

Daily Current Affairs

14 September 2026

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Daily Current Affairs Quiz 14 September 2026

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding Yudh Abhyas 2026:

1. Yudh Abhyas 2026 is the 22nd edition of the annual India-US bilateral military exercise.
2. The exercise is scheduled to be conducted from 9 September to 28 September 2026.
3. Yudh Abhyas is a trilateral military exercise.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (A) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: Exercise Yudh Abhyas 2026 represents the 22nd edition of the flagship annual military exercise conducted between the armies of India and the United States.
- Statement 2 is correct: The 2026 iteration of this comprehensive army-to-army exercise is scheduled to take place from 9 September to 28 September 2026 across desert and mountain sectors in India.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Yudh Abhyas is strictly a bilateral military exercise exclusively between India and the United States, not a trilateral exercise involving three nations.
- The main objective of the exercise is to enhance operational interoperability, exchange best practices in counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency operations under a United Nations mandate, and strengthen bilateral defense ties.
- During the exercise, military personnel engage in joint tactical drills, command post exercises, specialized heliborne assault operations, and combined arms live-firing demonstrations.
- The high level of coordination achieved during these exercises helps streamline military-to-military cooperation and joint crisis response capacity.

Information Booster:

- The annual Yudh Abhyas exercise series was launched in 2004 under the US Army Pacific Partnership program and has grown significantly in scope, scale, and combat complexity over two decades.
- Separate multi-nation or trilateral exercises exist, such as Exercise Malabar (involving naval forces of India, the US, Japan, and Australia), but Yudh Abhyas remains dedicated purely to bilateral land force engagement.
- The exercise scenario incorporates complex joint tactical drills, urban combat training, counter-unmanned aerial systems (C-UAS) defense, and disaster relief drills.
- Cultural exchanges and athletic competitions are also embedded into the two-week program to build trust, camaraderie, and mutual understanding between Indian and American soldiers.

Additional Knowledge:

- 2 and 3 only (Option B): Incorrect because Statement 3 is false, as Yudh Abhyas is purely a bilateral initiative between two partner nations.
- 1 and 3 only (Option C): Incorrect because Statement 3 is false, and it fails to recognize that Statement 2 accurately provides the scheduled timeline for the exercise.
- 1, 2 and 3 (Option D): Incorrect because including Statement 3 wrongly categorizes this long-standing bilateral exercise as a trilateral engagement.

Q2. In which two locations is the 22nd edition of Yudh Abhyas 2026 being conducted?

- (a) Bikaner and Auli
- (b) Jaipur and Dehradun
- (c) Jodhpur and Mussoorie
- (d) Bikaner and Leh

Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (A) Bikaner and Auli

Explanation:

- Exercise Yudh Abhyas 2026, marking the 22nd edition of the premier Joint Military Exercise between India and the United States, is being conducted across two primary strategic locations: Bikaner in Rajasthan and Auli in Uttarakhand.
- The dual-location format allows participating armed forces from both nations to undergo intensive joint tactical training across two vastly different terrain conditions: desert terrain and high-altitude mountainous terrain.
- The desert phase takes place at the sprawling Mahajan Field Firing Ranges (MFFR) near Bikaner, focusing on mechanized infantry maneuvers, heavy artillery integration, and desert counter-terrorism operations.
- The mountain phase is held in Auli, Uttarakhand, providing specialized physical conditioning, cold-weather warfare training, mountain tactical operations, and extreme terrain survival skills.
- Conducting the exercise across both Bikaner and Auli demonstrates the commitment of both armies to improving interoperability under complex, multi-terrain operational scenarios.
- The exercises include joint command post operations, live-firing drills, and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR) simulation exercises.

Information Booster:

- Exercise Yudh Abhyas is the largest running joint military training and defense cooperation endeavor between the Indian Army and the United States Army.
- The bilateral exercise alternates annually between host locations in India and the United States, allowing both armies to share tactical expertise and joint combat operational doctrines.
- The combination of desert warfare in Bikaner and high-altitude warfare in Auli reflects real-world operational environments encountered along diverse Indian border regions.
- Advanced military hardware including heavy armor, artillery guns, multi-barrel rocket launchers, and combat support helicopters participate in combined field training exercises across both locations.
- Command-level discussions and tactical seminars are integrated into the program to foster operational synergy and strategic alignment.

