

**27.07.2020**

**Permanent commission to women officers**

**Question:** Recently, which Ministry of Government of India has issued a formal approval letter to give permanent commission to women?

- (A) Ministry of Defence (B) Home Ministry  
(C) PMO (D) Ministry of Environment

**Answer:** - Ministry of Defence

**Role:** - Recently the Ministry of Defence has issued a formal sanction letter to give permanent commission to women officers in Indian Army.

**Useful Points:** -

- In February 2020, the Supreme Court implemented the grant of permanent commission and command posts for eligible women officers in the Indian Army.
- It was instructed that women officers in the army be given permanent commissions and command postings, being based on “physical stereotypes” and “gender discrimination against women”, at the center of their physical limitations. .
- The recent order of the Ministry mandates permanent commissioning of Women Service Officers (SSC) in all the ten streams of the Indian Army, other than Army Air Defence, Engineer, Army Service Corps, Army Ordnance Corps and Intelligence Corps. Permanent commission will be found in the existing Branch Judge and Advocate General and Military Education and Military Education Corps.
- As soon as all affected SSC women officers exercise their option and complete the required documents, the selection board will be determined.
- The order follows a Supreme Court ruling in February directing the government to give PCs and command postings in all services except combat to women army officers.
- Permanent Commission, it means that career in the army, is retired until one. If one is selected through the Permanent Commission, one has the option to serve the country till the full age of retirement.
- The percentage of women in the Indian Army is only 3.89 percent, in the Navy is 6.7 percent and in the Air Force is 13.28 percent, which excludes the Medical Corps, Dental Corps and the Military Nursing Service.

**Kargil Victory Day**

Question: - When is Kargil Day celebrated?

- (A) 25 July                      (B) 3 July 26  
(C) July 27                      (D) July 28

Answer: - July 26

**Role:** - July 26 is celebrated every year in the country as Vijay Diwas. This day is celebrated to commemorate the success of 'Operation Vijay'. On 26 July 1999, India reclaimed its territory from the occupation of Pakistani intruders in Kargil.

**Useful Points: -**

- In February 1999, Lahore Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan for peace in Kashmir. At the same time some Pakistani intruders entered the Indian border, the act of infiltration was named 'Operation Badr'.
- The Pakistani infiltration was intended to cut down the contact between Kashmir and Ladakh in which the Indian Army had to withdraw from the Siachen Glacier. These intruders acted in a planned manner. The range of this intrusion was 130 to 200 square kilometers.
- To deal with this serious, problem the Government of India launched 'Operation Vijay' and 2,00,000 soldiers were sent for this task. After this operation which lasted till 60 years, the Indian Army re-established control over its territory.
- This operation was completed on 26 July 1999. During this period, 527 soldiers of the Indian Army were martyred. About 450 Pakistani intruders died in this war.
- May 4, 1999 of kargil; Pakistani intruders were spotted on the peak May 5-15, 1999, Capt. Sourabh kaaliya visited the area, was abducted by Pakistan troops, and killed after being tortured.
- 26 May 1999 MIG-21, MIG-27 Jaguar and Mirage 2000 attack intruders.
- On June 15, 1999, the then US President Bill Clinton asked the Pakistani Prime Minister to withdraw his troops from Kargil.
- 11 July 1999 Pakistani troops begin withdrawing and 26 July 1999 all Pakistani intruders were driven out of Kargil.

**Anti-satellite weapon**

Question: - Identify the countries with anti-satellite weapon technology from the following.

1. Britain 2. France 3. China 4. Russia 5. India

Choose the correct code: -

- (A) 1, 2 and 4      (B) Part 1, 4 and 5  
(D) 2, 3 and 5      (C) 3, 4 and 5

Answer: - 3, 4 and 5

**Role:** - The US Space Command has said that Russia has conducted a non-destructive test of the space-based anti-satellite weapon on 15 July.

**Useful Points:** -

- Anti-satellite weapons are developed to neutralize or destroy satellites for strategic and military purposes of any country.
- Anti-satellite technology developed at a time when the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union was continuing.
- The United States first tested anti-satellite weapons in the year 1958, then the Soviet Union in 1964 and China in 2007.
- In 2019, India has also become the fourth country to have the capability to destroy satellites in space by successfully testing mission shakti.
- The Mission Shakti Operation was launched to make anti-satellite weapons.
- India targeted a working satellite in the Earth's lower orbit (LEO) located 300 km in space with its anti-satellite weapon.
- India's anti-satellite weapon has been developed with fully indigenous technology led by DRDO.

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