



AFCAT DEFENCE

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AFCAT Defence Notes

01. Defence Architecture and Institutions

1.1 Constitutional command	The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces; national defence policy is exercised through the Union Government and Ministry of Defence.
1.2 Ministry of Defence	The five departments are Defence, Military Affairs, Defence Production, Defence Research and Development, and Ex-Servicemen Welfare.
1.3 Department of Military Affairs	Created in 2020 and headed by the Chief of Defence Staff as Secretary, DMA; it promotes jointness and handles matters relating to the three Services and Territorial Army.
1.4 Chief of Defence Staff	The CDS is the permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, Principal Military Adviser to the Defence Minister on tri-service matters, and head of DMA.
1.5 Chiefs of Staff Committee	Comprises the Chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force; the CDS serves as its permanent Chairman.
1.6 Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff	HQ IDS supports the CDS and coordinates joint planning, doctrine, training, procurement prioritisation and tri-service institutions.
1.7 Andaman and Nicobar Command	India's first and only operational integrated tri-service command; headquarters at Port Blair.
1.8 Strategic Forces Command	Tri-service command responsible for the management and operational deployment of India's strategic nuclear forces.
1.9 Defence Cyber Agency	Tri-service agency for military cyber operations and protection of defence networks.
1.10 Defence Space Agency	Tri-service agency that coordinates military space capabilities and space-related operations.
1.11 Armed Forces Special Operations Division	Tri-service organisation intended to improve coordination, training and employment of special operations capabilities.

1.12 DRDO	Defence Research and Development Organisation was formed in 1958 under the Department of Defence R&D; it develops missiles, aeronautics, electronics, combat vehicles, naval and life-science systems.
1.13 DPSUs	Major defence public-sector producers include HAL, BEL, BDL, BEML, MDL, GRSE, GSL, Hindustan Shipyard and the seven companies formed from the former Ordnance Factory Board.
1.14 HAL	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is the principal aerospace DPSU; important programmes include Tejas, Dhruv, Prachand, HTT-40 and aircraft upgrades.
1.15 BEL	Bharat Electronics Limited specialises in radars, communications, electronic warfare, command-and-control and air-defence systems such as Akashteer.
1.16 BDL	Bharat Dynamics Limited manufactures guided missiles and associated weapon systems, including Akash, Astra, anti-tank missiles and torpedoes.
1.17 NDA	National Defence Academy at Khadakwasla, Pune, is the joint-services academy for Army, Navy and Air Force cadets before pre-commission training at service academies.
1.18 IMA	Indian Military Academy is at Dehradun; it trains officers for Permanent Commission in the Army.
1.19 INA	Indian Naval Academy is at Ezhimala, Kerala.
1.20 AFA	Air Force Academy is at Dundigal near Hyderabad.
1.21 OTA	Officers Training Academy at Chennai trains Short Service Commission officers of the Army.
1.22 DSSC	Defence Services Staff College is at Wellington, Tamil Nadu; it conducts joint staff training for mid-career officers.
1.23 NDC	National Defence College is in New Delhi and studies national security and strategy at the senior leadership level.

1.24 College of Defence Management	Located at Secunderabad; focuses on higher defence management, leadership and resource planning.
1.25 AFMC	Armed Forces Medical College is at Pune.

02. Mottos of Armed and Security Forces

2.1 Army motto	Seva Paramo Dharma - Service Before Self. Army Day is observed on 15 January.
2.2 Navy motto	Sham No Varunah - May the Lord of Waters be auspicious unto us. Navy Day is observed on 4 December.
2.3 Air Force motto	Nabhah Sprisham Diptam - Touch the Sky with Glory. Air Force Day is observed on 8 October.
2.4 Coast Guard motto	Vayam Rakshamah - We Protect. Coast Guard Day is observed on 1 February.
2.5 Garud Commando Force	Prahar Se Suraksha - Defence by Offence. Garud is the special-forces unit of the Indian Air Force.
2.6 MARCOS	The Few, The Fearless is the motto commonly associated with the Marine Commandos, the Indian Navy's special-operations force.
2.7 Para (Special Forces)	Balidan means Sacrifice and is the inscription on the special-forces badge. Treat it as a badge inscription, not as a separately published service motto.
2.8 Border Security Force (BSF)	Duty Unto Death. BSF guards India's borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh and assists in internal-security duties when required.
2.9 Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	Service and Loyalty. CRPF is India's principal central armed police force for internal-security and public-order duties.
2.10 Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)	Protection and Security - Sanrakshan Evam Suraksha. CISF protects critical infrastructure, industrial units, airports and other notified establishments.
2.11 Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)	Shaurya, Driddhata, Karm Nishtha - Valour, Steadfastness and Commitment to Duty. ITBP guards the India-China border.

2.12 Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)	Service, Security and Brotherhood. SSB guards India's borders with Nepal and Bhutan.
2.13 Assam Rifles	Friends of the Hill People and Sentinels of the North-East are its established identity lines or sobriquets in government descriptions; do not confuse either with a separately published formal motto.
2.14 National Security Guard (NSG)	Sarvatra Sarvottam Suraksha - Omnipresent, Supreme Security. NSG is the federal contingency force for counter-terrorism and hostage-rescue operations.
2.15 Border Roads Organisation (BRO)	Shramena Sarvam Sadhyam - Everything is Achievable through Hard Work. BRO develops and maintains strategic road infrastructure in border areas.
2.16 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)	Aapda Seva Sadaiv Sarvatra - Disaster Service, Always and Everywhere. NDRF is the specialised national force for disaster response.
2.17 Special Protection Group (SPG)	Shauryam Samarpanam Surakshanam - Bravery, Devotion and Protection. SPG provides proximate security under the SPG Act.
2.18 Railway Protection Force (RPF)	Yasho Labhasva - Attain Honour. RPF protects railway property and performs passenger-security duties under railway law.
2.19 National Cadet Corps (NCC)	Unity and Discipline. NCC is a voluntary tri-service youth organisation under the Ministry of Defence.
2.20 Motto or nickname?	Remember the distinction: Black Cats is the NSG nickname; Himveers refers to ITBP personnel; Sentinels of the North-East identifies Assam Rifles. These are not substitutes for the forces' verified mottos.