Additional Knowledge:

- Jaipur and Dehradun (Option B): Although both are prominent state capitals in Rajasthan and Uttarakhand respectively, they function as administrative centers rather than designated military field firing and high-altitude battle training grounds for Yudh Abhyas 2026.
- Jodhpur and Mussoorie (Option C): Jodhpur regularly hosts major air force exercises (such as Exercise Desert Knight) and Mussoorie is a civil administrative training hub, but neither serves as a primary tactical host location for Yudh Abhyas 2026.
- Bikaner and Leh (Option D): While Bikaner hosts the desert phase of the exercise, Leh is a key military station in Ladakh that is not part of the two official primary hosting sectors designated for this edition.

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the desert phase of Yudh Abhyas 2026:

1. The Mahajan Field Firing Ranges, used for the Rajasthan phase of Yudh Abhyas, are located in Rajasthan.
2. The Pinaka multi-barrel rocket launcher is participating in the desert phase of Yudh Abhyas 2026 along with the United States Army's HIMARS.
3. The K9 Vajra howitzer is being used in the desert phase of Yudh Abhyas 2026.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: The Mahajan Field Firing Ranges (MFFR) are located in the Bikaner district of Rajasthan, serving as one of India's largest and premier military training grounds for desert combat operations.
- Statement 2 is correct: The desert phase of Yudh Abhyas 2026 features advanced long-range artillery platforms, including India's indigenously developed Pinaka multi-barrel rocket launcher (MBRL) system operating alongside the US Army's High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS).
- Statement 3 is correct: India's K9 Vajra-T 155mm/52 caliber self-propelled tracked howitzers are actively deployed during the desert phase to execute mechanized tactical maneuvers and live-firing exercises.
- The joint deployment of state-of-the-art artillery and rocket systems allows military personnel from both nations to practice joint target acquisition, firepower coordination, and artillery support integration in harsh desert conditions.
- This comprehensive combat integration highlights the growing tactical sophistication, operational synergy, and strategic alignment between the armed forces of India and the United States.
- Realistic battle scenarios during the phase help sharpen tactical procedures in desert warfare environments.

Information Booster:

- Mahajan Field Firing Ranges provide an expansive, unhindered desert terrain ideal for large-scale armored maneuvers, live-fire artillery strikes, and combined air-land combat simulations.
- The Pinaka MBRL is designed by DRDO and offers rapid-fire capability, firing a full salvo of 12 high-explosive rockets in 44 seconds to neutralize area targets up to 60–90 km depending on the variant.
- HIMARS is a highly mobile, air-transportable multiple rocket launcher developed for the US military, capable of firing guided rockets and tactical ballistic missiles with extreme precision.
- K9 Vajra is an indigenous self-propelled artillery gun manufactured by Larsen & Toubro under technology transfer from South Korea, heavily optimized for desert and high-altitude battlefields.
- Interoperability exercises like Yudh Abhyas allow both militaries to validate joint tactical procedures and logistics integration.

Additional Knowledge:

- 1 and 2 only (Option A): Incorrect because it omits Statement 3, ignoring the participation of the K9 Vajra self-propelled howitzer in the desert exercises.
- 2 and 3 only (Option B): Incorrect because it omits Statement 1, which correctly identifies the geographic location of the Mahajan Field Firing Ranges in Rajasthan.
- 1 and 3 only (Option C): Incorrect because it omits Statement 2, which highlights the crucial joint participation of Pinaka and HIMARS rocket artillery systems.

Q4. Yudh Abhyas is a bilateral military exercise between India and which country?

