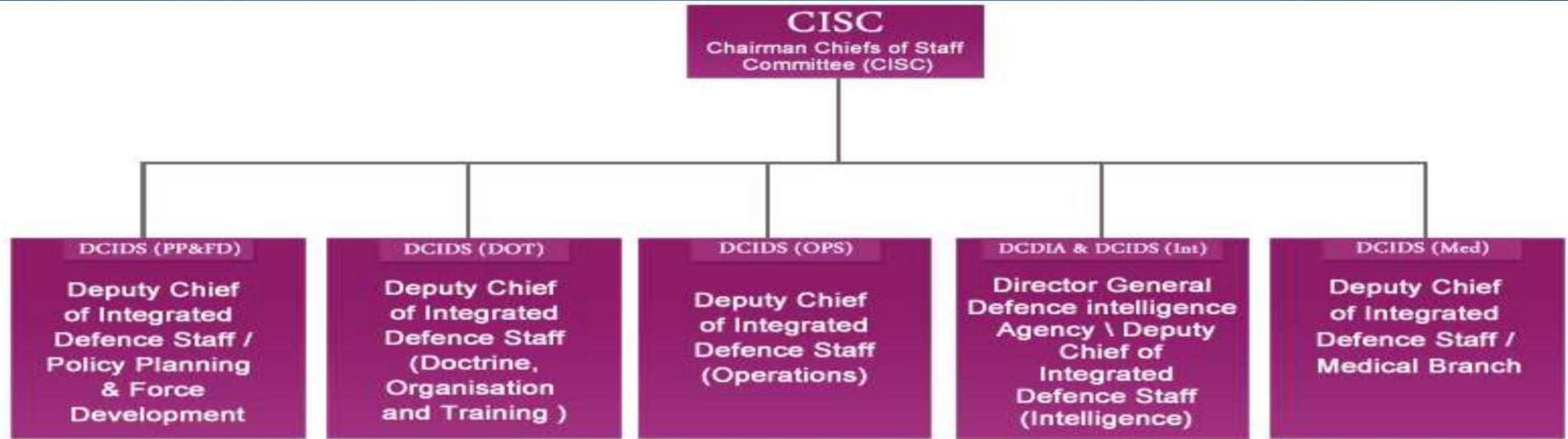
HQ Integrated Defence Staff (HQ IDS)

- It was created in 2001 based on the recommendations of the Group of Ministers.
- Chairman – Chief of Staff Committee
- Basic Function – to achieve jointness and synergy amongst the three services. Facilitator of Information, preparation of Defence Plans
- It acts as a point for integration of policy, doctrine, war fighting and procurement
- Post Independence – A no. of committees came into place like Defence Minister Committee (DMC), COSC , JPC and JIC. Subsequently most of them – defunct & clubbed with India's adherence to the policy of non-alignment.
- DMC was later revamped to include scrutiny of operational development and overseeing the defence preparedness. Many more committees. With recession of Chinese forces, these committees became defunct. Hence all the committees were clubbed together to form the IDS

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

HQ Integrated Defence Staff (HQ IDS)

- Headed by the Chairman, Chief of Staff Committee (CoSC) – Status = Vice-Chief of a Service
- Representatives of the 3 services + MEA + DRDO + DoD + Def (Finance).



NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

HQ Integrated Defence Staff (HQ IDS)

- Fostering coordination and enabling prioritization across the different branches of the Indian Armed Forces.
- Key Role in Defence Acquisition Process
- provide entire secretarial and domain expertise to the Raksha Mantri in all proposals of capital defence acquisition
- Prepares Long Term Integrated Plans for procurement – Mother doc of acq – prepared post careful study and consultation with areful study of intelligence, diplomatic, academia, think tank, threat analysis inputs
- Objective – Similar capability status – No Duplication of Procurement for different services – Rationalization Role
- Examines the capability of DPSUs, Private Sector and DRDO and guides the Services HQ to progress proposals for procurement to maximize indigenous content.
- Primary Role – Provides resource support to the armed forces