03. Service Commands and Rank Equivalence

3.1 Army commands	Northern-Udhampur; Western-Chandimandir; Eastern-Kolkata; Southern-Pune; Central-Lucknow; South Western-Jaipur; Army Training Command-Shimla.
3.2 Naval commands	Western-Mumbai; Eastern-Visakhapatnam; Southern-Kochi. Southern Naval Command is the Navy's training command.

3.3 Air Force commands	Western-New Delhi; Eastern-Shillong; Central-Prayagraj; Southern-Thiruvananthapuram; South Western-Gandhinagar; Training-Bengaluru; Maintenance-Nagpur.
3.4 Territorial Army command links	Northern-Udhampur; Western-Chandimandir; Eastern-Kolkata; Southern-Pune; Central-Lucknow.
3.5 Five-star ranks	Field Marshal - Admiral of the Fleet - Marshal of the Indian Air Force. These are ceremonial five-star ranks.
3.6 Four-star ranks	General - Admiral - Air Chief Marshal.
3.7 Three-star ranks	Lieutenant General - Vice Admiral - Air Marshal.
3.8 Two-star ranks	Major General - Rear Admiral - Air Vice Marshal.
3.9 One-star ranks	Brigadier - Commodore - Air Commodore.
3.10 Senior field ranks	Colonel - Captain (Navy) - Group Captain; Lieutenant Colonel - Commander - Wing Commander.
3.11 Junior commissioned ranks	Major - Lieutenant Commander - Squadron Leader; Captain - Lieutenant - Flight Lieutenant; Lieutenant - Sub Lieutenant - Flying Officer.
3.12 Service chief abbreviations	COAS: Chief of the Army Staff; CNS: Chief of the Naval Staff; CAS: Chief of the Air Staff; CDS: Chief of Defence Staff.

04. Indian Air Force Aircraft and Roles

4.1 Rafale	French twin-engine omni-role fighter; key weapons include Meteor BVR air-to-air missile, SCALP cruise missile and HAMMER precision-guided weapon.
4.2 Su-30MKI	Heavy twin-engine multirole fighter built in India by HAL under Russian licence; can employ BrahMos-A and Astra.
4.3 Tejas	Indian single-engine light combat aircraft designed by ADA and produced by HAL; a multirole fighter, not a trainer.
4.4 Mirage 2000	French multirole fighter used by the IAF; played a prominent role in the 1999 Kargil conflict and the 2019 Balakot strike.

4.5 MiG-29UPG	Russian-origin air-superiority/multirole fighter upgraded with improved avionics, radar and weapons.
4.6 Jaguar	Anglo-French deep-penetration strike aircraft; the IAF variant is known as Shamsher.
4.7 MiG-21	Historic Soviet-origin fighter that served the IAF for more than six decades; the final operational squadron was retired in September 2025.
4.8 C-17 Globemaster III	US-origin strategic heavy-lift transport capable of carrying large payloads and operating on austere runways.
4.9 C-130J Super Hercules	US-origin tactical transport used for special operations, assault landings and rapid deployment.
4.10 C-295	Medium tactical transport replacing the Avro HS-748; Airbus aircraft are being delivered and assembled in India with Tata.
4.11 IL-76 Gajraj	Russian-origin heavy transport aircraft.
4.12 IL-78MKI	Aerial-refuelling tanker derived from the IL-76; extends the endurance and reach of combat aircraft.
4.13 AN-32	Twin-turboprop tactical transport suited to hot-and-high operations and forward areas.
4.14 Dornier 228	Light transport used for communication, training and short-range duties; also widely used by the Navy and Coast Guard for surveillance.
4.15 Netra AEW&C	Airborne early-warning and control system developed by DRDO on the Embraer ERJ-145 platform.
4.16 PHALCON AWACS	Israeli EL/W-2090 radar fitted on an IL-76 platform; provides long-range airborne surveillance and battle management.
4.17 Mi-17V5	Russian-origin medium-lift transport helicopter used for troops, logistics, special operations and disaster relief.
4.18 CH-47F(I) Chinook	US-origin twin-rotor heavy-lift helicopter used for artillery, vehicles, troops and underslung loads.

4.19 AH-64E Apache	US-origin attack helicopter designed for anti-armour, close combat and armed reconnaissance.
4.20 ALH Dhruv	Indigenous HAL multi-role helicopter used by all three Services and the Coast Guard in utility, transport and reconnaissance roles.
4.21 LCH Prachand	Indigenous HAL light combat helicopter designed for attack missions, including high-altitude operations.
4.22 Chetak	HAL-built version of the French Alouette III; light utility helicopter.
4.23 Cheetah	HAL-built version of the SA 315B Lama; high-altitude light utility helicopter.
4.24 Hawk Mk 132	Advanced jet trainer; also flown by the Surya Kiran Aerobatic Team.
4.25 HTT-40	Indigenous turboprop basic trainer designed and produced by HAL.
4.26 Pilatus PC-7 Mk II	Swiss-origin turboprop basic trainer.
4.27 Kiran	HAL jet trainer formerly used by the Surya Kiran team before the Hawk.
4.28 Sarang	IAF helicopter display team flying ALH Dhruv aircraft.
4.29 Surya Kiran	IAF fixed-wing aerobatic display team flying Hawk Mk 132 aircraft; do not confuse it with Exercise Surya Kiran between India and Nepal.

05. UAVs, Electronic Systems and Force Multipliers

5.1 Heron	Israeli medium-altitude long-endurance UAV used for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance.
5.2 Searcher Mk II	Israeli tactical surveillance UAV used by the Indian Armed Forces.
5.3 MQ-9B	US high-altitude long-endurance remotely piloted aircraft family; SeaGuardian is the maritime-oriented variant.

5.4 Rustom programme	DRDO family of unmanned aircraft; TAPAS BH-201 is the medium-altitude long-endurance development derived from Rustom-II.
5.5 Ghatak	Indian autonomous stealth unmanned combat air vehicle technology programme led by DRDO's Aeronautical Development Establishment.
5.6 Nishant	DRDO-developed catapult-launched tactical UAV recovered by parachute and airbags.
5.7 Lakshya	Reusable pilotless target aircraft used for weapon and air-defence training.
5.8 Netra UAV	A small quadcopter-type surveillance UAV; it is distinct from the IAF's Netra AEW&C aircraft.
5.9 Harop	Israeli loitering munition designed to detect and attack targets, especially emitting radars.
5.10 Nagastra-1	Indian man-portable loitering munition designed for precision attack.
5.11 Akashteer	Indian Army air-defence control and reporting system developed by BEL; digitises sensor-to-shooter coordination.
5.12 IACCS	IAF Integrated Air Command and Control System links sensors, command centres and weapons for networked air defence.
5.13 SAMAR	IAF surface-to-air missile system that repurposes air-to-air missiles for ground-launched air defence.
5.14 Trinetra	Name used for different Indian surveillance and counter-drone initiatives; always identify the organisation and context in a question.

