**Defence Journalism: Objective Type Questions and Answers:**

1. The equivalent rank in Indian Air Force to a Lt. General in the army is **Air Marshal**.
2. The equivalent rank in Indian Navy to a Lt. Colonel in the army is **Commander**.
3. The equivalent rank in the Indian Army to a Commander in the Indian Navy is **Lieutenant Colonel**.
4. The equivalent rank in the Indian Army to a Wing Commander in the Indian Air Force is **Lieutenant Colonel**.
5. Biological Warfare is defined as the **use of**biological**toxins or infectious agents such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi with intent to kill or incapacitate humans, animals or plants as an act of war.**
6. The gallantry award given by the British to the Indian soldiers was **Victoria Cross.**
7. LOC stands for **Line of Control**.
8. During the Kargil War, the war was fought at **Batalik, Kargil and Drass**.
9. National Defence Academy is situated at **Khadakwasla, Pune**.
10. The chief of the Indian Army is **General Dalbir Singh Suhag**.
11. McMahon Line defines the border between **China and India**.
12. The Prime Minister of India during the 1971 war with Pakistan was **Indira Gandhi.**
13. Combat Power defines **an army’s ability to fight**.
14. The highest battlefield in the world is **Siachen Glacier**.
15. The supreme commander of the defence forces in India is **President of India, Dr. Pranab Mukherjee.**
16. AMX tanks used by India in the Indo-Pak war of 1965 were manufactured in **USA.**
17. Defence correspondence courses are held by the Indian Army at **Mhow**.
18. **Tashkent** Declaration provided for a temporary truce between India and Pakistan in 1965.
19. **Virtual Warfare** involves fighting from 100/1000 miles away from the actual battlefield.
20. Indian Naval Academy is situated at **Ezhimala, Kerala**.
21. .”The safety, honour and welfare of your country come first always and every time. The honour, welfare and comfort of the men you command come next. Your own ease, comfort and safety come last always and every time”. By **Sir Philip Chetwode,** Address at the inauguration of the **Indian Military Academy** in 1932.
22. Operation Safed Sagar **is the codename assigned to Indian Air Force strikes during the Kargil war**.
23. OODA loop is **Observe, Orient, decide and act**.
24. **Operation Gibraltar** refers to the offense launched by Pakistan on India in 1965.
25. The officers of the Indian Air Force are trained at **Air Force Academy, Dundigul**.
26. Chemical Warfare **is the use of chemical agents as a weapon of war or terror. It involves using the toxic properties of chemical substances as weapons**.
27. The highest battlefield in the world is **Siachen Glacier**.
28. The Indian Military Academy is situated at **Dehradun**.
29. The Prime Minister of India during the Kargil conflict was **Atal Bihari Vajpayee**.
30. The supreme commander of the defence forces in India is **President of India, Dr. Pranab Mukherjee**
31. **Aksai Chin** in Jammu and Kashmir is a disputed area between India and China.
32. Warfare for the purpose of military history has been divided into**Industrial and Pre-industrial type**.
33. IB stands for **International Border**.
34. CRPF stands for **Central Reserve Police Force**.
35. The chief of the Indian Navy is **Admiral** .
36. The officers of the Indian Air Force are trained at **Air Force Academy, Dundigul.**
37. CISF stands for **Central Industrial Security Force**.
38. Name four biological agents – **Anthrax, Ricin, Histoplasma, Q fever, and Plague**.
39. Nuclear Warfare is defined as **a military conflict or political strategy in which** [**nuclear weaponry**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_weapon)**is used to inflict damage on the enemy.**
40. McMahon Line defines the border between **China and India**.
41. Srinagar and Leh are connected by Highway number **NH-1A**.
42. AVSM stands for **Ati Vishist Seva Medal**.
43. The Prime Minister of India during the 1962 war with China was **Jawaharlal Nehru**.
44. LAC stands for **Line of Actual Control**.
45. During the Kargil War, the war was fought at **Batalik, Kargil and Drass**.
46. The chief of the Indian Air Force is **Air Chief Marshal Arup Raha**.
47. Defence correspondents course is conducted by T**he Director Public Relations, Ministry of Defence at Mhow.**
48. The Prime Minister of India during the 1971 war with Pakistan was **Indira Gandhi**.
49. Mukti Bahini means **Liberation Force.**
50. Indian Military Academy is situated at **Dehradun**.
51. OOTW stands for **Operations Other Than War.**
52. Arunachal Pradesh was earlier known as **NEFA i.e. North East Frontier Agency**.
53. **Aksai Chin** in Jammu and Kashmir is a disputed area between India and China.