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

HQ Integrated Defence Staff (HQ IDS)

Procurement Planning

- Monitors the execution of Procurement Planning
 - It uses Operational Research, Statistical and System Analysis (ORSA) techniques for analytical decision making in the areas of force structuring, capability building and prioritization of weapon systems
- Conducts real-time monitoring of capital acquisition matters through software-based programme (PLANET – Planning, Archiving and Analysis Network)
- Technology Perspective and Capability Roadmap (TPCR – 2018) - detailed perspective of the requirements of the armed forces for the next 15 years

Simplification of Policy Framework with MoD -

- simplified Make II procedure;
- strategic partnership model;
- draft defence production policy;
- guidelines on capacity assessment of Indian shipyards;

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

HQ Integrated Defence Staff (HQ IDS)

Operations

- Wrt to those matters that involves more than one services
- It is responsible for preparation/upgradation of Raksha Mantri's (RM) Operational Directive, all matters concerning the 'Union War Book', as well as conceptualisation and preparation of joint plans for threats requiring a tri-service response
- It handles joint operations as well as logistic issues of the three services.
- The Integrated Space Cell (ISC) of Ops Branch is also responsible for direct projection, creation and utilisation of space assets, according to the Defence Space Vision and joint space doctrine
- Conducts joint training programmes

Disaster and Crisis Management –

- coordination of tri-service disaster responses to natural disasters/accidents
- Eg: Kerala and Hyderabad floods – cases in point

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

HQ Integrated Defence Staff (HQ IDS)

Joint Training Operations in India & Abroad

Tri-service exercise – INDRAA – Russia 2017 ; Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) exercise with eight militaries in 2018

- **Net Assessment Directorate**
- Conducts net assessments of the standing trends and future prospects of India's security capabilities and military potential –
- Security Assessments aids in procurement planning - specific weapon systems, force development, economic sustenance and defence infrastructure

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

Inter-Services Organization

- The Inter-Service Organizations are responsible for carrying out the tasks relating to the common needs of the three Services, like medical care, public relations and personnel management of the civilians in the Defence Headquarters.
- Some Organisations also provide technical assistance to the Department of Defence Production. All these organisations function directly under the Ministry of Defence
- Comprises of Host of Other Services i.e.
 - ❑ Military Engineering Services
 - ❑ DG Resettlement
 - ❑ DG Defence Exports
 - ❑ DG Public Relations
 - ❑ Training & Education Institutions like – National Cadet Corps, College of Defence Mgt., National Defence Academy, Defence Services Staff College, Border Road Organization, etc.

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION

- Established in 1962
- Objective – Developing a comprehensive production infrastructure for development of the nation
- Primarily deals with indigenization, development and production of arms, ammunitions and defence equipment (both in public and private sector) to achieve self reliance for the armed forces in India.
- Over the years the dept has established wide ranging production facilities for various defence equipment through the Ordnance Factories and DPSUs for arms, ammunitions, armored vehicles, heavy vehicles, fighter air crafts and helicopters and warships.

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework



NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION – ATTACHED OFFICES

- Where execution of government policies requires decentralization of executive action, executive agencies called Attached Offices are created.
- They are generally responsible for providing executive direction required in the implementation of the policies laid down by the department to which they are attached.
- Repositories of technical information

Ordnance Factories Board

Directorate General of Quality Assurance

Directorate general of Aeronautical Quality Assurance

Directorate General of Standardization

Directorate of Planning and Coordination

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION – ATTACHED OFFICES

- **DG Quality Assurance** – for quality assurance of all defence stores and equipment whether domestic / imported – ISO working under DDP
- **DG Aeronautical Quality Assurance (DGAQA)** – Aeronautical Products. Nodal agency for Missile System Quality Assurance Agency (MSQAA) and Strategic System Quality Assurance Group
- **Directorate of Standardization (DoS)** – to control item proliferation in defence services & to ensure that the overall inventory of defence services is reduced to minimum.
- **Directorate of Planning & Coordination** –
- Nodal point for activities relating international cooperation in defence production. It handles all matters relating to defence industry cooperation with various countries with which India has agreement in defence production.