06. Missile Fundamentals and Strategic Systems

6.1 Ballistic missile	Powered mainly during the boost phase and then follows a ballistic trajectory; generally faster but less manoeuvrable than a cruise missile.
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6.2 Cruise missile	Powered through most of its flight and flies aerodynamically like an unmanned aircraft; may follow low-altitude terrain-hugging routes.
6.3 Range classes	Common exam bands: SRBM below 1,000 km; MRBM 1,000-3,000 km; IRBM 3,000-5,500 km; ICBM above 5,500 km.
6.4 Speed classes	Subsonic below Mach 1; supersonic Mach 1-5; hypersonic Mach 5 and above.
6.5 Launch abbreviations	SAM: surface-to-air; SSM: surface-to-surface; AAM: air-to-air; ASM: air-to-surface or anti-ship depending on context; SLBM: submarine-launched ballistic missile.
6.6 Agni-I	Road-mobile short-range ballistic missile in the Agni strategic family; roughly 700-900 km class.
6.7 Agni-II	Two-stage medium-range ballistic missile with a range above 2,000 km.
6.8 Agni-III	Two-stage intermediate-range ballistic missile with a range above 3,000 km.
6.9 Agni-IV	Two-stage strategic ballistic missile in the roughly 4,000 km class.
6.10 Agni-V	Canisterised long-range ballistic missile with a range above 5,000 km.
6.11 Agni-P	New-generation canisterised ballistic missile using advanced guidance and propulsion; do not confuse Agni-P with Mission Divyastra, the Agni-V MIRV test.
6.12 Prithvi-II	Single-stage liquid-fuelled surface-to-surface ballistic missile used by the Strategic Forces Command; about 350 km class.
6.13 Dhanush	Ship-launched naval variant of the Prithvi family.
6.14 Shaurya	Canister-launched, high-speed surface-to-surface strategic missile.
6.15 Prahaar	Road-mobile quick-reaction tactical surface-to-surface missile.

6.16 Pralay	Canisterised solid-fuel quasi-ballistic surface-to-surface missile for conventional tactical targets.
6.17 K-15 Sagarika	Submarine-launched ballistic missile associated with India's sea-based nuclear deterrent; about 750 km class.
6.18 K-4	Longer-range submarine-launched ballistic missile in the roughly 3,500 km class.
6.19 Mission Divyastra	March 2024 flight test of Agni-V with Multiple Independently Targetable Re-entry Vehicle technology.

07. Tactical Missiles and Air Defence

7.1 BrahMos	Two-stage supersonic cruise missile from the India-Russia BrahMos Aerospace joint venture; available in ship, land and air-launched roles.
7.2 BrahMos-A	Air-launched BrahMos variant integrated with modified Su-30MKI fighters.
7.3 Nirbhay and ITCM	Nirbhay was India's long-range subsonic cruise-missile technology programme; the Indigenous Technology Cruise Missile advances this capability with indigenous systems.
7.4 Astra	Indigenous beyond-visual-range air-to-air missile family developed by DRDO.
7.5 Akash	Indigenous mobile medium-range surface-to-air missile system for aircraft, helicopters, UAVs and cruise-missile threats.
7.6 Akash-NG	Next-generation Akash system with a new interceptor, launcher and sensor architecture.
7.7 QRSAM	Quick Reaction Surface to Air Missile for mobile protection of mechanised formations.
7.8 MRSAM	Medium Range Surface to Air Missile developed jointly by DRDO and Israel Aerospace Industries; related to the Barak-8 family.

7.9 S-400 Triumf	Russian long-range layered air-defence system acquired by India; can engage aircraft, cruise missiles and certain ballistic threats.
7.10 VSHORADS	Very Short Range Air Defence System; indigenous man-portable missile under DRDO development.
7.11 Igla-S	Russian man-portable very-short-range surface-to-air missile.
7.12 Barak-8/LRSAM	India-Israel long-range surface-to-air missile family used for naval area air defence; the land-based related system is MRSAM.
7.13 Nag	Indigenous third-generation fire-and-forget anti-tank guided missile.
7.14 HELINA/Dhruvastra	Helicopter-launched Nag-family anti-tank guided missile; Dhruvastra is the Air Force-oriented name/variant.
7.15 MPATGM	Indigenous man-portable anti-tank guided missile developed by DRDO.
7.16 Amogha	Indian anti-tank guided missile family developed by Bharat Dynamics Limited.
7.17 Rudram-1	Indigenous air-launched anti-radiation missile designed to suppress enemy radars and air-defence emitters.
7.18 SCALP/Storm Shadow	Long-range air-launched cruise missile; SCALP is the French designation and Storm Shadow the British designation.
7.19 HAMMER	French modular precision-guided air-to-surface weapon integrated with the Rafale.
7.20 Meteor	European MBDA beyond-visual-range air-to-air missile with a ramjet sustainer; it is not a US missile.
7.21 Rampage	Israeli long-range supersonic air-to-surface precision weapon.
7.22 Pinaka	Indian multi-barrel rocket-launcher system developed by DRDO; it is a guided/unguided rocket artillery family, not a conventional ballistic missile.

7.23 Iron Dome	Israeli short-range air-defence system designed mainly against rockets and artillery threats.
7.24 Arrow and David's Sling	Israeli systems: Arrow is oriented to ballistic-missile defence; David's Sling covers medium-to-long-range rockets and missiles.
7.25 THAAD	US Terminal High Altitude Area Defense system for terminal-phase interception of ballistic missiles.
7.26 Patriot	US surface-to-air and missile-defence system.
7.27 ATACMS	US Army Tactical Missile System, a ground-launched ballistic missile fired from MLRS/HIMARS-family launchers.

