

## **India test-fires Prithvi-II missile**

Balasore (Odisha): India on Tuesday test-fired its indigenously developed Prithvi-II missile, which is capable of carrying 500 kg to 1000 kg of warheads, as part of a user trial by the army from a test range at Chandipur. The missile test was carried out from a mobile launcher from launch complex-3 of the Integrated Test Range (ITR) at about 1000 hrs, defence officials said. With a strike range of 350 km, the surface-to-surface Prithvi-II is capable of carrying 500 kg to 1,000 kg of warheads and is thrust by liquid propulsion twin engines. It uses advanced inertial guidance system with manoeuvring trajectory to hit its target. The trial data of the missile trial conducted by the specially formed Strategic Force Command (SFC) and monitored by the scientists of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) as part of training exercise, a defence scientist said. The missile trajectory was tracked by DRDO radars, electro-optical tracking systems and telemetry stations located along the coast of Odisha. The downrange teams on board the ship deployed near the designated impact point in the Bay of Bengal monitored the terminal events and splashdown, they said. Inducted into India's armed forces in 2003, Prithvi II, the first missile to be developed by DRDO under India's prestigious IGMDP (Integrated Guided Missile Development Program) is now a proven technology, they said. Such training launches clearly indicate India's operational readiness to meet any eventuality and also establishes the reliability of this deterrent component of India's Strategic arsenal, they said. The last user trial of Prithvi-II was successfully conducted on November 26, 2015 from the same test range in Odisha.

## Prithvi-II Missile Test Fired at Chandipur

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*DRDO Strategic forces command test fires ballistic missile Prithvi-II from a defence base off the Odisha coast.*

It uses advanced inertial guidance system with manoeuvring trajectory to hit its target. The trial data of the missile test conducted by the specially formed Strategic Force Command (SFC) were being analysed, they said. The missile was randomly chosen from the production stock and the entire launch activities were carried out by the SFC and monitored by the scientists of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) as part of training exercise, a defence scientist said.

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अमर उजाला  
16 फरवरी, 2016

## सेना की बढ़ी ताकत, पृथ्वी-2 मिसाइल का परीक्षण

उड़ीसा के बालासोर में भारत में बनाई गई पृथ्वी-2 मिसाइल का सफल परीक्षण किया गया है। इस मिसाइल की खासियत है कि यह अपने साथ 500 से 1000 किग्रा का सामान अपने साथ ले जा सकती है। यह मिसाइल आगे चलकर भारतीय सेना प्रयोग करेगी। इस मिसाइल को चांदीपुर टेस्ट रेंज में परखा गया। इस मिसाइल की मारका क्षमता 350 किलोमीटर है। इस मिसाइल का परीक्षण मंगलवार को सुबह 10 बजे किया गया। उड़ीसा के बालासोर में भारत में बनाई गई पृथ्वी-2 मिसाइल का सफल परीक्षण किया गया है।

**1000 KG परमाणु हथियार ले जा सकती है ये मिसाइल**

बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल की दुनिया में भारत एक कदम और आगे बढ़ गया है। भारत ने पूरी तरह से स्वदेशी बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल पृथ्वी-2 का कामयाब परीक्षण ओडिशा के चांदीपुर में किया।

## पृथ्वी-2 मिसाइल का टेस्ट, 350 किमी तक की मारक क्षमता

सतह से सतह पर 350 किलोमीटर की दूरी तक मार करने वाली पृथ्वी-2 मिसाइल 500 से 1000 किलोग्राम तक का आयुध ले जाने में सक्षम है

भारत ने चांदीपुर स्थित एक परीक्षण केंद्र से सेना के प्रायोगिक परीक्षण के तहत देश में निर्मित पृथ्वी-2 मिसाइल का मंगलवार को प्रक्षेपण किया जो 500 किलोग्राम से 1000 किलोग्राम तक का आयुध ले जाने में सक्षम है। रक्षा अधिकारियों ने बताया कि मिसाइल का सुबह करीब 10 बजे एकीकृत परीक्षण रेंज (आईटीआर) के प्रक्षेपण परिसर-3 से एक मोबाइल लॉन्चर से प्रक्षेपण किया गया। सतह से सतह पर 350 किलोमीटर की दूरी तक मार करने वाली पृथ्वी-2 मिसाइल 500 से 1000 किलोग्राम तक का आयुध ले जाने में सक्षम है और यह दो तरल प्रणोदन इंजनों से संचालित होती है। यह अपने लक्ष्य को भेदने की दिशा में तेजी से बढ़ते हुए आधुनिक दिशा निर्देशन प्रणाली का इस्तेमाल करती है। अधिकारियों ने कहा कि विशेष तौर पर गठित 'स्ट्रेटेजिक फोर्स कमांड' द्वारा किए गए मिसाइल परीक्षण से जुड़े डाटा का विश्लेषण किया जा रहा है। एक रक्षा वैज्ञानिक ने कहा कि उत्पादन भंडार से एक मिसाइल उठाई गई और प्रक्षेपण से जुड़ी सभी गतिविधियों को एसएफसी ने अंजाम दिया। प्रशिक्षण अभ्यास के रूप में इसकी निगरानी रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन (डीआरडीओ) के वैज्ञानिकों ने की। मिसाइल के पथ का निरीक्षण डीआरडीओ के रडारों, इलेक्ट्रो-ऑप्टिकल ट्रैकिंग प्रणालियों और ओडिशा के तट पर स्थित टेलीमेट्री स्टेशनों द्वारा किया गया। उन्होंने कहा कि मिसाइल प्रक्षेपण की इस प्रक्रिया के अंतिम बिंदु पर निरीक्षण के लिए बंगाल की खाड़ी में जहाज पर टीमें तैनात थीं। उन्होंने कहा कि वर्ष 2003 में भारत के सशस्त्र बलों में शामिल की गई पृथ्वी-2 भारत के प्रतिष्ठित आईजीएमडीपी (इंटीग्रेटेड गाइडेड मिसाइल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम) के तहत डीआरडीओ द्वारा विकसित की गई पहली मिसाइल है और यह अब एक प्रमाणित तकनीक हो चुकी है। उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसे प्रशिक्षण प्रक्षेपण स्पष्ट तौर पर किसी भी स्थिति से निपटने के लिए भारत की संचालनात्मक तैयारी को रेखांकित करते हैं। इसके साथ ही भारत के सामरिक शस्त्रागार के इस प्रतिरोधक घटक की विश्वसनीयता भी स्थापित होती है। पृथ्वी-2 का पिछला सफल प्रायोगिक परीक्षण 26 नवंबर 2015 को किया गया था। वह परीक्षण भी ओडिशा के इसी रेंज से किया गया था।