- (a) France
- (b) Russia
- (c) United States
- (d) Japan

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (C) United States

Explanation:

- Exercise Yudh Abhyas is a premier bilateral army exercise conducted annually between the Indian Army and the United States Army to promote strategic defense cooperation and military interoperability.
- Initiated in 2004, Yudh Abhyas is one of the longest-running joint military training initiatives between India and the US, reflecting the deepening defense partnership between both nations.
- The exercise focuses on joint tactical maneuvers, counter-terrorism operations, combined arms integration, and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR) activities under a United Nations mandate.
- It alternates annually between host locations in India and the United States, exposing participating troops to diverse operational terrains ranging from deserts and high-altitude mountains to dense forests and plains.
- Through shared tactical doctrine, joint training drills, and weapons familiarization, the exercise enhances tactical efficiency and reinforces overall security cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region.
- The engagement also promotes mutual understanding of army organizational structures and battlefield tactics.

Information Booster:

- India and the United States share multiple high-level defense exercises across all service branches, including Exercise Vajra Prahar (Army Special Forces), Exercise Tarkash (NSG and US Special Forces), and Exercise Tiger Triumph (Tri-Services).
- The defense relation between both countries is supported by key foundational defense agreements: LEMOA (2016), COMCASA (2018), and BECA (2020), which facilitate logistics sharing, secure communications, and geospatial cooperation.
- Yudh Abhyas exercises incorporate real-time combat simulations, night-firing drills, heliborne assault operations, and joint tactical planning scenarios.
- The participation of frontline armor, modern artillery, and tactical air support highlights the growing operational complexity of the exercise over successive editions.
- Defense trade between India and the United States has expanded exponentially alongside these regular military exercises.

Additional Knowledge:

- France (Option A): India conducts major bilateral military exercises with France including Exercise Shakti (Army), Exercise Varuna (Navy), and Exercise Garuda (Air Force).
- Russia (Option B): India conducts joint military exercises with Russia under the banner of Exercise INDRA (a tri-services exercise covering Army, Navy, and Air Force).
- Japan (Option D): India conducts Exercise Dharma Guardian (Army), Exercise JIMEX (Navy), and Exercise Veer Guardian (Air Force) with Japan.

Q5. In which year did the India-US military exercise Yudh Abhyas first begin?

- (a) 2002
- (b) 2004
- (c) 2006
- (d) 2008

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (B) 2004

Explanation:

