

India–Ethiopia Inaugural Joint Defence Cooperation (JDC) Meeting

◆ Important Summary Points

 **Date:** 15 October 2025

 **Venue:** New Delhi, India

Event: 1st Joint Defence Cooperation (JDC) meeting between India & Ethiopia

IN Indian Co-chair: Shri Amitabh Prasad, Joint Secretary (International Cooperation), Ministry of Defence

ET Ethiopian Co-chair: Maj Gen Teshome Gemechu, Director General (Defence Foreign Relations & Military Cooperation)

India–Ethiopia Inaugural Joint Defence Cooperation (JDC) Meeting

? Purpose:

Review ongoing defence cooperation

Explore new areas: **Training, Joint Exercises, Medical Cooperation, Defence Industry**

? Framework:

Part of the **Defence Cooperation MoU (2025)** signed between the Defence Ministers of India & Ethiopia

Establishes a **regular institutional mechanism** for strategic dialogue

? Defence Ties:

Defence cooperation between **India & Ethiopia** dates back to **1958**

Diplomatic relations established in **1950**

India–Ethiopia Inaugural Joint Defence Cooperation (JDC) Meeting

 **Recent Event Link:** Ethiopia's Army Chief attended the **UNTCC Chiefs' Conclave (14–16 Oct 2025, New Delhi)**

 **Significance:**

Marks a **new chapter in India–Africa defence partnership**

Strengthens cooperation under **Aatmanirbhar Bharat & Vision Africa 2047**

Enhances India's role as a **reliable security partner in the Horn of Africa**

 **Indian Delegation Included:**

Department of Defence (DoD)

Three Services (Army, Navy, Air Force)

HQ IDS, DDP, DRDO

Q1. The inaugural Joint Defence Cooperation (JDC) meeting between India and Ethiopia was held in —

- (a) Addis Ababa
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) **New Delhi ✓**
- (d) Bengaluru

Q2. The JDC meeting was co-chaired by —

- (a) Shri Rajnath Singh and Gen Abebaw Tadesse
- (b) **Shri Amitabh Prasad and Maj Gen Teshome Gemechu ✓**
- (c) S. Jaishankar and Gen Tesfaye Ayalew
- (d) Shri Ajay Bhatt and Gen Birhanu Jula



Q3. The Defence Cooperation MoU between India and Ethiopia was signed in

- (a) 2023
- (b) 2024
- (c) **2025 ✓**
- (d) 2022

Q4. Defence cooperation between India and Ethiopia began in —

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1950
- (c) **1958 ✓**
- (d) 1962

Q5. Diplomatic relations between India and Ethiopia were established in —

- (a) **1950** ✓
- (b) 1955
- (c) 1958
- (d) 1965

Q6. Which event hosted by India in October 2025 did the Ethiopian Army Chief participate in

- (a) India–Africa Defence Dialogue
- (b) **UNTCC Chiefs' Conclave** ✓
- (c) Defence Expo 2025
- (d) Indo-Pacific Naval Meet

Q7. The JDC meeting focused on all of the following except —

- (a) Training
- (b) Defence Industry
- (c) Medical Cooperation
- (d) Space Research ✓**

Q8. The JDC meeting is part of an institutional mechanism under —

- (a) Strategic Economic Agreement
- (b) Trade and Commerce Pact
- (c) Defence Cooperation MoU ✓**
- (d) Maritime Security Treaty



Q9. Ethiopia is among India's key defence partners in which continent?

- (a) Europe
- (b) South America
- (c) **Africa ✓**
- (d) Asia

Q10. The inaugural JDC meeting highlights India's growing role in —

- (a) Arctic Region
- (b) Middle East
- (c) **Horn of Africa ✓**
- (d) South-East Asia

Military Combat Parachute System (MCPS) Successfully Tested at 32,000 ft

◆ **Important Summary Points**

🏢 **Developed by: DRDO**

Aerial Delivery Research & Development Establishment (ADRDE), Agra
Defence Bioengineering & Electromedical Laboratory (DEBEL),
Bengaluru

✈️ **Test Conducted by: Indian Air Force test jumpers**
Altitude: 32,000 feet (Combat freefall jump)

Military Combat Parachute System (MCPS) Successfully

Tested at 32,000 ft

IN **Significance:**

Only parachute system in India's armed forces capable of deployment above 25,000 feet

Indigenously developed – part of *Aatmanirbhar Bharat*

◆ **Key Features**

Lower rate of descent for safer landings

Superior steering control & accuracy

Compatible with NavIC (Navigation with Indian Constellation)

Immune to foreign interference / denial of service

Enables paratroopers to:

Exit aircraft safely, Deploy parachute at set altitude, Navigate & land precisely



Military Combat Parachute System (MCPS) Successfully Tested at 32,000 ft

Strategic Importance

Promotes self-reliance in aerial delivery systems

Reduces dependence on imported parachutes

Lower maintenance & turnaround time

Boosts operational readiness in high-altitude and combat zones

Key Personalities

Raksha Mantri: Shri Rajnath Singh – congratulated DRDO & Armed Forces

DRDO Chief: Dr Samir V. Kamat, Secretary, Department of Defence R&D – praised the team and called it a major step toward **self-reliance**

Q1. The Military Combat Parachute System (MCPS) was developed by —

- (a) HAL
- (b) BEL
- (c) **DRDO ✓**
- (d) ISRO

Q2. The Military Combat Parachute System (MCPS) was tested successfully from which altitude?