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## ओडिशा में किया भारत ने पृथ्वी-2 मिसाइल का प्रायोगिक परीक्षण

भारत ने मंगलवार को चांदीपुर के एक परीक्षण केंद्र से पृथ्वी 2 मिसाइल का प्रक्षेपण किया। यह प्रक्षेपण सेना के प्रायोगिक परीक्षण के तहत किया गया। पृथ्वी 2 देश में निर्मित मिसाइल है। यह मिसाइल 500 किलोग्राम से 1000 किलोग्राम तक का भार उठाने में सक्षम है। रक्षा अधिकारियों के मुताबिक मिसाइल को सुबह करीब 10 बजे एकीकृत परीक्षण रेंज (आईटीआर) के प्रक्षेपण परिसर-3 से एक मोबाइल लॉन्चर से प्रक्षेपित किया गया। सतह से सतह पर 350 किलोमीटर की दूरी तक मार करने वाली पृथ्वी मिसाइल दो लिक्विड प्रपल्शन इंजन से चलती है। पृथ्वी 2 मिसाइल को साल 2003 में भारतीय सेना में शामिल किया गया था।

## Prithvi-II missile test fired

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## **New defence procurement policy from April 2**

*At Make in India event, the Defence Minister said that the new policy will ensure modernisation of defence forces*

Defence Minister Manohar Parrikar said the DPP would give priority to indigenous manufacturers under the Make in India initiative but it wouldn't be a mandatory condition to award contracts. The new policy would modernise the defence forces. Parrikar said, "The DPP will have a new category of indigenously designed, developed and manufactured (IDMM) as the most preferred category for procurements. It aims to boost domestic private and small-scale industry. The government promises to make the defence market more lucrative for Indian industry."

The policy would focus on reducing delays in procurements by eliminating repetitive procedures. The minister said the government would include skill development in the guidelines, to be issued in two months, for offsets. "This is necessary as over 100,000 skilled persons will be required in view of a proposed increase in the production of defence aircraft and helicopters. Even though there are a large number of youth who need jobs, they lack necessary skills." Parrikar said the government had attempted to bring in transparency, especially in defence procurement. He said the Indian Air Force was not keen on procuring 20 Tejas single-seater, single-engine, lightweight, high-agility, supersonic fighter aircraft but now an order for 100 had been placed. "Tejas travelled to Bahrain to participate in an air show and it has been accepted by the world. When our participation was accepted, some withdrew from the air show." The minister said if the system was cleaned up, defence expenses can be reduced by 25 per cent without sacrificing quantity, quality and the requirement of the forces. "You can save money by better discounts," he said. Parrikar said the government had issued 370 licences and signed 40 to 50 MoUs in the defence sector. On the Indian economy, especially in the wake of the Make in India initiative, Parrikar said the economy was expected to grow at least by eight per cent next year against a prediction of 7.5 per cent.



**Defence Minister Manohar Parrikar at the Make in India event in Mumbai (pic: Kamlesh Pednekar)**

*The Hindu*  
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## **‘Transparency will cut defence procurement cost’**

Union defence Minister Manohar Parrikar on Monday said the cost of defence acquisition could come down as the government is ensuring transparency in such deals. Mr Parrikar said, “We can cut down the cost by 25 per cent without cutting down on quantity and requirement and maintaining the quality.” He added, “We have removed many bottlenecks in defence production.” He cited the example of a recent tendering process in which the government received some bids that were 50 per cent lower than the cost of procurement the previous time. With the example of the Aakash missile, 90 per cent designed and developed indigenously, he said, “Make in India in defence is the first priority.”