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION – ATTACHED OFFICES

- **Ordnance Factories Board** - Indian Ordnance Factories are the oldest and largest industrial setup functioning under the Department of Defence Production of Ministry of Defence.
- The Ordnance Factories form an integrated base for indigenous production of Defence hardware and equipment, with the primary objective of self-reliance in equipping the armed forces with state-of- the-art battlefield equipment.

Core competence of Ordnance Factories:

Weapons	Small, Medium and Large Calibre Weapons & Mortar Equipment
Ammunition, Explosives & Propellants	Small, Medium and Large Calibre Ammunition, Mortar Bombs, Signaling and related stores, Rockets & Aerial Bombs, Fuzes, Explosives, Chemicals & Propellants
Military Vehicles	Trucks, Mine protected and Special Security Vehicles
Armoured Vehicles	Tanks & its variants, Armoured Personnel Carrier(APCs) & Engines
Instruments & Optical devices	Night & Day Vision Sights & Instruments
Parachutes	Brake Parachutes, Man dropping & Supply dropping Parachutes
Troop comfort & General Stores	Tentage, Clothings, Personal equipment, Bridges, Boats, Cables etc.

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION – DEFENCE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING

- 9 Central PSUs under the control of DDP

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)	• Largest DPSU - 20 Production Divisions, 11 R&D Centres and one Facility Management Division spread across the Country • So far produced 15 types of aircraft from in-house R&D and 14 types under license • Major aircraft/helicopters in the current production range are SU-30MKI Multi-role Fighter, Hawk - Advanced Jet Trainer, Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), Dornier-228 Light Transport Aircraft, Dhruv- Advanced Light Helicopter and Cheetal-helicopters.
Bharat Electronics Limited	• BEL, a Navratna Company, established in 1954 under MoD has nine Units across India. • Competency Area = Radars & Weapon Systems, Sonars, Communication, EWS, Electro-Optics and Tank Electronics. • In Non-Defence sector, BEL's product range includes EVMs, Tablet PCs, ICs, Hybrid Microcircuits, Semiconductor devices, solar cells et

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION – DEFENCE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING

Bharat Dynamics
Limited (BDL)

- Mini Ratna Category-I Company was incorporated in the year 1970
- A pioneer in the manufacture of Anti-Tank Guided Missiles (ATGM) in the country, BDL is now involved in manufacturing ATGMs of new generation, Surface-to-air weapon systems, strategic weapons, launchers, underwater weapons, decoys and test equipment.
- BDL's three Units at Kanchanbagh, Bhanur and Visakhapatnam
- BDL has integrated LRSAM missile for Indian Navy for which HOT (Home On Target) test has been conducted and two LRSAM Missiles have been test fired successfully from Indian Warship in Dec 2015.
- BDL is also the Lead Integrator for MRSAM(Army).
- Currently Akash Weapons System (AWS) is one of the major products indigenously produced by BDL with DRDO as designer, which is being supplied to Indian Army and Air Force.

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

BEML LIMITED

- BEML, established in 1964, is a Mini-Ratna (Category-1) PSU.
- The Company has nine manufacturing units located at Bengaluru, Kolar Gold Fields (KGF), Mysuru and Palakkad and subsidiary steel Foundry - Vignyan Industries Ltd, in Tarikere, Chikmagalur District and
- engaged in design, development, manufacturing, sales and after sales activities of a wide range of areas of Mining & Construction, Defence and Rail & Metro products.
- The Company's International Business covers over 58 countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
- Spends 3% of revenue on in-house R&D

Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited (MDNL)

- MIDHANI, a Mini-Ratna company, was established in 1973
- Aim - to achieve self reliance in the Manufacture of a wide spectrum of critical and complex alloys like super alloys, titanium alloys, special steels & stainless steels, soft magnetic alloys etc in variety of mill forms using state-of-art production facilities.
- MIDHANI caters to the needs of Defence, space, aeronautics, nuclear power, electronics, tele-communications and many other strategic sectors of the country.
- MIDHANI has developed, manufactured and supplied more than 105 grades of high performance alloys in different shapes, sizes, forms towards programmes of national importance in the Defence, Space and Atomic Energy sectors.

