

Times of India

Prithvi-II missile test a success

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 trial by the Army from Chandipur. With a strike range of 350 km, the surface-to-surface Prithvi-II is thrust by liquid propulsion twin engines.

Deccan Herald

Prithvi II test successful

India on Tuesday successfully test-fired its indigenously developed Prithvi II missile from a DRDO (Defence Research and Development Organization) facility located at Chandipur in Balasore district in north Odisha, DHNS reports from Bhubaneswar.

The surface to surface short range missile was fired from a mobile launcher parked on the launch pad number three of the Interim Test Range at around 10 am in the morning, sources said. It was an user trial conducted by the personnel from Indian Army's strategic force command with the help from DRDO scientists. The missile was picked randomly from the stocks. Prithvi II has a capability to hit a target at a distance of 350 km.

The Asian Age

Indigenously developed Prithvi-II missile test fired

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.

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) 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.

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.

नवभारत टाइम्स



पृथ्वी-2 मिसाइल का टेस्ट सफल

- भारत ने ओडिशा के चांदीपुर स्थित इंटीग्रेटेड टेस्ट रेंज से पृथ्वी-2 मिसाइल का मंगलवार को सफल टेस्ट फायर किया।
- यह मिसाइल 500 से 1000 किलोग्राम तक का वारहेड ले जाने में सक्षम है।
- यह सतह से सतह पर 350 किलोमीटर की दूरी तक मार कर सकती है।
- मिसाइल दो लिक्विड प्रपल्जन ट्रिवन इंजिन से संचालित होती है।
- टारगेट हिट करने के लिए यह अडवांस्ड इनर्शियल गाइडेंस सिस्टम का इस्तेमाल करती है।
- 'स्ट्रेटेजिक फोर्स कमांड' मिसाइल टेस्ट से जुड़े डाटा का एनालिसिस कर रहा है।
- इसका पिछला सफल टेस्ट फायर 26 नवंबर 2015 को इसी सेंटर से किया गया था।
- पृथ्वी-2 मिसाइल भारत के सशस्त्र बलों में शामिल है।

पृथ्वी-2 मिसाइल का प्रायोगिक परीक्षण

बालेश्वर, 16 फरवरी (भाषा)। भारत ने ओड़ीशा के चांदीपुर स्थित एक परीक्षण केंद्र से सेना के प्रायोगिक परीक्षण के तहत देश में निर्मित पृथ्वी-2 मिसाइल का मंगलवार को प्रक्षेपण किया। यह 500 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 (आइटीआर) के प्रक्षेपण परिसर-3 से एक मोबाइल लांचर 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। 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 'स्ट्रैटेजिक फोर्स कमांड' की ओर से किए गए मिसाइल परीक्षण से जुड़े डेटा 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 व विकास संगठन (डीआरडीओ) के वैज्ञानिकों ने की। मिसाइल के पथ का निरीक्षण डीआरडीओ के रडारों, इलेक्ट्रो-ऑप्टिकल ट्रैकिंग प्रणालियों और ओड़ीशा के तट पर स्थित टेलीमेट्री स्टेशनों से किया गया। मिसाइल प्रक्षेपण प्रक्रिया के अंतिम बिंदु पर निरीक्षण के लिए बंगाल की खाड़ी में जहाज पर टीमें तैनात थीं।

उन्होंने कहा कि 2003 में भारत के सशस्त्र बलों में शामिल की गई पृथ्वी-2 भारत के प्रतिष्ठित आइजीएमडीपी (इंटीग्रेटेड गाइडेड मिसाइल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम) के तहत डीआरडीओ की विकसित की गई पहली मिसाइल है। 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। इससे 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 ओड़ीशा के इसी रेंज से किया गया था।

The Hindu

Captive flight trials of anti-radiation missile soon

The missile's range is 100 to 125 km and will be mounted on combat aircraft Sukhoi (Su-30) and Tejas-LCA

Captive flight trials of an advanced, state-of-the-art Anti-Radiation Missile (ARM) are planned for April-May this year, and the maiden flight test by year-end by the missile technologists of the Defence Research and Development Organisation.

The air-to-surface tactical missile being developed by Defence Research and Development Laboratory (DRDL) will target the enemy's air defence capabilities by attacking radars and communication facilities.