- (a) 20,000 feet
- (b) 25,000 feet
- (c) **32,000 feet ✓**
- (d) 18,000 feet

Q3. The test jump of Military Combat Parachute System (MCPS) was conducted by —

- (a) Indian Army
- (b) Indian Navy
- (c) Indian Air Force test jumpers ✓**
- (d) NSG Commandos

Q4. The two DRDO labs involved in developing Military Combat Parachute System (MCPS) are —

- (a) ADRDE, Agra & DEBEL, Bengaluru ✓**
- (b) CVRDE, Chennai & DRDL, Hyderabad
- (c) DLRL, Hyderabad & IRDE, Dehradun
- (d) ADE, Bengaluru & NSTL, Visakhapatnam



Q5. The Military Combat Parachute System is the only system capable of deployment —

- (a) Below 10,000 feet
- (b) Above 15,000 feet
- (c) **Above 25,000 feet ✓**
- (d) At sea level

Q6. Military Combat Parachute System is compatible with which Indian navigation system?

- (a) GPS
- (b) GLONASS
- (c) Galileo
- (d) **NavIC ✓**

Q7. The Military Combat Parachute System (MCPS) has been described as a milestone for —

- (a) Make in India in Electronics
- (b) Aatmanirbhar Bharat in Defence ✓**
- (c) Start-up India
- (d) Digital India

Q8. Which feature ensures the Military Combat Parachute System (MCPS) cannot be interfered with by other nations?

- (a) AI-controlled system
- (b) NavIC-based navigation ✓**
- (c) Satellite encryption
- (d) Drone-guided landing

Q9. The DRDO Chairman who complimented the team for Military Combat Parachute System (MCPS) is —

- (a) G. Satheesh Reddy
- (b) **Dr Samir V. Kamat ✓**
- (c) K. Sivan
- (d) V. Narayanan

Q10. The successful Military Combat Parachute System (MCPS) test primarily contributes to —

- (a) Cybersecurity
- (b) **Aerial delivery self-reliance ✓**
- (c) Naval shipbuilding
- (d) Missile guidance systems



⚓ **Exercise 'Samudra Shakti – 2025'** (India–Indonesia Naval Exercise)

◆ **Important Summary Points**

📍 **Venue:** Visakhapatnam, India

📄 **Exercise Name:** 'Samudra Shakti – 2025'

🔄 **Edition:** 5th Edition

🌐 **Type:** Bilateral Maritime Exercise between India and Indonesia

◆ **Participating Units**

IN **Indian Navy: INS Kavaratti** – Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) Corvette
Part of Eastern Fleet, under Eastern Naval Command (ENC)

ID **Indonesian Navy: KRI John Lie** – Corvette with integral helicopter
Arrived at Visakhapatnam for the exercise

⚓ Exercise 'Samudra Shakti – 2025' (India–Indonesia Naval Exercise)

◆ Phases of Exercise

Harbour Phase:

Cross Deck Visits

Joint Yoga Sessions

Friendly Sports Fixtures

SMEE – Subject Matter Expert Exchanges

Sea Phase:

Helicopter Operations

Air Defence Exercises

Weapon Firing Drills

VBSS – Visit, Board, Search & Seizure exercises





⚓ Exercise 'Samudra Shakti – 2025' (India–Indonesia Naval Exercise)

👉 Aim & Significance

- Enhance interoperability between both navies
- Strengthen mutual understanding & professional cooperation
- Share best maritime practices
- Reinforces commitment to peace & stability in the Indo-Pacific
- Promotes regional security and maritime partnership

⚓ Key Command

Hosted by Indian Navy's Eastern Naval Command (ENC), Visakhapatnam

Q1. The exercise '*Samudra Shakti – 2025*' is between India and —

- (a) Malaysia
- (b) Thailand
- (c) **Indonesia ✓**
- (d) Singapore

Q2. The 2025 edition of *Samudra Shakti* was held at —

- (a) Kochi
- (b) Port Blair
- (c) **Visakhapatnam ✓**
- (d) Jakarta

Q3. The 2025 edition of *Samudra Shakti* marks which number of the exercise?

- (a) Third
- (b) Fourth
- (c) **Fifth ✓**
- (d) Sixth

Q4. The Indian Navy ship participating in the exercise *Samudra Shakti* is —

- (a) INS Satpura
- (b) **INS Kavaratti ✓**
- (c) INS Kolkata
- (d) INS Tarkash

Q5. INS Kavaratti belongs to which command?

- (a) Western Naval Command
- (b) Southern Naval Command
- (c) **Eastern Naval Command ✓**
- (d) Training Command

Q6. VBSS stands for —

- (a) Vessel Boarding and Surveillance System
- (b) **Visit, Board, Search and Seizure ✓**
- (c) Visual Battle Surveillance Ship
- (d) Vessel Border Safety Scan

Q7. The main aim of Exercise *Samudra Shakti* is to —

- (a) Promote tourism
- (b) Enhance interoperability & mutual understanding ✓**
- (c) Develop submarine designs
- (d) Exchange cultural programmes

Q8. The exercise *Samudra Shakti* emphasizes maintaining peace and stability in which region?

- (a) Arabian Sea
- (b) Bay of Bengal
- (c) Indo-Pacific Region ✓**
- (d) South China Sea