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

MAZAGON DOCK SHIPBUILDERS LIMITED (MDL):

- Leading Shipyard amongst all Defence PSU Shipyards engaged in construction of Warships and Submarines.
- MDL is presently constructing Missile Destroyers, Stealth Frigates and Scorpene Submarines in order to achieve self-reliance in warship production for the Indian Navy.

GARDEN REACH SHIPBULDERS AND ENGINEERS LIMITED (GRSE):

- Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd (GRSE), a Mini-Ratna Category-I Company is a profit making & dividend paying DPSU for the last 22 years.
- It has kept pace with India's expanding maritime interests and is established as a leading Shipbuilding yard.
- Presently, 14 warships are under construction in GRSE which include two Anti-Submarine Warfare Corvettes (ASWC), eight Landing Craft Utility (LCU) ships and four Water Jet Fast Attack Crafts (WJFAC).
- The Second ASW Stealth Corvette (INS Kadmatt) was delivered on 26 Nov 2015. GRSE also completed the Hull and 'Launched' five Warships during the current year.

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

Goa Shipyard Limited

- A Mini-Ratna Group-I status company, is capable of indigenously designing and building sophisticated high technology ships for Indian Defence Forces and other varied clients including export markets.
- GSL is presently executing export orders worth Rs. 1050 Cr. New business development areas identified under diversification include construction of Hovercrafts for Indian Army.
- GSL prides itself in timely delivery of ships at 'fixed cost' and enjoys very strong execution skills.

HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LIMITED (HSL):

- HSL is the largest and a strategically located shipyard. The yard has built 174 vessels and repaired about 1940 vessels for Defence and Maritime Sector.
- e third of the series of five IPVs, "ICGS Rani Durgavati", for Indian Coast Guard, was handed over on 01 Jun 15. It is a light armed surface vessel capable of operation inshore and around island territories. HSL has also completed the work on Medium Refit-cum-Modernisation of INS Sindhukirti, an EKM class submarine which is the most advanced platform ever to be retrofitted with a missile system in the country.
- HSL has entered into a MoU with global ship building giant M/s Hyundai Heavy Industries Co Ltd. for transfer of technology for design and manufacture of submarines including its systems / sub-systems on 13 Jan 2015.

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION – DEFENCE OFFSETS MANAGEMENT WING

- The portal facilitates the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) to submit offset discharge claims w.r.t offset contracts and approved offset discharge schedules. The processing of the submitted claims is also carried out through the portal by DOMW and offset discharge credits assigned to OEMs.
- The portal also facilitates the submission of offset proposals and IOP details as mandated in the offset contract, wherever applicable.

Key Functions –

- Create Offset Contracts and onboard OEMs.
- Manage IOPs, Tier1s vendors and offset discharge schedule.
- Submit offset discharge claim and periodic (quarterly / six monthly) progress reports
- Audit of transaction claims and periodic reports to Approve, Reject or seek clarifications
- Assignment of offset credits to OEMs
- Submission of offset proposals and IOP details

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION – AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTES National Institute for Research and Development in Defence Shipbuilding (NIRDESH)

- NIRDESH, the National Institute for R&D in Defence Ship building has been set up as an autonomous society of the Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence production, with the vision of achieving complete self reliance in warship and submarine building.
- An interim head office has been set up at Calicut.
- The immediate, short term and long term goals have been defined, and operations have commenced in training and R&D, to meet the requirements of member organizations.
- Activities of collaborative projects, consultancy, design and data archiving are also in the pipeline as per the defined immediate roles.