08. Indian Navy: Ship Types and Major Classes

8.1 Aircraft carrier	Mobile sea-based airfield for fleet air defence and power projection. India operates INS Vikramaditya and the indigenous INS Vikrant.
8.2 INS Vikrant	India's first Indigenous Aircraft Carrier, built by Cochin Shipyard; commissioned in 2022. It is distinct from India's first carrier, the earlier INS Vikrant commissioned in 1961.
8.3 INS Vikramaditya	Modified Kiev-class aircraft carrier acquired from Russia; operates MiG-29K fighters.
8.4 Destroyer	Large high-speed surface combatant for fleet air defence, anti-surface, land-attack and anti-submarine warfare.
8.5 Delhi class	Project 15 guided-missile destroyers: Delhi, Mysore and Mumbai.
8.6 Kolkata class	Project 15A stealth guided-missile destroyers: Kolkata, Kochi and Chennai.
8.7 Visakhapatnam class	Project 15B stealth guided-missile destroyers: Visakhapatnam, Mormugao, Imphal and Surat.
8.8 Frigate	Medium-to-large escort combatant for multi-role fleet operations, generally smaller than a destroyer.

8.9 Talwar class	Russian-designed stealth guided-missile frigate family; later follow-on ships are being built in Russia and India.
8.10 Shivalik class	Project 17 indigenous stealth frigates: Shivalik, Satpura and Sahyadri.
8.11 Nilgiri class	Project 17A stealth frigates: Nilgiri, Udaygiri, Himgiri, Taragiri, Dunagiri, Vindhyagiri and Mahendragiri.
8.12 Corvette	Smaller surface combatant commonly optimised for anti-submarine, missile or coastal roles.
8.13 Kamorta class	Project 28 indigenous anti-submarine warfare stealth corvettes: Kamorta, Kadmatt, Kiltan and Kavaratti.
8.14 Kora class	Project 25A guided-missile corvettes for anti-surface warfare.
8.15 Fast attack craft	Small, fast combatant for coastal patrol, interception and surface attack; examples include Car Nicobar-class water-jet fast attack craft.
8.16 Offshore patrol vessel	Long-endurance platform for surveillance, anti-piracy, EEZ patrol, search and rescue and protection of offshore assets; examples include Saryu and Sukanya classes.
8.17 Missile boat	Small combatant carrying anti-ship missiles; the Vidyut-class boats of the 25th Missile Vessel Squadron executed the 1971 attacks on Karachi.
8.18 Conventional submarine	Diesel-electric attack submarine used for sea denial, intelligence and anti-ship/anti-submarine warfare.
8.19 Kalvari class	Project 75 Scorpene-derived submarines: Kalvari, Khanderi, Karanj, Vela, Vagir and Vaghsheer.
8.20 Sindhughosh class	Indian designation for Russian Kilo-class diesel-electric attack submarines.
8.21 Shishumar class	German Type 209/1500 diesel-electric attack submarines.
8.22 SSBN	Nuclear-powered ballistic-missile submarine that provides the survivable sea leg of the nuclear triad; India's Arihant class performs this role.

8.23 INS Arihant	India's first indigenously built nuclear-powered ballistic-missile submarine and the first SSBN of its class.
8.24 SSN	Nuclear-powered attack submarine designed primarily to hunt ships and submarines; unlike an SSBN, its main mission is not strategic ballistic-missile deterrence.
8.25 Amphibious transport dock	Carries troops, landing craft and helicopters for amphibious and HADR missions; INS Jalashwa is India's major example.
8.26 Landing ship tank	Beachable amphibious ship carrying troops, vehicles and tanks; examples include Shardul and Magar classes.
8.27 Landing craft utility	Shallow-draught craft for moving troops and equipment from ship to shore, especially around island territories.
8.28 Fleet tanker	Replenishes fuel, stores and water at sea, extending task-force endurance; Deepak-class ships are major Indian examples.
8.29 Survey vessel	Conducts hydrographic surveys and charting; Sandhayak-class Survey Vessel (Large) ships strengthen this role.
8.30 ASW shallow-water craft	Compact anti-submarine platform for coastal waters; the Arnala class is the Indian Navy's new indigenous ASW-SWC class.
8.31 Diving support vessel	Supports deep-sea diving, submarine rescue and underwater work; INS Nistar was commissioned in 2025.
8.32 Mine countermeasure vessel	Detects and clears naval mines. The type remains operationally important even though India currently lacks a modern dedicated MCMV fleet.
8.33 Training and sail ships	INS Tir and sail training ships such as INS Tarangini and INS Sudarshini train naval cadets and build seamanship.
8.34 Naval aviation	MiG-29K carrier fighters; P-8I maritime patrol aircraft; MH-60R ASW helicopters; Dornier 228 patrol aircraft; ALH Dhruv, Sea King and Kamov-31 helicopters.
8.35 First Indian Navy submarine	The first submarine inducted was the Soviet-built INS Kalvari in 1967.

8.36 First India-built submarine

INS Shalki, a Shishumar-class submarine, was the first submarine built in India; commissioned in 1992.

09. Exercises: Bilateral and Service-Specific

9.1 United States	Yudh Abhyas - Army; Vajra Prahar - Special Forces; Tiger Triumph - tri-service amphibious/HADR; Cope India - Air Force.
9.2 France	Shakti - Army; Varuna - Navy; Garuda - Air Force.
9.3 Russia	INDRA - bilateral series that has included Army, Navy, Air Force and tri-service editions.
9.4 United Kingdom	Ajeya Warrior - Army; Konkan - Navy; Indradhanush - Air Force.
9.5 Japan	Dharma Guardian - Army; JIMEX - Navy; Veer Guardian - Air Force; Sahayog-Kaijin - Coast Guards.
9.6 Australia	AUSTRAHIND - Army; AUSINDEX - Navy; India also joins the multinational Talisman Sabre exercise.
9.7 Bangladesh	Sampriti - Army; Bongosagar - Navy; Coordinated Patrol is also conducted by the two navies.
9.8 Sri Lanka	Mitra Shakti - Army; SLINEX - Navy.
9.9 Nepal	Surya Kiran - Army.
9.10 Maldives	Ekuverin - Army; Ekatha - diving and special-operations cooperation.
9.11 Singapore	SIMBEX - Navy; Bold Kurukshetra - Army armoured training; Agni Warrior - artillery; Joint Military Training - Air Force.
9.12 Indonesia	Garuda Shakti - Army Special Forces; Samudra Shakti - Navy; coordinated patrol is IND-INDO CORPAT.
9.13 Malaysia	Harimau Shakti - Army; Samudra Laksamana - Navy; Udara Shakti - Air Force.
9.14 Thailand	Maitree - Army; SIAM Bharat - Air Force; Indo-Thai CORPAT - Navy.