The range of the missile is 100 to 125 km and it will be mounted on combat aircraft Sukhoi (Su-30) and Tejas-Light Combat Aircraft.

The missile picks up the radiation or signals of radars and communication facilities and homes on to the targets to destroy them.

According to DRDO sources, scientists will evaluate the performance of the seeker, navigation and control system, structural capability and aerodynamic vibrations during the captive flight trials. These will be followed by ground testing and the missile will be fired from Su-30 during the actual flight trial by year-end. Instead of thrust propulsion, the missile uses dual pulse propulsion system as in the case of LR-SAM. The dual pulse propulsion will widen the envelope as well as the engagement capability of the missile. After coasting the missile for the required duration by firing the first pulse, the second pulse will be initiated just before interception of the target or during the terminal phase, the sources added.

The entire missile is being developed indigenously, including the seeker. The missile will be inducted in about two years after conducting a number of developmental trials.

Only a few countries, including the U.S. and Germany, have ARMs at present, the sources added.

The dual pulse propulsion system could be configured with other air-to-surface and air-to-air missiles, the sources added.

Meanwhile, the induction of LR-SAM (Long Range Surface-to-Air Missile), jointly developed by India and Israel, will begin September-October this year. It was successfully test-fired from INS Kolkata to intercept an aerial target last year and the missile is slated to be launched from warships, INS Kochi and INS Chennai, for similar trials later this year.

Business standard

Tata Motors & Bharat Forge tie up for \$11-bn defence bid

To make combat infantry vehicles for the Indian Army

Tata Motors, Bharat Forge and General Dynamics have forged an alliance to bid for the \$11 billion (Rs 78,000 crore) project of making combat infantry vehicles for the Indian Army under the Future Infantry Combat Vehicle (FICV) Programme. Responding to a query, Tata Motors said: "We confirm partnering with Bharat Forge for local manufacturing of guns, ammunition and such other elements of fire power that form part of the FICV Programme."

With two of the front runners, Tata Motors and Bharat Forge, joining hands, the number of total bidders has come down to nine from 10. The alliance now stands higher chances of making it to the final three prototype manufacturers, bids for which were given on Monday, according to a senior Bharat Forge executive.

Baba Kalyani, chairman and managing director, Bharat Forge said, "We have tied up with Tata Motors, they are part of the consortium. Today (Monday) is the bid submission day. We will build certain part of the FICV. Tata Motors has lots of knowledge of vehicle engineering, so they will build the drive system, General Dynamics is the third company in the consortium, which has got expertise in building FICVs. They have also come on board."

The FICV is an amphibious, tracked, armoured vehicle, operated by a crew of only three. It has to be compact, so that it can be airlifted and dropped in combat zones while being armed with anti-tank guided missiles with range up to four kms. The FICVs will replace Indian Army's fleet of obsolete 2610 Russian BMP-2 carriers.

The state-owned Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) and two private companies will make it to the final list of prototype manufacturers which will then be put to extensive evaluation and testing by the army before getting the contract.

Tata Power, Larsen & Toubro, Mahindra & Mahindra, Rolta, Pipavav, Bharat Forge, Punj Lloyd and Titagarh Wagons are the other bidders to the FICV project. A number of international defence companies such as Oshkosh Corporation, Lockheed Martin, AM General, Rosoboronexport and Nexter are ready to supply technical know-how through joint ventures for the project.

General Dynamics, a US-based aerospace and defence company, successfully designed and developed Ground Combat Infantry Fighting Vehicle for the US Army. The company was chosen for India's FICV programme by Tata Motors and Bharat Forge for its experience in developing such a complex vehicle.

Mahindra and BAE Systems too have reportedly joined hands for the same project. L&T has already worked with Nexter for a long range gun system. A unit of truck manufacturer Ashok Leyland formed a consortium with L&T and Nexter for mounted gun system.

Asked if a new company would be formed to bid for the project, Kalyani said, "It will become a new separate company when production starts. Right now, we are building prototypes. In that each one will have its work share. We have made the bid for the project jointly. There are three players who are going to get the prototype award. One of them is the Ordnance Factory Board (OFB). The other two will be private players, for which there are 10 contenders."



A file picture of TATA Kestrel, a modern armoured personnel carrier developed by Tata Motors and the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)