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION – **VIGILANCE WING OF DDP**

- Numerous Activities / Steps have been taken to cautiously look after any possible misconduct / misappropriation of office
- Vigilance Measures are listed at <https://www.ddpmod.gov.in/vigilance-activities-ddp-during-2015-16>

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Comprises of Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) & 52 associated labs.
- Head – Scientific Advisor to Defence Minister
- DRDO –
- Formed in 1958, as an Inspection Agency, DRDO has now grown into a large organization with key mandate of designing and developing state-of-the-art weapon system required by the Indian armed forces.
- These labs are working on defence & related technology including aeronautics, armaments, missiles, combat vessels, advanced computing and networking, electronics and opto-electronics, military engineering system, life sciences, advanced military, underwater sensors or weapons and warships.
- 2 societies – Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) & Society for Integrated Technology Application & Research (SITAR)

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

DEPARTMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN WELFARE

- It looks after the welfare, resettlement and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, war widows and their dependents
- This department formulates policies and programs for welfare, resettlement of ex-servicemen

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS & CHIEF OF DEFENCE STAFF

- Recommended by the Review Committee on Kargil
- Purpose of DMA
 - To provide integration between the armed forces of the union and the MoD
 - To provide jointness in procurement, training and staffing,
 - To facilitate distribution of resources for various activities undertaken by the MoD
 - To promote indigenous defence production capabilities
- Composition – *Mix of Civilian & Military Officers*
 - Chief of Defence Staff – Head & *ex-officio* secy
 - Joint Secretaries – 5
 - Deputy Secretaries – 13
 - Under-Secretaries – 25
- CDS v DoD - CDS will deal with issues that relate exclusively to military matters, while the Department of Defence (DoD) will now deal with the larger issues pertaining to the defence of the country

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS & CHIEF OF DEFENCE STAFF

- The following areas will be dealt by the DMA headed by CDS:
 1. The Armed Forces of the Union, namely, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.
 2. Integrated Headquarters of the Ministry of Defence comprising Army Headquarters, Naval Headquarters, Air Headquarters and Defence Staff Headquarters.
 3. The Territorial Army.
 4. Works relating to the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.
 5. Procurement exclusive to the Services except capital acquisitions, as per prevalent rules and procedures.
- DMA's mandate includes:
 1. Promoting jointness in procurement, training and staffing for the Services through joint planning and integration of their requirements.
 2. Facilitation of restructuring of Military Commands for optimal utilisation of resources by bringing about jointness in operations, including through establishment of joint/theatre commands.
 3. Promoting use of indigenous equipment by the Services.

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

CHIEF OF DEFENCE STAFF – Role

- CDS will administer tri-services organisations. Tri-service agencies/organisations/commands related to Cyber and Space will be under the command of the CDS.
- CDS will be member of Defence Acquisition Council chaired by Raksha Mantri and Defence Planning Committee chaired by NSA.
- Function as the Military Adviser to the Nuclear Command Authority.
- Bring about jointness in operation, logistics, transport, training, support services, communications, repairs and maintenance, etc of the three Services, within three years of the first CDS assuming office.
- Ensure optimal utilisation of infrastructure and rationalise it through jointness among the services.
- Implement Five-Year Defence Capital Acquisition Plan (DCAP), and Two-Year roll-on Annual Acquisition Plans (AAP), as a follow up of Integrated Capability Development Plan (ICDP).
- · Assign inter-Services prioritisation to capital acquisition proposals based on the anticipated budget.
- Bring about reforms in the functioning of three Services aimed at augmenting combat capabilities of the Armed Forces by reducing wasteful expenditure.

