

# Daily Current Affairs

## 30 July 2026

### Raksha Mantri Inaugurates India's First Department of Military Medicine

- Defence Minister **Rajnath Singh** virtually inaugurated the **Department of Military Medicine** at the **Command Hospital (Central Command), Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh**, on **29 July 2026**. The initiative marks the establishment of **India's first dedicated academic and operational department exclusively devoted to military medicine**, strengthening the country's preparedness for future military and humanitarian challenges.
- **Background**
- Modern warfare demands specialized medical support capable of responding to combat injuries, chemical and biological threats, disaster situations, and humanitarian assistance operations. Recognising these evolving requirements, the Ministry of Defence has established a dedicated department to develop advanced military medical capabilities.
- **Key Highlights**
- The newly established department will focus on:
  - Military Trauma and Damage Control
  - Combat Psychiatry and Mental Resilience
  - Environmental and Operational Medicine
  - Military Medical Logistics
  - Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) Medical Response
  - Emergency Medicine and Critical Care
  - Disaster Medicine and Humanitarian Assistance & Disaster Relief (HADR)
  - Research, Audit and Data Analytics
- The department will also promote indigenous research, develop military medical doctrines, and create specialised expertise to support future battlefield requirements.

- **Significance**
- The initiative will enhance the Indian Armed Forces' combat medical readiness, strengthen disaster response capabilities, and improve preparedness against emerging security threats. It also supports India's objective of building self-reliant defence institutions through research and innovation.
- **Key Points**
- **Location:** Command Hospital (Central Command), Lucknow
- **Inaugurated By:** Rajnath Singh
- **Date:** 29 July 2026
- **Purpose:** Military medicine, research, and operational readiness
- **Special Focus:** CBRNE response, HADR, trauma care, combat psychiatry



## Indian Navy Launches Machilipatnam, Seventh ASW Shallow Water Craft

- The **Indian Navy** launched **Machilipatnam (BY 529)**, the **seventh Anti-Submarine Warfare Shallow Water Craft (ASW SWC)**, on **29 July 2026**. The vessel has been built by **Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL)** and represents another milestone in India's indigenous naval shipbuilding programme under the **Aatmanirbhar Bharat** initiative.
- **Background**
- The ship derives its name from the historic port city of **Machilipatnam** in **Andhra Pradesh**, which has long been associated with India's maritime trade and cultural heritage.

- The ASW SWC programme aims to strengthen the Navy's coastal defence and anti-submarine warfare capabilities in the Indian Ocean Region.
- **Key Highlights**
- Machilipatnam has been designed to perform multiple operational roles, including:
  - Underwater surveillance
  - Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW)
  - Low Intensity Maritime Operations (LIMO)
  - Mine warfare operations
- The vessel incorporates **more than 80% indigenous content**, demonstrating the growing capabilities of India's defence manufacturing sector.
- **Significance**
- The launch enhances the Indian Navy's ability to detect and counter underwater threats while promoting indigenous shipbuilding. It also contributes to strengthening maritime security and safeguarding India's strategic interests in the Indian Ocean Region.
- **Key Points**
- **Ship:** Machilipatnam (BY 529)
- **Builder:** Cochin Shipyard Limited
- **Type:** Anti-Submarine Warfare Shallow Water Craft (ASW SWC)
- **Indigenous Content:** Over 80%
- **Major Roles:** ASW, underwater surveillance, LIMO, mine warfare



## Britain Announces £8.4 Billion Investment for Dreadnought-Class Nuclear Submarines

- The **United Kingdom** has announced an investment of **£8.4 billion** for the next phase of its **Dreadnought-Class nuclear submarine programme**. The investment is part of Britain's long-term nuclear deterrence strategy and is expected to support thousands of skilled jobs and apprenticeships over the coming decade.
- **Background**
- The Dreadnought-Class submarines will replace the existing **Vanguard-class** fleet and form the backbone of the UK's continuous at-sea nuclear deterrent.
- The programme is also linked with Britain's broader defence modernisation efforts and the **AUKUS** security partnership involving **Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States**.
- **Key Highlights**
- Total investment: **£8.4 billion**
- **BAE Systems** will receive **£5.9 billion** for constructing four submarines.
- The first submarine, **HMS Dreadnought**, is expected to enter service in the **early 2030s** after sea trials.
- The UK plans to allocate **more than £63 billion** over the next four years towards strengthening its nuclear deterrent.
- **Significance**
- The programme reinforces Britain's strategic nuclear capabilities while supporting defence manufacturing, technological advancement, and employment. It also strengthens cooperation under the AUKUS framework.
- **Key Points**
- **Country:** United Kingdom
- **Investment:** £8.4 billion
- **Programme:** Dreadnought-Class Nuclear Submarines
- **Builder:** BAE Systems
- **Expected Service Entry:** Early 2030s