9.15 Oman	Al Najah - Army; Naseem Al Bahr - Navy; Eastern Bridge - Air Force.
9.16 Egypt	Cyclone - Army Special Forces; Bright Star is a multinational exercise hosted by Egypt.
9.17 UAE	Desert Cyclone - Army; Desert Flag - multinational air exercise hosted by the UAE.
9.18 Saudi Arabia	Sada Tanseeq - Army; Al Mohed Al Hindi - Navy.
9.19 Kyrgyzstan	Khanjar - Special Forces.
9.20 Kazakhstan	KAZIND - Army.
9.21 Uzbekistan	Dustlik - Army.
9.22 Mongolia	Nomadic Elephant - Army.
9.23 Vietnam	VINBAX - Army engineering and medical teams.
9.24 Cambodia	CINBAX - Army tabletop/planning exercise.
9.25 Seychelles	LAMITIYE - Army.

10. Exercises: Multilateral, Domestic and Tri-Service

10.1 Malabar	Major naval exercise involving India, United States, Japan and Australia.
10.2 RIMPAC	US-hosted Rim of the Pacific exercise, generally regarded as the world's largest international maritime exercise.
10.3 Sea Dragon	US-led multinational anti-submarine warfare exercise at Guam; participants have included India, Japan, Australia and South Korea.
10.4 La Perouse	French-led multinational maritime exercise in the Indo-Pacific.
10.5 IBSAMAR	Maritime exercise among India, Brazil and South Africa.
10.6 AIKEYME	Africa-India Key Maritime Engagement, a multilateral India-Africa naval exercise launched in 2025.
10.7 Komodo	Multilateral naval exercise hosted by Indonesia, with emphasis including HADR and maritime cooperation.

10.8 Pitch Black	Large multinational air combat exercise hosted by Australia.
10.9 Red Flag	Advanced multinational air-combat training exercise hosted by the United States.
10.10 Iniochos	Multinational air exercise hosted by Greece.
10.11 Khaan Quest	Multinational peacekeeping exercise hosted by Mongolia.
10.12 Talisman Sabre	Large Australia-US-led biennial multilateral exercise across land, sea and air domains; India first participated in 2025.
10.13 TROPEX	Theatre Level Operational Readiness Exercise, the Indian Navy's major fleet-level operational exercise.
10.14 Sea Vigil	Pan-India coastal-defence exercise involving the Navy, Coast Guard and the coastal-security network.
10.15 Poorvi Leher	Indian Navy exercise on the eastern seaboard to validate maritime operational preparedness.
10.16 Gagan Shakti	Large Indian Air Force exercise to test mobilisation and high-intensity operations across multiple fronts.
10.17 Vayu Shakti	IAF fire-power demonstration at the Pokhran range.
10.18 Desert Hunt	Tri-service Special Forces exercise conducted at Air Force Station Jodhpur in 2025.
10.19 Antariksh Abhyas	Tri-service exercise focused on threats to and from the space domain.
10.20 Sanyukt Vimochan	Joint HADR exercise for coordinated disaster-response capability.
10.21 Prachand Prahar	Integrated tri-service multi-domain exercise conducted in Arunachal Pradesh in 2025.
10.22 Cyber Suraksha	Defence cyber exercise for coordinated response, cyber resilience and incident management.

11. Military Operations and Strategic History

11.1 Operation Polo	1948 police action that integrated Hyderabad into the Indian Union.
11.2 Operation Vijay 1961	Indian operation that liberated Goa, Daman and Diu from Portuguese rule.
11.3 Operation Cactus Lily	Indian Army operations on the western front during the 1971 war.
11.4 Operation Trident	Indian Navy missile-boat attack on Karachi harbour on the night of 4 December 1971; Navy Day commemorates this action.
11.5 Operation Python	Follow-up Indian Navy attack on Karachi on 8/9 December 1971.
11.6 Operation Meghdoot	1984 operation to secure key heights on the Siachen Glacier.
11.7 Operation Blue Star	1984 Army operation at the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar.
11.8 Operation Cactus	1988 Indian intervention that defeated a coup attempt in the Maldives.
11.9 Operation Pawan	Indian Peace Keeping Force operations in Sri Lanka from 1987.
11.10 Operation Vijay 1999	Indian campaign to evict Pakistani intruders during the Kargil conflict.
11.11 Operation Safed Sagar	Indian Air Force component of the 1999 Kargil conflict.
11.12 Operation Talwar	Indian Navy deployment and pressure campaign during the 1999 Kargil conflict.
11.13 Operation Parakram	Large-scale mobilisation after the December 2001 Parliament attack.
11.14 Operation Black Tornado	National Security Guard operation against terrorists during the 2008 Mumbai attacks.
11.15 Operation Bandar	IAF codename associated with the 2019 Balakot air strike.

11.16 Operation Sindoor	Indian precision-strike operation launched in May 2025 after the Pahalgam terrorist attack; questions commonly focus on weapons, targets and layered air defence.
11.17 Operation Ablaze	Indian military mobilisation in 1965 before the full-scale India-Pakistan war.
11.18 Operation Spider's Web	Israeli operation against Iranian military and nuclear-linked targets in 2025; it was not an Indian operation.

12. HADR, Evacuation and Relief Operations

12.1 Operation Sukoon	Evacuation of Indian and other nationals from Lebanon during the 2006 conflict.
12.2 Operation Safe Homecoming	Evacuation of Indians from Libya in 2011.
12.3 Operation Rahat	2015 evacuation from conflict-hit Yemen; do not confuse it with the Armed Forces' Uttarakhand flood-relief effort also called Rahat in 2013.
12.4 Operation Maitri	Indian rescue and relief mission after the 2015 Nepal earthquake.
12.5 Operation Insaniyat	Humanitarian assistance for displaced Rohingya people in Bangladesh in 2017.
12.6 Operation Nistar	2018 Indian Navy evacuation from Socotra after Cyclone Mekunu.
12.7 Operation Samudra Setu	Indian Navy's 2020 COVID-era sea evacuation mission; Samudra Setu II in 2021 transported medical oxygen and supplies.
12.8 Vande Bharat Mission	Large government-led COVID-era repatriation effort using civil aviation and coordinated national resources.
12.9 Operation Devi Shakti	2021 evacuation from Afghanistan after the Taliban takeover.
12.10 Operation Ganga	2022 evacuation of Indian nationals from Ukraine and neighbouring countries.

