

# समाचार पत्रों से चयित अंश Newspapers Clippings

दैनिक सामयिक अभिज्ञता सेवा

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## DRDO ropes in Patanjali to market herbal products

The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and Patanjali Ayurved Limited promoted by yoga guru Ramdev, have decided to sign a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to market array of herbal products developed by the DRDO's Life Sciences wing - Defence Institute of High Altitude Research (DIHAR).

The DRDO's Life Sciences head Sashibala Singh and a couple of scientists on Saturday met Ramdev and Acharya Balkrishna, managing director of Patanjali. The two sides decided to ink an (MoU) soon.

Life Sciences is one of the seven wings of the DRDO. The DRDO primarily develops weapons, missiles and other electronic products for the armed forces. In the last few years, it has also started working on health products with high nutritional values.

The DRDO is seeking to leverage Patanjali's wide reach to market its herbal products.

Patanjali has wider network in the country and therefore we think DRDO will benefit with the former in taking its products to the masses said Sashibala Singh.

This will be the second such deal between the two. Two years ago the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) had signed a transfer of technologies (ToT) deal through a non exclusive license with yoga guru Patanjali Ayurved for five of the seabuckthorn based products such as seabuckthorn beverage, seapricot beverage, herbal tea, seabuckthorn oil soft gel capsules and seabuckthorn jam. According to DRDO, seabuckthorn has high nutritional values and is a good food supplement as it has very high anti-oxidants, vitamins and minerals.

Patanjali which began operations in 2006, is already an FMCG major with an annual turnover of R 5,000 crores which it intends to double by the end of this fiscal.



## Pakistan will have to repent, says Antony

*'He Is India's Son, Not Only Of His Parents'*

India issued a stern warning to Pakistan that it risks dire consequences if it carried out the farcical death sentence imposed by a military court on Indian national Kulbhushan Jadhav who, New Delhi said, was imprisoned on concocted charges of spying.

I would caution the Pakistan government to consider the consequences for our bilateral relationship if they proceed on this matter, external affairs minister Sushma Swaraj said in Parliament, even as MPs across political lines in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha condemned Pakistan for the kangaroo court justice meted out to Jadhav.

Asserting that India will leave no stone unturned in ensuring that Jadhav got justice, Swaraj said the former Navyman was engaged in legitimate business in Iran when he was abducted and taken to Pakistan. Swaraj said there was no proof of any wrongdoing by him. If anything, he is the victim of a plan that seeks to cast aspersions on India to deflect international attention from Pakistan's well-known record of sponsoring and supporting terror, she said.

Under these circumstances, India will have no choice but to regard the sentence, if carried out, as an act of premediated murder. A senior Pakistani leader (Sartaj Aziz) has himself expressed doubts about the adequacy of evidence in this case, she said, adding that the process adopted by the Pakistani military court tells us a lot about the farcical nature of the alleged proceedings which have led to indefensible verdict against an innocent kidnapped Indian.

Urging the Centre to do its utmost to secure Jadhav's safe release, leader of opposition in RS Ghulam Nabi Azad said India must engage the best of lawyers to fight the case in the Pakistan supreme court. Former defence minister A K Antony, in a rare intervention, said, "The entire nation is shocked. There will be serious repercussions. Pakistan will have to repent."

Swaraj responded by saying engaging good lawyers was a small matter since India was prepared to do much more, including approaching the Pakistani president on the matter. "Whatever is necessary, we will do," she said, adding that Jadhav was not only the son of his parents, but the son of India.

Elaborating on the sequence of events, she said the Indian high commission in Islamabad had continuously pressed Pakistani authorities for consular access to Jadhav from the time his abduction came to light in March last year but to no avail in blatant violation of international laws and norms.

Then, earlier this year, Pakistan government sought India's assistance to obtain evidence and other material for the investigation process. "In doing so, they levelled ridiculous charges against senior Indian officials, who had no connection to this issue. Thereafter, they linked providing consular access to our acceptance of their position," Swaraj said.

"Nevertheless, in the hope that some forward movement could be made, our response was constructive. We pointed out that consular access to Jadhav would be an essential prerequisite in order to verify the facts and understand the circumstances of his presence in Pakistan," she said.



*Wed, 12 Apr, 2017*

## **Is Pakistan army trying to strike a hard bargain?**

*By Sushant Sareen*

The death sentence awarded to the alleged Indian spy, former naval officer Kulbhushan Jadhav, by a Pakistan military Field General Court martial (FCGM), is hardly going to do anything to improve Pakistan's already very tense relations with India.

Given the state of ties between India and Pakistan, there is little chance of normal diplomatic channels working to resolve this matter, even less so given the hype and hysteria around Jadhav that has been manufactured by the media corps of the Pakistan army. India will therefore have to do something out of the ordinary if it is serious about getting Jadhav back.

