📡 **Indian Radio Software Architecture (IRSA) 1.0 – DRDO**

📌 **Event**

Released on: 06 Oct 2025 (National Workshop, DRDO Bhawan, New Delhi).

Released by: DRDO in collaboration with **Integrated Defence Staff (IDS)** & **Tri-Services**.

Chief Guest: Dr Samir V Kamat (Secy DDR&D & Chairman, DRDO).

Guests of Honour: Air Marshal Ashutosh Dixit (CIDS), Dr Rajat Moona (Director, IIT Gandhinagar).

Guidance: Dr B.K. Das, DG (ECS).

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📡 **Indian Radio Software Architecture (IRSA) 1.0 – DRDO**

🔑 **About IRSA 1.0**

Type: Software standard for **Software Defined Radios (SDRs)**.

Scope: Defines standardized **interfaces, APIs, execution environments & waveform portability**.

Purpose:

Waveform portability.

SDR interoperability across Services.

Certification & conformance.

📡 **Indian Radio Software Architecture (IRSA) 1.0 – DRDO**

Vision: *Designed in India, for India, and ready for the world.*

📖 **Development Journey**

2021 → Need identified: SDR = backbone of modern military communication.

2022 → DRDO began work with IDS & Services to capture operational requirements.

2025 → High-Level Advisory Committee (HLAC) approved IRSA v1.0.

2025 (Oct) → Formal release at National Workshop.

📡 Indian Radio Software Architecture (IRSA) 1.0 – DRDO

🌍 Significance

First-ever **national specification** for SDR software architecture.

Strengthens **Atmanirbhar Bharat** in military communication.

Foundation for **future-ready, interoperable defence comms**.

Enables India to **export IRSA-compliant SDR solutions** → positioning IRSA as a **global benchmark**.

👥 Stakeholder Involvement

Indian Armed Forces.

Dept of Defence Production (DDP).

Defence PSUs.

Industry & Academia (IITs, R&D orgs).

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Q1. The Indian Radio Software Architecture (IRSA) 1.0 was released in which year?
(a) 2021
(b) 2022
(c) 2024
(d) 2025 ✓

Q2. Which organisation led the development of IRSA?
(a) Indian Army Corps of Signals
(b) Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) ✓
(c) Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)
(d) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)

Q3. IRSA is primarily related to which of the following?
(a) Missile guidance systems
(b) Software Defined Radios (SDRs) ✓
(c) Electronic Warfare Radars
(d) Satellite communication

Q4. What is the main aim of IRSA?
(a) To develop stealth coating for aircraft
(b) To ensure SDR interoperability & waveform portability ✓
(c) To standardize nuclear command systems
(d) To enhance radar cross-section detection

Q5. The IRSA initiative traces its origin to which year?
(a) 2019
(b) 2020
(c) 2021 ✓
(d) 2023

Q6. Who was the Chief Guest at the IRSA 1.0 release workshop?
(a) Gen Anil Chauhan
(b) Air Marshal Ashutosh Dixit
(c) Dr Samir V Kamat ✓
(d) Dr Rajat Moona

Q7. Which committee approved IRSA Version 1.0 in 2025?
(a) Defence Acquisition Council
(b) High-Level Advisory Committee (HLAC) ✓
(c) Chiefs of Staff Committee
(d) Cabinet Committee on Security

🛡 **National Conference on Defence Manufacturing**

📌 **Event**

Theme: *Opportunities of Defence Manufacturing in the Country*.
Venue: Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.
Chief Guest: Raksha Mantri **Rajnath Singh**.
Organised by: Dept. of Defence Production (DDP), MoD.

🔑 **Key Highlights from RM's Address**

Defence = Collective Responsibility → not just Govt, but all citizens, States & UTs.
Self-reliance in Defence = Strategic Autonomy + Sovereignty, not just economics.
Called upon **States & UTs** to actively partner in building defence manufacturing ecosystem.
Cited **Operation Sindoor** as proof of collective coordination.

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🛡 **National Conference on Defence Manufacturing**

📊 **Defence Industry Growth**

Defence Production: ₹46,000 cr (2014) → **₹1.5 lakh cr (2025)**.

   Private sector share: **₹33,000 cr**.

Defence Exports: < ₹1,000 cr (2014) → **₹23,500 cr (2025)**.

Ambitious Targets (2029):

   Defence Production: **₹3 lakh cr**.