12.11 Operation Dost	Indian search, rescue and medical assistance after the 2023 Turkey-Syria earthquakes.
12.12 Operation Kaveri	2023 evacuation of Indians from conflict-hit Sudan.
12.13 Operation Ajay	2023 facilitation of the return of Indians from Israel during the Israel-Hamas conflict.
12.14 Operation Brahma	Indian HADR mission after the 2025 Myanmar earthquake.
12.15 Operation Sindhu	2025 evacuation of Indian nationals from Iran and Israel amid regional hostilities.
12.16 Mission Sagar	Indian Ocean outreach using naval ships to deliver food, medicines and assistance to partner countries; INS Kesari led the first mission in 2020.

13. Awards, Firsts and High-Yield Air Force Static Facts

13.1 Wartime gallantry order	Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra, Vir Chakra.
13.2 Peacetime gallantry order	Ashoka Chakra, Kirti Chakra, Shaurya Chakra.
13.3 Highest military decoration	Param Vir Chakra is India's highest wartime gallantry award; Ashoka Chakra is the highest peacetime gallantry award.
13.4 First Indian Commander-in-Chief	General K. M. Cariappa became the first Indian Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army on 15 January 1949.
13.5 First Field Marshal	Sam Manekshaw became India's first Field Marshal in 1973; K. M. Cariappa was the second in 1986.
13.6 Marshal of the Indian Air Force	Arjan Singh is the only officer awarded the five-star rank of Marshal of the Indian Air Force.
13.7 First IAF aircraft	The Westland Wapiti was the first aircraft type of No. 1 Squadron when the Indian Air Force was raised in 1932.
13.8 First IAF squadron	No. 1 Squadron, The Tigers, was the first squadron of the Indian Air Force.

13.9 Largest IAF station	Air Force Station Hindon near Ghaziabad is commonly identified as the IAF's largest air base.
13.10 First Indian aircraft carrier	The first carrier was the original INS Vikrant, commissioned in 1961.
13.11 First indigenous carrier	The present INS Vikrant, commissioned in 2022, is India's first Indigenous Aircraft Carrier.
13.12 First indigenous missile	Prithvi was the first missile developed under the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme to enter Indian service.
13.13 First indigenous fighter	HF-24 Marut was India's first indigenous jet fighter; Tejas is the indigenous Light Combat Aircraft.
13.14 First indigenous multirole helicopter	ALH Dhruv is India's indigenous multi-role helicopter; LCH Prachand is an indigenous attack helicopter.
13.15 Women fighter pilots	Avani Chaturvedi, Bhawana Kanth and Mohana Singh were commissioned together in 2016 as the IAF's first women fighter pilots.
13.16 First woman Air Marshal	Padmavathy Bandopadhyay became the first woman Air Marshal of the IAF.
13.17 First woman Sword of Honour	Divya Ajith Kumar became the first woman cadet to receive the Sword of Honour at OTA Chennai in 2010.
13.18 Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme	Launched in 1983 under A. P. J. Abdul Kalam; core systems were Prithvi, Agni technology demonstrator, Akash, Trishul and Nag.

Five-Year Solved PYQ Bank

CDS 2021-2025 | Official UPSC General Knowledge Papers

1. 'Maitree' is a Joint Military Exercise between India and:

- A. Bangladesh
- B. Thailand
- C. Malaysia
- D. Sri Lanka

Answer: B. Thailand

Maitree is the India-Thailand Army exercise.

CDS II 2025 | Official UPSC paper

2. The Ministry of Defence declared 2025 as the year of:

- A. Rehabilitation of families of martyrs
- B. Reforms
- C. Peace
- D. Self-reliance

Answer: B. Reforms

The Ministry of Defence designated 2025 as the Year of Reforms.

CDS I 2025 | Official UPSC paper

3. Which military operation was not undertaken by India?

- A. Operation Ablaze
- B. Operation Spider's Web
- C. Operation Trident
- D. Operation Bandar

Answer: B. Operation Spider's Web

Operation Spider's Web was an Israeli operation; the other three are associated with India.

CDS II 2025 | Official UPSC paper

4. Which statements about India's military arsenal are correct? 1. HAMMER is built for the Rafale. 2. SCALP is also known as Storm Shadow. 3. BrahMos is an India-Russia joint venture.

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. 3 only

Answer: C. 1, 2 and 3

All three statements are correct.

CDS II 2025 | Official UPSC paper

5. Surya Kiran is a joint military exercise between India and:

- A. Bangladesh
- B. Bhutan
- C. Singapore
- D. Nepal

Answer: D. Nepal

Exercise Surya Kiran is conducted by the Indian and Nepalese armies.

CDS I 2025 | Official UPSC paper

6. Mission Shakti of DRDO is related to:

- A. Launching multiple satellites with one rocket
- B. Launching heavy satellites
- C. Using high-power rockets for satellite launch
- D. Using a rocket to destroy an orbiting satellite

Answer: D. Using a rocket to destroy an orbiting satellite

Mission Shakti was India's 2019 anti-satellite test.

CDS II 2024 | Official UPSC paper

7. Who was the first Indian Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army of independent India?

- A. S. M. Srinagesh
- B. K. M. Cariappa
- C. K. S. Thimayya
- D. K. S. Rajendrasinhji

Answer: B. K. M. Cariappa

General K. M. Cariappa assumed command on 15 January 1949.

CDS I 2024 | Official UPSC paper

8. Which is the end-to-end secure mobile ecosystem developed by the Indian Army?

- A. SANCHAR
- B. VAIBHAV
- C. SAMPARK
- D. SAMBHAV

Answer: D. SAMBHAV

SAMBHAV is the Army's secure mobile ecosystem.

