



Exercise MILAN 2024

[Source: PIB](#)

Why in News?

[Exercise MILAN 2024](#) recently concluded with the closing ceremony held aboard the [INS Vikrant](#), marking the end of the Sea Phase off **Visakhapatnam**.

What is MILAN 2024?

- **MILAN 2024** is the 12th edition of the biennial [Multilateral Naval Exercise](#) held at Visakhapatnam, under the aegis of Eastern Naval Command.
 - The central aim of MILAN is to enhance professional interaction between friendly navies and gain experience in multilateral large-force operations at sea.
 - It made a beginning in the [Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 1995](#). The navies of **Indonesia, Singapore, Sri Lanka** and **Thailand** participated in this edition.
- The 2024 exercise consisted of two phases:
 - **Harbour Phase** featuring International Maritime Seminar, city parades, tech exhibitions, expert exchanges, youth officer gatherings, and sports events.
 - The International Maritime Seminar was themed '**Partners across Oceans: Collaboration, Synergy, Growth**'
 - **Sea Phase** involves the participation of ships, and aircraft from friendly nations, Indian Navy's carriers, and other units.

What are the Recent Major Developments Related to the Indian Navy?

- **Commissioning of New Ships:**
 - **INS Vikrant:** India's **first indigenously-built aircraft carrier**, a major milestone in achieving self-reliance in defense manufacturing.
 - **INS Mormugao:** A stealth guided-missile destroyer, part of the [Project 15B](#) for enhancing anti-surface warfare capabilities.
 - **INS Vagir:** A new **Kalvari-class submarine**, bolstering the Navy's underwater power.
 - **INS Sandhayak:** It is the first Survey Vessel Large (SVL) ship commissioned into the Indian Navy recently.
- **Recent Acquisition Programs:**
 - [Project 17A Frigates:](#) Advanced stealth frigates under construction at indigenous shipyards.
 - [Project 75I Submarines:](#) Program to build six indigenously-designed submarines with advanced stealth and firepower
- **Submarine Rescue Advancements:**
 - Acquisition of advanced [Deep Submergence Rescue Vehicles \(DSRVs\)](#) by the Indian Navy in 2018 and 2019 from the United Kingdom, enhancing submarine rescue capabilities.
 - India is among the 12 countries possessing this niche technology, highlighting its strategic importance.
 - Also, induction of two indigenous **Diving Support Vessels (DSVs)** by Hindustan Shipyard Ltd, Visakhapatnam, further strengthened submarine rescue operations.
 - DSRV system's capabilities include locating submarines up to 1,000 metres depth

using advanced sonar technology and remotely operated vehicles.

Note

The Indian Navy recently announced that it had successfully engaged a land target with the [BrahMos missile](#) at an enhanced range of 900 km.

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Prelims:

Q. What is “Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD)”, sometimes seen in the news? (2018)

- (a) An Israeli radar system
- (b) India’s indigenous anti-missile program
- (c) An American anti-missile system
- (d) A defense collaboration between Japan and South Korea.

Ans: (c)

Q. From which one of the following did India buy the Barak anti-missile defence systems? (2008)

- (a) Israel
- (b) France
- (c) Russia
- (d) USA

Ans: (a)

Q. Which one of the following is the best description of ‘INS Astradharini’, that was in the news recently? (2016)

- (a) Amphibious warfare ship
- (b) Nuclear-powered submarine
- (c) Torpedo launch and recovery vessel
- (d) Nuclear-powered aircraft carrier

Ans: (c)

Exp:

- INS Astradharini is an indigenously built Torpedo Launch and Recovery Vessel. It was commissioned on 6th October 2015.
 - **Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.**