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS & CHIEF OF DEFENCE STAFF

- CDS to report directly to PM
- The CDS will act as the principal military adviser to the defence minister on tri-Services issues and the three Chiefs will continue to render advice to the defence minister on matters pertaining exclusively to their service.
- CDS will be a part of Defence Planning Committee & Defence Acquisition Council
- Expected to bridge the gap between political diplomacy & administration & military commands - which has to encompass the shaping of the military through long term plans that are guided politically.
- The CDS as the PC-COSC would administer all tri-Services organisations including the Strategic Forces Command that function under the Nuclear Command Authority.
- Notably, the CDS will exercise administrative control and be the channel of control between the government and the Strategic Forces Commander.
- The CDS will provide military advice on nuclear issues.
- Earlier, without the CDS and the post of Chairman COSC being rotational, with some even having tenures of a month or two coupled with the prime responsibility of being Chief of a Service, the required oversight of the Strategic Forces was perforce weak.

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS & CHIEF OF DEFENCE STAFF

Responsibility of CDS

- CDS will administer the tri-services organisations/agencies related to Cyber and Space.
- CDS will look into monitoring of contracts, promoting the use of indigenous equipment, leveraging of current systems and transforming them, and prioritising the procurement of defence equipment in a better way.
- He will also assign inter-services prioritisation to capital acquisition proposals based on the anticipated budget.
- CDS will bring reforms to augment the combat capabilities of the forces and is expected to evaluate plans for ‘out of area contingencies’ for countries in India’s neighbourhood.

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

NEED

With the increasing complexity of security challenges in the modern warfare arena, there was a need for an integrated approach towards defence strategy. There are communication issues, budgetary overruns by individual commands, inter-alia which demanded joint working of Army, Navy and Air Force.

Jointness:

CDS will ensure and promote the jointness (functioning together of the three services independently) through joint planning of command operations, logistics, transport, training, communications, repairs and maintenance of the three services within three years of operation. This will ensure close cooperation and collaboration amongst the defence forces.

Integration:

There is a need for inducing integration (putting together the three Services at different levels and placing them under one commander) in different services. However, there is a difference between integration and jointness of command.

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

CHIEF OF DEFENCE STAFF – MANDATE

Lack of Resources:

CDS as ‘first among equals’ will act as a single point advisor and could be held accountable for his actions and decisions taken. Restructured military commands for optimal utilization of resources will avoid unnecessary duplication and wasteful expenditure.

Expertise:

Being into the services for so long, the expertise and knowledge of CDS to deal with the adverse situations could be appropriately utilized in order to achieve the desired aims, creating an architecture for joint commands.

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS & CHIEF OF DEFENCE STAFF

- **Challenge –**
- Changing Mindset of all stakeholders and the CDS has to take the three Service Chiefs along to achieve the mandate
- The system of integration of the armed forces of any country through the concept of a CDS is complex and has taken many years to mature.
- With non-conventional components such as space, cyber and special forces agencies along with joint commands under his direct gaze, the CDS will also handle budgetary allocation to the three Services, modernisation, procurement, joint doctrine, training and render nuclear advice.
- The concept of single point advice will, in effect, become a four point advice since no operational command will be exercised over the three Services.

NATIONAL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA – Existing Framework

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS & CHIEF OF DEFENCE STAFF

- **Challenge –**
- Mandate for defence of the nation is still with the Department of Defence but the procurement process except capital acquisitions lies with CDS. This gives birth to dichotomy as on one hand CDS is expected to prioritise the expenditure between the three services but the wherewithal still lies with the Defence Secretary. Hence, the budgetary power still lies with the bureaucrats which demands timely intervention by the government.
- CDS has the mandate of force planning (planning associated with the creation and maintenance of military capabilities). Changing role of warfare- being more technology-oriented over rationalisation/rightsizing of manpower needs to be addressed properly.
- India faces frequent conflicts on its land frontiers. Balancing this realisation that both maritime and air power are going to play an increasingly important role in India's rise as a leading power will be among the initial strategic challenges that would be faced by the CDS.
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yx52fi-c3oE&feature=emb_logo