54. Combat Power defines an **army’s ability to fight.**
55. The colour of the UN peacekeeping force is **Royal Blue**.
56. PVSM stands for **Param Vishisht Seva Medal**.
57. The **Ministry of Home Affairs** is responsible for the internal security of the country..
58. Indian Naval Academy is situated at **Ezhimala, Kerala**
59. The Prime Minister of India during the 1965 war with Pakistan was **Lal Bahadur Shastri**.
60. INS Khukri was involved in the Indo-Pak war of **1971**.
61. AMX tanks used by India in the Indo-Pak war of 1965 were manufactured in **USA.**
62. In the Indo-Pak war of 1965 the important points of battle are **Haji Pir pass, Assal Uttar, and Ichhogil Canal**.
63. The Central Industrial Security was raised to provide integrated security to public sector undertakings.
64. ITBF stands for **Indo-Tibetan Border Force**.
65. LAC stands **for Line of Actual Control**.
66. .”The safety, honour and welfare of your country come first always and every time. The honour, welfare and comfort of the men you command come next. Your own ease, comfort and safety come last always and every time”. By **Sir Philip Chetwode,** Address at the inauguration of the **Indian Military Academy** in 1932.
67. Srinagar and Leh are connected by Highway number **NH-1A.**
68. On 3rd December 1971 war the Pakistani air force attacked the following airfields in India:  
    **Srinagar, Pathankot, Amritsar, Ambala and Agra.**
69. National Defence Academy is situated at **Khadakwasla, Pune**.
70. The highest airfield in India is at **Daulat Beg Oldi (Leh).**
71. Nuclear Warfare uses the following substances: **Plutonium and Uranium-235**.
72. Patton tanks used by Pakistan in 1965 were manufactured in **United States of America**.
73. **Tashkent** Declaration provided for a temporary truce between India and Pakistan in 1965.
74. OODA loop is **Observe, Orient, decide and act.**
75. Military ethos forms the basis of all aspects of service in the Indian Armed Forces, setting forth principles and ideals which men and women of the Army must subscribe to, both, collectively and as. Its fundamental values are **loyalty, courage, integrity, selflessness and self-discipline.**
76. The Prime Minister of India who send the IPKF to Sri Lanka was**Rajiv Gandhi.**
77. In the indo-china war towards the end of war the Chinese had penetrated in the north-eastern sector close to **Tezpur, Assam**.
78. **Post Modern** warfare involves attacking the electronic communication system of an enemy through the use of computers.
79. Name 4 chemical agents. **Cyanogen Chloride, Chlorine, Sulphur mustard gas, Phosgene**.
80. In field area a media person is entitled to meet only **Brigadier and above**.
81. **Raids** are limited wars that consist of a single action-a bombing run or a quick incursion by land.
82. The Iraq War of 2003 is an example of **Total War**.
83. The **Border Security Force** safeguards the Indian borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh.
84. The Pakistani submarine which was destroyed in 1971 war near Vishakhapatnam – **PNS Ghazi**.
85. The Indian Army Day is celebrated on **15th January**.
86. The Indian Air Force Day is celebrated on **8th October**.
87. The Indian Navy Day is celebrated on **4th December**.
88. BADP stands for **Border Area Development Programme**.
89. **17 states of India** share international border.
90. DRDO stands for **Defence Research and Development Organization.**
91. The three major field formations: **Corps, Brigade and Platoon.**
92. The fighting arms of the Indian Army – **The Armoured Corps and Infantry.**
93. The supporting arm of the Indian Army - **Army Service Corps, Army Ordnance Corp.**
94. The training command of the Indian Navy is **Southern Naval Command, Kochi.**
95. The rings in the Navy ranks are called **Nielsen Rings**.
96. The latest ships of the Indian Navy belong to Talwar **Class.**
97. **Ocean-going tug or Tugboats** are used to pull ships safely to the shore
98. Destroyers belong to **Delhi class** ships.
99. **INS VIkramaditya or INS Viraat** is an aircraft carrier.
100. **Giri and Godavari class** ships took part in the liberation of Goa in 1961.
101. Marcos is **the Special Forces unit of the Indian Navy called as Marine Commandoes.**
102. **Rapid Action Force (RAF)** is Special Forces to deal with riot and communal disturbances.
103. Major bases of the Indian navy are at **Mumbai, Vizag, Cochin and Kolkata**
104. Operation Parakram was a **military standoff between India and Pakistan in 2001-2002.**
105. AFSPA stands for**Armed Forces Special Power Acts**.
106. Garudas are **the special forces of the Indian Air Force.**
107. The non-commissioned officers of the Indian Air Force are known as **airmen.**

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1. **Indian Coast Guards** takes care of the coastal security of the country.
2. **Coastal Police Stations** are set up in coastal districts for the proper management of borders.
3. **Department of Border Management** was set up to act as a nodal agency for border management.
4. The functional commands of the Indian Air Force are **– Training Command (TC) headquartered in Bengaluru and Maintenance Command (MC) headquartered at Nagpur**.
5. The operational commands of the Indian Air Force –
6. **Western Air Command – New Delhi**
7. **South Western Air Command – Jodhpur**
8. **Eastern Air Command – Shillong**
9. **Central Air Command – Allahabad**
10. **Southern Air Command – Trivandrum**
11. Operationally the Indian Air force is divided into six categories which are – **Air Defence, Strike, Training, Reconnaissance, Transport, Helicopters**.