CDS I 2024 | Official UPSC paper

9. Which statement about INS Tarmugli is not correct?

- A. It is a fast attack craft commissioned by the Indian Navy
- B. It was commissioned at Naval Dockyard, Visakhapatnam
- C. It was given to Sri Lanka in 2006 and returned in May 2023
- D. It is intended for coastal surveillance

Answer: C. It was given to Sri Lanka in 2006 and returned in May 2023

The vessel was gifted to the Maldives, not Sri Lanka, and later returned to India.

CDS II 2024 | Official UPSC paper

10. Which is the only paramilitary force with a dual control structure?

- A. CRPF
- B. Assam Rifles
- C. ITBP
- D. CISF

Answer: B. Assam Rifles

Assam Rifles is administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs while its operational control rests with the Army.

CDS I 2023 | Official UPSC paper

11. Exercise Garuda Shakti is conducted between the special forces of India and:

- A. Japan
- B. Indonesia
- C. Bhutan
- D. Myanmar

Answer: B. Indonesia

Garuda Shakti is the India-Indonesia Special Forces exercise.

CDS I 2023 | Official UPSC paper

12. The Indo-Nepal joint training exercise in jungle warfare and counter-terrorism is:

- A. Sampriti
- B. Mitra Shakti
- C. Yudh Abhyas
- D. Surya Kiran

Answer: D. Surya Kiran

Surya Kiran is the annual India-Nepal Army exercise.

CDS I 2023 | Official UPSC paper

13. IBSAMAR is conducted by the navies of:

- A. India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Maldives
- B. India, Bangladesh and South Africa
- C. India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Mauritius
- D. India, Brazil and South Africa

Answer: D. India, Brazil and South Africa

The name reflects the three participating countries: India, Brazil and South Africa.

CDS II 2023 | Official UPSC paper

14. India procured the S-400 Triumf air-defence system from:

- A. United Kingdom
- B. United States
- C. France
- D. Russia

Answer: D. Russia

S-400 Triumf is a Russian long-range air-defence system.

CDS II 2023 | Official UPSC paper

15. Which statement about the Wassenaar Arrangement is not correct?

- A. It has 42 participating states
- B. It was formed primarily as a nuclear-weapon overseer
- C. India chaired it in 2023
- D. India joined in 2017

Answer: B. It was formed primarily as a nuclear-weapon overseer

Wassenaar concerns export controls for conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies, not nuclear oversight.

CDS I 2023 | Official UPSC paper

16. Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) refers to:

- A. An anti-missile system
- B. An air-launched cruise missile
- C. An aircraft navigation system
- D. A surface-to-air guided weapon

Answer: A. An anti-missile system

THAAD intercepts ballistic missiles in their terminal phase.

CDS II 2022 | Official UPSC paper

17. With reference to the BrahMos missile, consider: 1. Flight range up to 290 km. 2. Speed up to Mach 2.8. 3. Cruising altitude up to 30 km. Which were correct in the paper's stated configuration?

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 3
- D. 3 only

Answer: A. 1 and 2

The then-standard published export-range figure was 290 km and speed about Mach 2.8; the stated 30 km cruising altitude was incorrect.

CDS II 2022 | Official UPSC paper

18. The first phase of Exercise Malabar 2020 was conducted at:

- A. Port Blair
- B. Mumbai
- C. Visakhapatnam
- D. Kochi

Answer: C. Visakhapatnam

Phase I was conducted in the Bay of Bengal off Visakhapatnam.

CDS I 2021 | Official UPSC paper

19. CARAT Bangladesh 2020 was a joint naval exercise between Bangladesh and:

- A. India
- B. United States
- C. Japan
- D. Thailand

Answer: B. United States

CARAT stands for Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training, a US partner-exercise series.

CDS I 2021 | Official UPSC paper

20. Peninsula Shield Force is the military arm of:

- A. Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
- B. OPEC
- C. Gulf Cooperation Council
- D. Arab League

Answer: C. Gulf Cooperation Council

The Peninsula Shield Force is the GCC's joint military force.

CDS I 2021 | Official UPSC paper

21. Which ship was involved in Mission Sagar-II?

- A. INS Shakti
- B. INS Vikramaditya
- C. INS Kesari
- D. INS Airavat

Answer: D. INS Airavat

INS Airavat delivered humanitarian assistance under Mission Sagar-II; INS Kesari led the first Mission Sagar.

CDS I 2021 | Official UPSC paper

AFCAT 2021-2025 | Reported Memory-Based Papers

22. Which force was reported as the only paramilitary force in India with six Mahila Battalions?

- A. ITBP**
- B. CISF**
- C. CRPF**
- D. BSF**

Answer: C. CRPF

The paper's answer was the Central Reserve Police Force.

AFCAT 20 Feb 2021 | Memory-based

23. Exercise Sampriti is conducted by India with which country?

- A. Indonesia**
- B. Bangladesh**
- C. Sri Lanka**
- D. Nepal**

Answer: B. Bangladesh

Sampriti is the India-Bangladesh Army exercise.

AFCAT 26 Aug 2022 Shift 2 | Memory-based

24. India signed a Project Agreement for an Air-Launched Unmanned Aerial Vehicle with:

- A. United States**
- B. United Kingdom**
- C. Russia**
- D. Canada**

Answer: A. United States

The agreement was signed under the India-US Defence Technology and Trade Initiative.

AFCAT 27 Aug 2022 Shift 1 | Memory-based

25. Which country is not a member of the Quad?

- A. Japan
- B. United States
- C. Germany
- D. Australia

Answer: C. Germany

The Quad comprises India, Australia, Japan and the United States.

AFCAT 13 Feb 2022 Shift 1 | Memory-based

26. Which of the following is a transport helicopter?

- A. Mi-17
- B. Dhruv ALH
- C. Cheetah
- D. Chetak

Answer: A. Mi-17

The Mi-17V5 is a medium-lift military transport helicopter.

AFCAT 12 Feb 2022 Shift 1 | Memory-based

27. Which IAF tactical/strategic lifter can carry a payload above 50 tonnes?

- A. C-17
- B. C-130J
- C. IL-76
- D. Mirage 2000

Answer: A. C-17

The C-17 Globemaster III is the IAF's heavy strategic airlifter.