## India Plans 40 Permanent Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau Offices Along Bangladesh Border

- The **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)** has proposed establishing around **40 permanent Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau (SIB) offices** across the border districts of **West Bengal** to strengthen intelligence gathering and border security along the **India–Bangladesh border**.
- **Background**
- Most existing SIB units currently operate from rented premises. The government intends to establish permanent office-cum-residential campuses to improve operational efficiency, confidentiality, and infrastructure.
- **Key Highlights**
- Approximately **50 acres of land** will be required.
- Each office will occupy around **1–1.5 acres**.
- Permanent campuses will replace rented facilities.
- The proposal has been discussed between the **Union Home Ministry** and the **West Bengal Government**.
- The initiative complements ongoing efforts to strengthen security along the **2,217-km India–Bangladesh border**, including new BSF infrastructure.
- The proposed offices will be established across districts such as:
  - Cooch Behar
  - Jalpaiguri



- Darjeeling
- North Dinajpur
- South Dinajpur
- Malda
- Murshidabad
- Nadia
- North 24 Parganas
- **Significance**
- The project is expected to enhance intelligence collection, improve surveillance, strengthen counter-infiltration measures, and support more effective border management.
- **Key Points**
- **Organisation:** Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau (SIB)
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Home Affairs
- **Proposed Offices:** Around 40
- **Location:** Border districts of West Bengal
- **Objective:** Improve intelligence and border security



## Nagpaash Becomes World's First UAV-Based Air-to-Air Electronic Warfare Jammer

- Indian defence technology company **Pisarv Technologies** has unveiled **Nagpaash**, described as the **world's first UAV-based air-to-air electronic**

**warfare jammer.** The system represents a major advancement in India's indigenous electronic warfare capabilities for future battlefields.

- **Background**

- Electronic warfare has become a critical component of modern military operations. Nagpaash combines an unmanned aerial vehicle with advanced electronic jamming capabilities, allowing it to disrupt enemy communication systems and electronic sensors directly from the air.

- **Key Highlights**

- The system offers several advanced capabilities:
- Omnidirectional jamming radius of up to **500 metres**
- Ability to disrupt hostile communication systems and drones
- Operation in **GPS-denied environments**
- Top speed of **92 km/h**
- Operational range of **5–7 km**
- Flexible deployment in contested airspace
- Unlike conventional ground-based jammers, Nagpaash can carry out electronic attack missions while airborne, providing greater mobility and operational flexibility.

- **Significance**

- Nagpaash strengthens India's indigenous defence technology ecosystem and enhances the Armed Forces' ability to counter modern aerial threats, including drones and electronic warfare systems. It also reflects India's growing capabilities in next-generation unmanned and electronic warfare technologies.

- **Key Points**

- **Developer:** Pisarv Technologies
- **System:** Nagpaash
- **Type:** UAV-based Air-to-Air Electronic Warfare Jammer
- **Jamming Radius:** Up to 500 metres
- **Top Speed:** 92 km/h
- **Operational Range:** 5–7 km
- **Special Feature:** Operates effectively in GPS-denied environments



**NAGPAASH**

World's first UAV based Air-to-Air Jammer

Advanced Electronic Warfare

Secure. Smart. Always Ahead.

JAMMING RADIUS  
upto **500 m**  
omnidirectional

MAX SPEED  
**92 Km/h**

OPERATIONAL RANGE  
**5-7 km**

ENDURANCE  
**35-45 mins**

**OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS**

- GPS - Denied Navigation
- EW Resistant
- Forward Interception

BUILT FOR MODERN ELECTRONIC WARFARE

ADVANCED JAMMING TECHNOLOGY

COMPACT. AGILE. LETHAL.

SECURE THE SKIES. CONTROL THE BATTLEFIELD.