The case against Jadhav is based on flimsy evidence. Other than his "confession", which was almost certainly forced out of him and which would have zero value in any court, which wasn't a kangaroo court, there is little else against him.

Top Pakistani officials, including Sartaj Aziz, have admitted as much on at least two occasions in the past. And yet, if the Pakistanis have decided to hang him, then there is something more to it than meets the eye, more so because the norm in cases like this is to not take an extreme step.

The timing of this sentence suggests that the Pakistanis are trying to send a signal to India. A day or two before Jadhav was condemned in the 'farcical' proceedings, there was a report that a former Pakistan Army official - most likely an ISI man who was indulging in some nefarious activity - had gone missing in Nepal.

The alacrity with which the news made headlines in Pakistan's embedded media was an indication that the dirty tricks department of ISI was spooked by the officer going missing.

The fear in Pakistan was that he was picked up by the Indian intelligence to be used as a bargaining chip for Jadhav. In an attempt to preempt what they expected to follow, the Pakistanis floated a cock-and-bull story about the officer going for a job interview to Lumbini.

It is tempting to speculate about a probable link between the missing Pakistani officer and Jadhav's sentence. If indeed there is such a link, then clearly the Pakistanis are upping the ante and signalling that a possible swap between the two is not on offer.

Assuming the Pakistani officer is a high-value person, the Pakistanis are sending a message that is tough and uncompromising, hoping in the process to drive a very hard bargain.

The problem, however, is that the Pakistan army, perhaps deliberately, could have overplayed its hand by hyping up the Jadhav sentence to a point that it will be difficult to back off and do a deal.

Even if a deal has to be done, the Pakistan army will expect the politicians to carry the can for such a deal while they come out smelling of roses. But given that this is an election year in Pakistan, no politician will like to risk a spy swap deal that leaves him open to accusations of a sell-out to India.

Chances are, therefore, that there will be no quick closure to the Jadhav affair. What remains to be seen is how, in the meantime, India ratchets up the pressure and what 'consequences' await Pakistan for its bloody-mindedness on this issue. (The writer is senior fellow, Vivekanand International Foundation)

## THE ASIAN AGE

Wed, 12 Apr, 2017

# N. Korea threatens nuke war

## *US ships in striking distance*

Seoul, April 11: North Korea denounced Washington's deployment of a naval strike group to the Korean peninsula on Tuesday, warning it was ready for "war" in a further escalation of tensions.

North Korean state media on Tuesday also warned of a nuclear attack on the US at any sign of a US pre-emptive strike.

The Carl Vinson strike group cancelled a planned trip to Australia this weekend to head to the region. "This goes to prove that the US reckless moves

for invading the DPRK have reached a serious phase," a spokesman for the North's foreign ministry said according to state news agency KCNA.

"The DPRK is ready to react to any mode of war desired by the US," he said. Pyongyang's response suggested the reclusive state is determined to continue on its current path, despite repeated rounds of UN sanctions. "We will take the toughest counteraction against provocateurs," the spokesman said. — Agencies

## 'Don't need China help'

Washington: US President Donald Trump said on Tuesday that the US is ready to solve the North Korean "problem" without China if necessary. "I explained to the President of China that a trade deal with the US will be far better for them if they solve the North Korean problem!" Mr Trump said. — AFP

# The myths of cyber-security

## *How to manage the Computer-Security threat*

Computer security is a contradiction in terms. Consider the past year alone: cyberthieves stole \$81m from the central bank of Bangladesh; the \$4.8bn takeover of Yahoo, an internet firm, by Verizon, a telecoms firm, was nearly derailed by two enormous data breaches; and Russian hackers interfered in the American presidential election.

Away from the headlines, a black market in computerised extortion, hacking-for-hire and stolen digital goods is booming. The problem is about to get worse. Computers increasingly deal not just with abstract data like credit-card details and databases, but also with the real world of physical objects and vulnerable human bodies. A modern car is a computer on wheels; an aeroplane is a computer with wings. The arrival of the 'Internet of Things' will see computers baked into everything from road signs and MRI scanners to prosthetics and insulin pumps. There is little evidence that these gadgets will be any more trustworthy than their desktop counterparts. Hackers have already proved that they can take remote control of connected cars and pacemakers.

It is tempting to believe that the security problem can be solved with yet more technical wizardry and a call for heightened vigilance. And it is certainly true that many firms still fail to take security seriously enough. That requires a kind of cultivated paranoia which does not come naturally to non-tech firms. Companies of all stripes should embrace initiatives like 'bug bounty' programmes, whereby firms reward ethical hackers for discovering flaws so that they can be fixed before they are taken advantage of.