   Exports: **₹50,000 cr**.

📖 **Major Announcements / Reforms**

Compendium of State Policies (Defence & Aerospace Manufacturing) released.

   Covers all 28 States & 8 UTs.

   Aligns national objectives with state policies.

   Encourages competition + collaboration to attract defence investments.

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🛡 **National Conference on Defence Manufacturing**

Framework Reforms:

  Defence Acquisition Procedure (DAP) 2020.

  Defence Procurement Manual (DPM) 2025.

  Defence Offsets Policy.

  Defence Investor Cell.

Ease of Doing Business in Defence:

  Centralised Defence Testing Portal.

  Defence Testing Infrastructure Scheme (DTIS).

  Simplified QA timelines (self-certification).

🛡 National Conference on Defence Manufacturing

Technology & Innovation:

Emphasis on AI, ML, Robotics, Quantum, Cyber, Space.

Allocation of **25% Defence R&D budget** to industry, MSMEs, start-ups, academia.

Digital Transformation:

SRIJAN-DEEP Portal: Digital repository of Indian defence industries.

Defence Exim Portal: Streamlined authorisations for exports/imports.

Support to MSMEs/Startups:

Automated cash management tools.

Simplified bill processing & payments.

🛡 **National Conference on Defence Manufacturing**

Inclusive Initiatives:

Nari Shakti: More women in Armed Forces.

Expansion of BRO budget (border infra).

100 new Sainik Schools (partnership model).

Defence Land Management:

1.8 million acres defence land across States.

New online portal for defence land exchanges for public utility projects.

🌍 **Significance**

Pushes India from **importer to global exporter** of defence.

Strengthens *Atmanirbhar Bharat & Viksit Bharat 2047*.

Encourages **Centre–State synergy + private sector role**.

Blends **military capability with social, digital & infrastructural reforms**.

Q1. The National Conference on Defence Manufacturing (2025) was held at:
(a) Hyderabad
(b) Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi ✓
(c) Bengaluru
(d) Pune

Q2. India's defence production in 2025 has reached its highest ever at:
(a) ₹50,000 crore
(b) ₹1 lakh crore
(c) ₹1.5 lakh crore ✓
(d) ₹2 lakh crore

Q3. What is India's defence export target for 2029?
(a) ₹25,000 crore
(b) ₹30,000 crore
(c) ₹50,000 crore ✓
(d) ₹75,000 crore

Q4. Which document consolidating state-level defence & aerospace policies was released by Raksha Mantri at the event?
(a) Defence Procurement Manual 2025
(b) Compendium of State Policies ✓
(c) Defence Offset Guidelines 2025
(d) iDEX Coffee Table Book

Q5. The **SRIJAN-DEEP Portal** launched by MoD serves as:
(a) Defence personnel training portal
(b) Digital repository of defence industries & products ✓
(c) Defence R&D database for academia only
(d) Portal for veterans' welfare schemes

Q6. Which new manual is being introduced by MoD to refine defence procurement?
(a) DPM 2023
(b) DPM 2025 ✓
(c) DPM 2027
(d) DAP 2025

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Q7. How much of the Defence R&D budget is reserved for industry, MSMEs, start-ups & academia?
(a) 15%
(b) 20%
(c) 25% ✓
(d) 30%

Q8. As of 2025, approx. how much defence land is spread across Indian States?
(a) 1 million acres
(b) 1.2 million acres
(c) 1.5 million acres
(d) 1.8 million acres ✓

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⚓ The Indian Navy Quiz – THINQ 2025

📌 **Event Overview**

Name: *The Indian Navy Quiz – THINQ 2025*.

Organiser: Headquarters **Southern Naval Command (HQSNC)**.

Format: National-level school quiz (Classes 9–12).

Purpose:

Foster curiosity, reasoning & GK.

Inculcate **maritime consciousness**.

Youth outreach & leadership/innovation motivation.

⚓ The Indian Navy Quiz – THINQ 2025

📇 Timeline

Elimination Round–I (ER–I): 08 Sep 2025.

Elimination Rounds: Spanned over 3 weeks.

Zonal Selections: 13–14 Oct 2025 (proctored online).

Semi-Finals & Grand Finale: Early Nov 2025, at **Indian Naval Academy (INA), Ezhimala**.

🔑 Participation

Students: Classes 9–12.

Qualified Teams: **166 schools** → moving to zonal stage.