12. The Field Marshalls of the Indian Army are **K.M.Cariappa and Sam F.J.T Manekshaw.**
13. The Marshall of the Indian Air force is **Marshall Arjan Singh.**
14. The UNPKF was awarded the Noble prize fo**r peace** in **1988s.**
15. The International day of peacekeeping – **29th May**
16. The Department of Peacekeeping operations was formally created in **1992** under Secretary-general **Boutros Boutros-Ghali**.
17. Tasks undertaken by the armed forces in non-combat operations **humanitarian assistance, disaster relief and maintenance of law and order.**
18. The Himalayan Blunder is written by **Brigadier John Dalvi**.
19. The ITBPF personnel are experts in **mountaineering and skiing.**
20. The United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1972 awarded Exclusive Economic Zones to all coastal states.
21. The Nag Committee was set up in 1970 to examine the growing menance of smuggling.
22. The Maritime Rescue co-ordination centre of the coast-guard is set up at Chennai.
23. The equivalent rank in the Indian Army and Indian Navy for the Flying Officer of the Indian Air Force is------------(Army)----------------(Navy)
24. The coast guard was formally inaugurated on 19 August,1978 by the Prime Minister Morarji Desai.
25. The Sardar Vallabhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad trains the officers of the Indian Police Service.
26. The Andaman & Nicobar Island is a tri-service command ,commanded in rotation by the three services of the Indian Armed forces.
27. Assam Rifles is the oldest paramilitary force in India,raised in 1835 as Cachar Levy.
28. Assam Rifles has a dual role of maintaining internal security in the north-east region and guarding the Indo-Myanamar border.
29. Assam Rifle training centre is at Missamari,and the headquarter is at Shillong.
30. Central Industrial security force is a multi-skilled security agency entrusted with the responsibility of security of Delhi Metro,NH-8 and disaster management.
31. The Indo-Tibetian Border Police Force(ITBPF) known as sentinels of the Indo-Tibet Border.
32. The ITBPF guards the Indian Territories from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Jachep La in Arunachal Pradesh
33. The National Training centre for Dogs at Bhanu ,where dogs of various state and central police forces are trained.
34. National security Guard(NSG) is modelled on the pattern of SAS of UK and GSG-9 of Germany.
35. NSG Officers Training Institute is located at Manesar,Haryana.
36. NSG has an important role in monitoring ,recording and analysing all bombing incidents in the country since 2000.
37. NSG has two complementary elements-Special Action Group and Special ranger Group.
38. SSB was set up after the Indo-china war of 1962 in 1963 as Special service bureau.
39. Sashastra Seema Bal(SSB) guards the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan border.
40. Radcliff line defines the territory of India and Pakistan.
41. Tribal rebellion broke out in Kashmir in Poonch in early October 1947.
42. By October 26 ,1947 the tribals had reached near Srinagar when the Maharaja of Kashmir Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession to India.
43. Lord Mountbatten, the first Governor-general of India ;Chairman of the provincial committee was instrumental in sending the Indian troops to Srinagar to save Kashmir.
44. UN observers arrived in Kashmir in June 1948.
45. The Ceasefire in the first Indo-Pak war of 1947-48 was declared on 1January 1949.
46. Field Marshall Auchinleck, the Supreme commander of the joint command of India and Pakistan was stationed at New Delhi till 1948.
47. The Indo-Pak war of 1947-48 was fought at Uri,Barmulla,Srinagar,Naushera.
48. The Prime Minister of India during the 1947-48Indo-Pak war was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
49. During the 1965 Indo-Pak war, Pakistan army went all out in the Chamb area of Jammu with the objective of cutting the Jammu-Srinagar highway.
50. During the 1965 war Navy suffered due to a sea-borne attack at Dwarka.
51. The first Param Vir Chakra was awarded to Major. Somnath Sharma after the Indo-Pak war of 1948.
52. Operation Maitri is the operation during which relief and rescue operations were carried out in Nepal after the earthquake.
53. Operation Rahat is the operation conducted by the armed forces in the flash floods of Uttarakhand in June 2013.
54. CoBra (Commando battalions for Resolute Action) was set up for guerrilla/jungle warfare operations for dealing with extremists and insurgents.
55. Para Commandos are the largest and most important part of the Special Forces of India. Their Function and capabilities are similar to that of Russian Spetsnaz and British SAS.
56. Garuda derives its name from a bird-like creature of Hindu Mythology, but more commonly the word eagle in Sanskrit.
57. In 1949 the People’s Republic of China was established.
58. In 1950 India became the first non-communist country to establish an embassy in china.
59. Henderson Brooks Report is classified by the government of India as it was critical of India’s political and military establishment of 1962.
60. Neville Maxwell authored the book India’s China war published the summary of Henderson Brooks Report.
61. The capture of Tiger Hill was the crucial point which changed the course of the Kargil war.
62. Operation Pawan was the operation carried out by the Indian forces against the LTTE in Sri Lanka.
63. The Indo-Sri Lanka Accord was signed by the Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the Sri Lankan PresidentJ.Jaywardene.

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