But there is no way to make computers completely safe. Software is hugely complex. Across its products, Google must manage around 2bn lines of source code - errors are inevitable. The average program has 14 separate vulnerabilities, each of them a potential point of illicit entry. Such weaknesses are compounded by the history of the internet, in which security was an afterthought.

### **Leaving the windows open**

This is not a counsel of despair. The risk from fraud, car accidents and the weather can never be eliminated completely either. But societies have developed ways of managing such risk - from government regulation to the use of legal liability and insurance to create incentives for safer behaviour.

Start with regulation. Governments' first priority is to refrain from making the situation worse. Terrorist attacks, like the recent ones in St Petersburg and London, often spark calls for encryption to be weakened so that the security services can better monitor what individuals are up to. But it is impossible to weaken encryption for terrorists alone. The same protection that guards messaging programs like WhatsApp also guards bank transactions and online identities. Computer security is best served by encryption that is strong for everyone.

The next priority is setting basic product regulations. A lack of expertise will always hamper the ability of users of computers to protect themselves. So governments should promote 'public health' for computing. They could insist that internet-connected gizmos be updated with fixes when flaws are found. They could force users to change default usernames and passwords. Reporting laws, already in force in some American states, can oblige companies to disclose when they or their products are hacked. That encourages them to fix a problem instead of burying it.

### **Go a bit slower and fix things**

But setting minimum standards still gets you only so far. Users' failure to protect themselves is just one instance of the general problem with computer security - that the incentives to take it seriously are too weak. Often, the harm from hackers is not to the owner of a compromised device. Think of botnets, networks of

computers, from desktops to routers to smart light bulbs, that are infected with malware and attack other targets.

Most important, the software industry has for decades disclaimed liability for the harm when its products go wrong. Such an approach has its benefits. Silicon Valley's fruitful go fast and break things style of innovation is possible only if firms have relatively free rein to put out new products while they still need perfecting. But this point will soon be moot. As computers spread to products covered by established liability arrangements, such as cars or domestic goods, the industry's disclaimers will increasingly butt up against existing laws.

Firms should recognise that, if the courts do not force the liability issue, public opinion will. Many computer-security experts draw comparisons to the American car industry in the 1960s, which had ignored safety for decades. In 1965 Ralph Nader published 'Unsafe at Any Speed', a bestselling book that exposed and excoriated the industry's lax attitude. The following year the government came down hard with rules on seat belts, headrests and the like. Now imagine the clamour for legislation after the first child fatality involving self-driving cars.

Fortunately, the small but growing market in cyber-security insurance offers a way to protect consumers while preserving the computing industry's ability to innovate. A firm whose products do not work properly, or are repeatedly hacked, will find its premiums rising, prodding it to solve the problem. A firm that takes reasonable steps to make things safe, but which is compromised nevertheless, will have recourse to an insurance payout that will stop it from going bankrupt. It is here that some carve-outs from liability could perhaps be negotiated. Once again, there are precedents: when excessive claims against American light-aircraft firms threatened to bankrupt the industry in the 1980s, the government changed the law, limiting their liability for old products.

One reason computer security is so bad today is that few people were taking it seriously yesterday. When the internet was new, that was forgivable. Now that the consequences are known, and the risks posed by bugs and hacking are large and growing, there is no excuse for repeating the mistake. But changing attitudes and behaviour will require economic tools, not just technical ones.



*Wed, 12 Apr, 2017*

## **Goyal Award for 4 scientists**

Kurukshetra University today honoured four senior scientists with Goyal Award for their research works in different fields.

The awardees include Dr S Chandrasekhar, Director, CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad, (chemical science); Dr Rahul Pandit, Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, (physical science); Dr Jitendra Paul Khurana, Head, Department of Molecular Biology, University of Delhi, (life sciences); Prof Manindra Agrawal, Department of Computer Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, (applied sciences).

Four scientists below the age of 45 years were given Rajib Goyal Prize. These include Prof Govindasamy Mughesh, Department of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru (chemical sciences); Dr Avinash Kumar Agrawal of Department of Mechanical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, (physical sciences); Dr Mukesh Jain, National Institute of Plant Genome Research, New Delhi, (life sciences), and Dr Atul Goel of CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, in the field of applied sciences. A sum of Rs 2 lakh, citation and a medal were given to the recipients of the Goyal Award, while a sum of Rs 1 lakh, citation and medal were given to the awardees of Rajib Goyal Prize.

Vice-Chancellor, KU, KC Sharma said the award instituted by a late philanthropist had completed silver jubilee. So far, 103 scientists had been felicitated with Goyal Awards, he said.