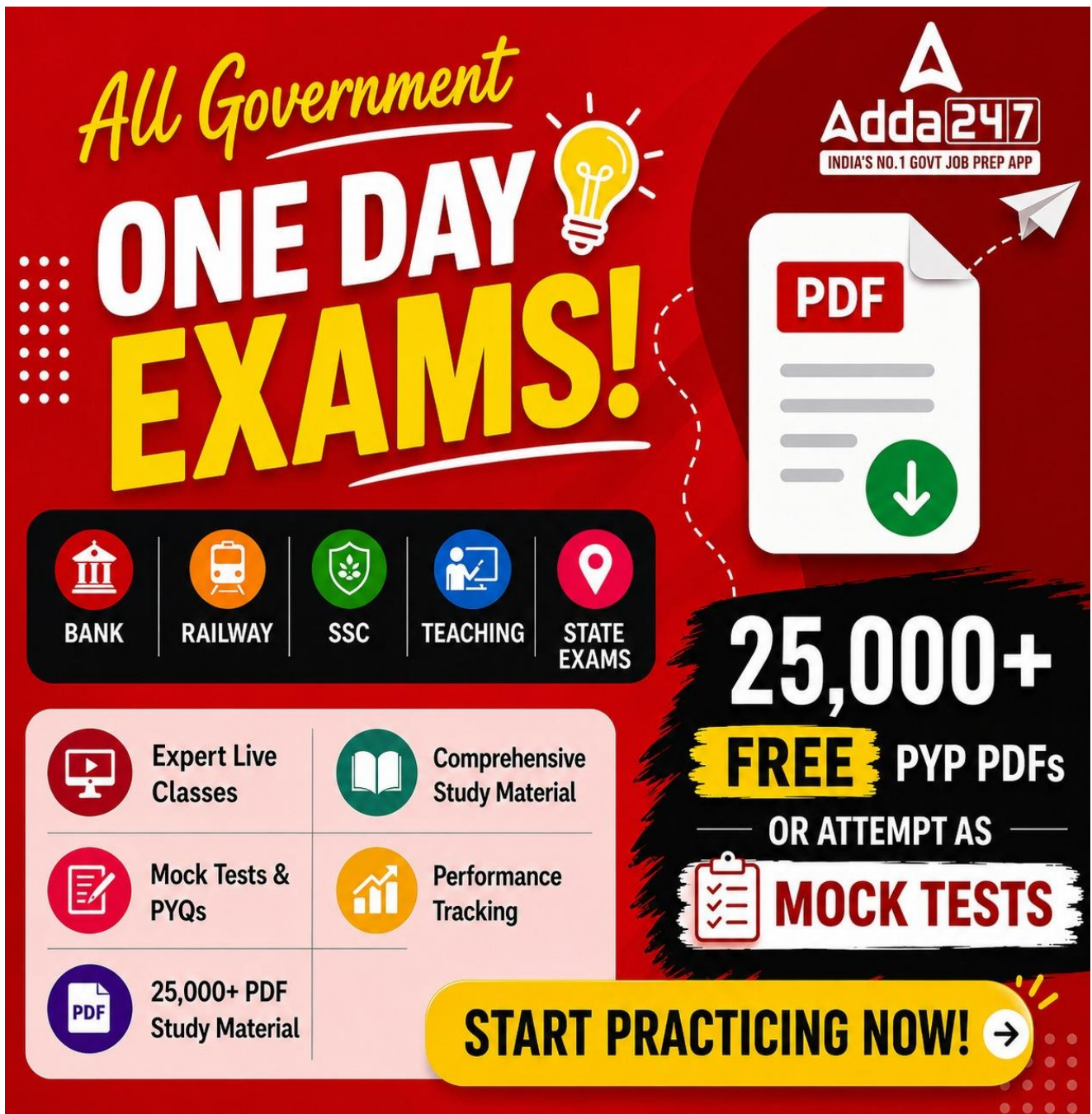
- The bilateral military exercise Yudh Abhyas between the Indian Army and the United States Army was officially launched in the year 2004.
- It began as a small-scale tactical unit exercise under the US Army Pacific Partnership program to build mutual trust and procedural familiarity following the expansion of post-2001 bilateral defense relations.
- Over the past two decades, Yudh Abhyas has evolved from basic infantry-level squad drills into a multi-domain, highly complex combined exercise involving brigade-level elements, heavy armor, artillery, and tactical air support.
- The inception of Yudh Abhyas in 2004 marked a pivotal shift in India-US defense relations, paving the way for regular joint military exercises, defense technology exchanges, and strategic foundational agreements.
- Celebrating over 22 iterations, the exercise stands as a testament to the enduring and growing defense partnership between India and the United States.
- It serves as a core platform for joint training under UN peacekeeping and counter-terrorism frameworks.

Information Booster:

- Early editions of Yudh Abhyas in the mid-2000s primarily focused on basic weapon exchanges, company-level tactical drills, and fundamental counter-insurgency doctrine.
- As shared security challenges evolved, the exercise expanded to cover complex joint operations under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, focusing on counter-terrorism, urban combat, and disaster relief.
- The exercise alternately takes place in diverse locations across India (such as Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, and Jammu & Kashmir) and the US (such as Alaska, Hawaii, and Washington state).
- The evolution of Yudh Abhyas mirrors the growth of India-US defense trade, which expanded from near zero in 2004 to tens of billions of dollars over subsequent decades.
- Joint interoperability developed during Yudh Abhyas supports broader stability and security across the Indo-Pacific region.

Additional Knowledge:

- 2002 (Option A): While strategic defense dialogues and initial post-9/11 defense cooperation began accelerating around 2002, the formal army exercise Yudh Abhyas was not officially instituted until 2004.
- 2006 (Option C): By 2006, Yudh Abhyas was already in its third successful iteration and rapidly expanding in troop strength and tactical complexity.
- 2008 (Option D): In 2008, India and the US signed landmark civilian nuclear cooperation agreements, but Yudh Abhyas had already been running successfully as an annual military exercise for four years.



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