## REVIEW QUESTIONS

**1. The Department of Military Medicine, inaugurated by Defence Minister Rajnath Singh, has been established at:**

- A) AIIMS, New Delhi
- B) Armed Forces Medical College, Pune
- C) Command Hospital (Central Command), Lucknow
- D) Army Hospital (Research & Referral), New Delhi

**Answer: C) Command Hospital (Central Command), Lucknow**

**2. Which of the following is NOT a major focus area of the newly established Department of Military Medicine?**

- A) Combat Psychiatry
- B) CBRNE Medical Response
- C) Disaster Medicine
- D) Space Tourism Research

**Answer: D) Space Tourism Research**

**3. Machilipatnam (BY 529), launched by the Indian Navy, is the:**

- A) Fifth Survey Vessel (Large)
- B) Sixth Missile Corvette
- C) Seventh Anti-Submarine Warfare Shallow Water Craft (ASW SWC)
- D) Eighth Offshore Patrol Vessel

**Answer: C) Seventh Anti-Submarine Warfare Shallow Water Craft (ASW SWC)**

**4. Machilipatnam (BY 529) has been constructed by:**

- A) Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL)
- B) Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers (GRSE)
- C) Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL)
- D) Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL)

**Answer: D) Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL)**

**5. Britain has announced an investment of £8.4 billion for which defence programme?**

- A) Astute-Class Submarines
- B) Type 26 Frigates
- C) Queen Elizabeth-Class Aircraft Carriers
- D) Dreadnought-Class Nuclear Submarine Programme

**Answer: D) Dreadnought-Class Nuclear Submarine Programme**

**6. The Dreadnought-Class submarines are intended to replace the:**

- A) Trafalgar-Class
- B) Astute-Class
- C) Vanguard-Class
- D) Swiftsure-Class

**Answer: C) Vanguard-Class**

**7. The Ministry of Home Affairs has proposed establishing around 40 permanent Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau (SIB) offices primarily along the border of:**

- A) India–Pakistan
- B) India–Myanmar
- C) India–Nepal
- D) India–Bangladesh

**Answer: D) India–Bangladesh**

**8. The proposed permanent SIB offices will mainly be established in the border districts of:**

- A) Assam
- B) Tripura
- C) Meghalaya
- D) West Bengal

**Answer: D) West Bengal**

**9. Nagpaash, developed by Pisarv Technologies, is described as the world's first:**

- A) AI-enabled Kamikaze Drone
- B) Hypersonic UAV
- C) Laser-Based Drone Interceptor
- D) UAV-based Air-to-Air Electronic Warfare Jammer

**Answer: D) UAV-based Air-to-Air Electronic Warfare Jammer**

**10. Which feature makes Nagpaash particularly effective in modern electronic warfare?**

- A) Supersonic speed above Mach 2
- B) Ability to launch cruise missiles
- C) Nuclear propulsion system
- D) Capability to operate in GPS-denied environments

**Answer: D) Capability to operate in GPS-denied environments**

**11. LEMOA Stands For**

- A. Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement
- B. Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Appeal
- C. Logistics Extra Memorandum of Agreement
- D. All are correct

**ANSWER: A**

**12. Captain Rank of Indian Navy Equivalent to Which rank of IAF?**

- A. Flying Officer
- B. Flight Lieutenant
- C. Group Captain
- D. None

**ANSWER: C**

**13. ADGPI Stands For**

- A. Additional Directorate General of Public Info
- B. Additional Directorate Generate of Public Information
- C. Additional Directorate General of Public Information
- D. None of the above

**ANSWER: C**

**14. War Cry Of SIKH LIGHT INFANTRY Is**

- A. Garud ka hun bol pyare
- B. Everywhere
- C. Raja Ramachandra ki jai
- D. Jo bole So Nihal, sat sri akal

**ANSWER: D**

**15. Bridgetown Is The Capital Of**

- A. Belgium
- B. Bulgaria
- C. Brunei
- D. Barbados

**ANSWER: D**

**16. "Portraits of Power: Half a Century of Being at Ringside" Book Is Written By**

- A. Salman Khurshid
- B. Shantanu Gupta
- C. Chetan Bhagat
- D. N K Singh

**ANSWER: D**

**17. Air Marshal Rank of IAF Equivalent to Which rank of Indian Navy**

- A. Flying Officer
- B. Vice Admiral
- C. Admiral
- D. None

**ANSWER: B**

**18. Army Service Corps Centre Is In**

- A. Bengaluru
- B. Chennai
- C. Gaya
- D. None of the above

**ANSWER: A**

**19. Predator B (MQ-9 Reaper) Is A**

- A. Helicopter
- B. Machine Gun
- C. UAV
- D. Fighter Jet

**ANSWER: C**

**20. Heron TP Drone Is Made By**

- A. Brazil
- B. India
- C. Israel
- D. USA

**ANSWER: C**