AFCAT 26 Aug 2022 Shift 2 | Memory-based

28. Match the exercises: Varuna, INDRA, Maitree, Garuda Shakti.

- A. France, Russia, Thailand, Indonesia
- B. Thailand, Russia, Indonesia, France
- C. Indonesia, Russia, France, Thailand
- D. France, Thailand, Russia, Indonesia

Answer: A. France, Russia, Thailand, Indonesia

Varuna-France; INDRA-Russia; Maitree-Thailand; Garuda Shakti-Indonesia.

AFCAT 26 Aug 2022 Shift 1 | Memory-based

29. Which is not a department under the Ministry of Defence?

- A. Department of Defence Intelligence
- B. Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare
- C. Department of Defence Production
- D. Department of Defence Research and Development

Answer: A. Department of Defence Intelligence

The MoD has five departments; there is no Department of Defence Intelligence.

AFCAT 26 Aug 2022 Shift 1 | Memory-based

30. Match SIMBEX, INDRA, Surya Kiran and Garuda Shakti with their partner countries.

- A. Nepal, Russia, Indonesia, Singapore
- B. Singapore, Russia, Nepal, Indonesia
- C. Indonesia, Russia, Singapore, Nepal
- D. Singapore, Nepal, Russia, Indonesia

Answer: B. Singapore, Russia, Nepal, Indonesia

SIMBEX-Singapore; INDRA-Russia; Surya Kiran-Nepal; Garuda Shakti-Indonesia.

AFCAT 25 Feb 2023 | Memory-based

31. Which aircraft is flown by the Surya Kiran Aerobatic Team?

- A. Rafale
- B. Tejas
- C. Hawk Mk 132
- D. Su-30MKI

Answer: C. Hawk Mk 132

Surya Kiran currently performs with Hawk Mk 132 advanced jet trainers.

AFCAT 26 Aug 2023 | Memory-based

32. Exercise Gagan Shakti is organised by:

- A. The Indian Air Force to test its capabilities
- B. IAF and US Air Force
- C. INS Vikrant to test deck operations
- D. IAF and DGCA for civilian evacuation

Answer: A. The Indian Air Force to test its capabilities

Gagan Shakti is the IAF's large-scale operational readiness exercise.

AFCAT 17 Feb 2024 Shift 2 | Memory-based

33. Project Zorawar refers to the development of:

- A. A nuclear-powered submarine
- B. Light tanks
- C. INSAS rifles
- D. All-weather military jeeps

Answer: B. Light tanks

Zorawar is the indigenous light-tank project led by DRDO with Larsen & Toubro.

AFCAT 18 Feb 2024 Shift 1 | Memory-based

34. Consider BrahMos: 1. It is a DRDO-NPOM Russia joint venture. 2. India is not an MTCR member. Which is correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both
- D. Neither

Answer: A. 1 only

Statement 1 is correct; India joined the MTCR in 2016.

AFCAT 10 Aug 2024 Shift 2 | Memory-based

35. Regarding the 2024 Dharma Guardian exercise: 1. It was the fifth edition. 2. Forty personnel from each country participated. 3. It ran from 25 February to 5 March. Which are correct?

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 1 and 3
- D. All three

Answer: A. 1 and 2

The fifth edition had 40 personnel from each side; its actual dates extended beyond 5 March.

AFCAT 17 Feb 2024 Shift 1 | Memory-based

36. Which BEL system enhances the Indian Army's air-defence control and reporting?

- A. Saraswati
- B. Vayu Shakti Network
- C. Akashteer
- D. Prithvi Defence Module

Answer: C. Akashteer

Akashteer digitises Army air-defence control and reporting.

AFCAT 17 Feb 2024 Shift 2 | Memory-based

37. Project NGOPV vessels are intended for which missions?

- A. Only carrier escort
- B. Only mine clearance
- C. Anti-piracy, coastal surveillance, search and rescue, and offshore protection
- D. Strategic ballistic-missile patrol

Answer: C. Anti-piracy, coastal surveillance, search and rescue, and offshore protection

These are core missions of the Navy's Next Generation Offshore Patrol Vessels.

AFCAT 18 Feb 2024 Shift 2 | Memory-based

38. The Indian Navy declared 2024 as the Year of:

- A. Naval Civilians
- B. Naval Shipbuilders
- C. Naval Officers
- D. Naval Engineers

Answer: A. Naval Civilians

The initiative focused on administration, efficiency and welfare of the Navy's civilian workforce.

AFCAT 18 Feb 2024 Shift 1 | Memory-based

39. ATACMS supplied by the United States was in the news as aid to:

- A. Israel
- B. Ukraine
- C. Taiwan
- D. Philippines

Answer: B. Ukraine

The United States supplied long-range ATACMS missiles to Ukraine.

AFCAT 10 Aug 2024 Shift 1 | Memory-based

40. Exercise Shakti is conducted between:

- A. India and Russia
- B. India and France
- C. India and Germany
- D. India and United States

Answer: B. India and France

Shakti is the bilateral Army exercise of India and France.

AFCAT 22 Jan 2025 Shift 2 | Memory-based

41. The sixth India-Japan Exercise Dharma Guardian in 2025 was scheduled near:

- A. Tokyo
- B. Sapporo
- C. Osaka
- D. Mount Fuji

Answer: D. Mount Fuji

The 2025 edition was conducted in Japan in the East Fuji training area.

AFCAT 23 Jan 2025 Shift 1 | Memory-based

42. Exercise Desert Flag-10 was hosted by:

- A. Saudi Arabia
- B. Qatar
- C. United Arab Emirates
- D. United Kingdom

Answer: C. United Arab Emirates

Desert Flag is a multinational air exercise hosted by the UAE.

AFCAT 23 Aug 2025 Shift 2 | Memory-based

43. India participated for the first time in 2025 in which major exercise?

- A. Malabar
- B. RIMPAC
- C. Cobra Gold
- D. Talisman Sabre

Answer: D. Talisman Sabre

India joined the Australia-US-led Talisman Sabre exercise for the first time in 2025.

AFCAT 23 Aug 2025 Shift 1 | Memory-based

44. Exercise Poorvi Leher was conducted by:

- A.** Indian Army
- B.** Indian Navy
- C.** Indian Air Force
- D.** Indian Coast Guard

Answer: B. Indian Navy

Poorvi Leher validates naval preparedness on the eastern seaboard.

AFCAT 24 Aug 2025 Shift 2 | Memory-based