Themes: Awareness, reasoning, GK, maritime heritage.

🌍 Significance

Flagship **outreach initiative** of the Indian Navy.

Promotes **teamwork, competitive spirit, & maritime heritage awareness**.

Inspires **future leaders & innovators**.

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DEFENCE AFFAIRS DAILY

Q1. THINQ 2025 is an initiative of which Indian Armed Force?
(a) Indian Army
(b) Indian Navy ✓
(c) Indian Air Force
(d) Indian Coast Guard

Q2. The Semi-Finals and Grand Finale of THINQ 2025 will be hosted at:
(a) Naval Dockyard, Mumbai
(b) Defence Services Staff College, Wellington
(c) Indian Naval Academy, Ezhimala ✓
(d) INS Hansa, Goa

Q3. How many school teams have advanced to the Zonal Selections of THINQ 2025?
(a) 100
(b) 120
(c) 166 ✓
(d) 200

Q4. Students from which classes are eligible to participate in THINQ 2025?
(a) Classes 6–8
(b) Classes 9–12 ✓
(c) Classes 11–12 only
(d) College students

Q5. When was Elimination Round–I of THINQ 2025 conducted?
(a) 01 Aug 2025
(b) 08 Sep 2025 ✓
(c) 15 Sep 2025
(d) 25 Sep 2025

⚓ INS Abhay & INFAC T-82 – Decommissioned

📌 Event

Date: 06 Oct 2025.

Location: Naval Dockyard, Mumbai.

Presiding Officer: Vice Admiral **Krishna Swaminathan**, FOC-in-C, Western Naval Command.

Ceremony: National Flag, Naval Ensign & Decommissioning Pennants lowered at sunset → end of commissioned service.

⚓ INS Abhay & INFAC T-82 – Decommissioned

🔑 INS Abhay

Type: Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) Corvette.

Class: Soviet **Pauk II class**.

Commissioned: 10 Mar 1989, at **Poti, Georgia (erstwhile USSR)**.

Service Highlights:

ASW surveillance & patrols.

Coastal defence ops.

Operational deployments with ASW sensor + weapon suite.

⚓ INS Abhay & INFAC T-82 – **Decommissioned**

🔑 INFAC T-82

Type: Indian Naval Fast Attack Craft (INFAC).

Class: Israeli **Super Dvora Mk II**.

Commissioned: 09 Oct 2003, at **Naval Dockyard, Mumbai**.

Motto: *"Stealth and Strike"*.

Roles:

First responder in **Search & Rescue (SAR)**.

Submarine escort duties.

Coastal interdiction missions.

⚓ INS Abhay & INFAC T-82 – Decommissioned

🌍 Significance

Both ships rendered **3+ decades of service** (Abhay – 36 yrs, T-82 – 22 yrs).

Demonstrated **India's maritime vigilance & coastal defence**.

Decommissioning ceremony followed **age-old naval traditions**.

Commanding Officers at pay-off:

Cdr Abhay Kumar Singh (INS Abhay).

Lt Cdr Adishesh Mishra (INFAC T-82).

Q1. INS Abhay, recently decommissioned, belonged to which class of corvettes?
(a) Kora-class
(b) Pauk II-class ✓
(c) Kamorta-class
(d) Veer-class

Q2. Where was INS Abhay commissioned in 1989?
(a) Sevastopol, USSR
(b) Poti, Georgia ✓
(c) Riga, Latvia
(d) Vladivostok, USSR

Q3. INFAC T-82, decommissioned in 2025, was of which class?
(a) Veer-class
(b) Super Dvora Mk II-class ✓
(c) Sukanya-class
(d) Abhay-class

Q4. What was the motto of INFAC T-82?
(a) Always Vigilant
(b) Courage and Honour
(c) Stealth and Strike ✓
(d) Speed and Strength

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DEFENCE AFFAIRS DAILY

Q5. The decommissioning of INS Abhay and INFAC T-82 took place at:
(a) Karwar Naval Base
(b) Kochi Naval Dockyard
(c) Mumbai Naval Dockyard ✓
(d) Visakhapatnam Naval Base

Q6. Who presided over the decommissioning ceremony of INS Abhay and INFAC T-82?
(a) Admiral Dinesh Tripathi
(b) Vice Admiral Krishna Swaminathan ✓
(c) Admiral Sunil Lanba
(d) Vice Admiral V Srinivas

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