

# समाचार पत्रों से चयित अंश Newspapers Clippings

दैनिक सामयिक अभिज्ञता सेवा

**A Daily Current Awareness Service**



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*Sun, 02 July, 2017*

*(Online)*

## **DRDO chief calls for indigenous production of Li-ion batteries**

Visakhapatnam: Science and Technological Laboratory (NSTL), Visakhapatnam, organised a one-day national workshop on 'Indigenous Li-ion Batteries for Special Applications' on Saturday in the city.

Inaugurating the workshop, secretary, Defence Research and Development and Chairman DRDO S Christopher commended the organisers for facilitating discussion on a very relevant topic related to energy and called for innovation in the vital area of research.

He expressed confidence that the workshop would generate a roadmap towards building a strong manufacturing base for Li-ion batteries in the country in line with the vision of Prime Minister Narendra Modi under the 'Make in India' programme.

He exhorted the delegates and the industry, Research and Development labs and academia to synergise their efforts to foster indigenous manufacturing of lithium ion batteries.

Speaking on the occasion, Director General (Naval Systems and Materials), DRDO Samir V Kamat said that the workshop was both timely and apt to discuss on the way ahead for establishing indigenous production base for lithium ion batteries in the country.

Delivering the welcome address, Director of NSTL OR Nandagopan expressed hope that the workshop would provide an opportunity to scientists of DRDO Labs across the country and participant industries and academia to deliberate on the challenges associated with development of Li-ion battery technologies for underwater applications—specifically for submarines and autonomous underwater vehicles.

Workshop convener and associate director of NSTL A Srinivas Kumar presented details of the workshop. He stated that resource persons of repute would throw light on the vast spectrum of technologies and challenges associated with indigenous lithium-ion battery development.

The Flag Officer Submarines, Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral, Vennam Srinivas, in his address highlighted the requirement of Lithium-ion batteries to replace existing lead acid batteries in submarines in order to increase the submerged time and improve operational efficiency. He opined that lithium-ion batteries would become a game-changer in underwater warfare.

Many eminent scientists and researchers from ISRO, DRDO, ARCI, IISc, IITs, CSIR laboratories, Navy, various universities and engineering colleges attended the workshop. An exhibition showcasing the capabilities of industries associated with lithium ion batteries was also organised.

**Business Standard**

*Mon, 03 July, 2017*

## **US nod for drones to India**

The US State Department has issued the necessary licences for the export of 22 predator Guardian drones to India, a government source here said, days after Prime Minister Narendra Modi and President Donald Trump had their first bilateral meeting at the White House.

The state department has "issued the DSP-5 Guardian export licence" for India, the source told PTI.

A DSP-5 category licence is issued for permanent export of military hardware as found in the US Munitions List which is defined by the International Traffic Arms Regulations.

The Guardian drones will enhance India's maritime surveillance capabilities in the Indian Ocean region and their sale was announced by Trump on June 26 after he met Modi for their first face-to-face meeting.

The drones are estimated to cost around \$2 billion and are being built by General Atomics, considered a pioneer in the unmanned aerial vehicles domain. The speed with which the Trump administration decided on India's request for the drones, the source said, is reflective of the desire in White House to strengthen India's military capabilities in the Indo-Asia Pacific region.

"We are extremely pleased that President Trump and Prime Minister Modi have had excellent deliberations and the path forward for a game-changer in US-India defence relations has been charted," said Vivek Lall of General Atomics.



*Mon, 03 July, 2017*

## **Defence top priority in India-Israel ties**

New Delhi: Even though South Block is at pains to stress that there are no military deals during PM Narendra Modi's three-day trip to Jerusalem, defence and homeland security ties continue to be the cement that binds India and Israel together.

With US offering Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance (ISTAR) aerial platform, the defence ministry is expected to take up the armed unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) Heron TP offer from Israel to beef up its counter-terrorist and military deterrence capability along the borders.

"The basic plan is to integrate the Raytheon manufactured ISTAR platform to convey ground movement using dual movement radar to the armed UAV for counter-strikes using missiles or laser guided bombs against terrorists or moving military targets," said an official.

The ISTAR has been used in Afghanistan since the past decade, while Heron TP with multimission payload offer was already discussed with then defence secretary G Mohan Kumar during his visit to Israel on April 24-26, 2017. The Heron TP has been shown to visiting Indian defence and external affairs ministry officials though the UAV will have to be manufactured as it is not available off the shelf.

Although top Indian officials hint at behind the scenes hi-end security technology agreements during the visit, security agencies in New Delhi are looking towards Israeli nod for communication interception software that can interdict internet based chat platforms for targeting terrorists or hostiles. Already the two sides have a robust institutionalised mechanism to share data on terrorists and hostile countries.

India and Israel forged a close military and security relationship during the 1999 Kargil war with Tel Aviv supplying top of the line Searcher Mark II UAVs to reconnaissance the Pakistani intrusion area in Drass, Kakser and Batalik sectors. Later, Israeli companies armed Indian multirole fighters like Miraage-2000 with Litening pods to paint the Pakistani targets for a laser guided bomb attacks. It also provided Barack surface to air missiles to protect then Indian aircraft carrier Viraat.

The relationship deepened after Israel quietly landed three C-130 J Hercules load worth of much needed ammunition and missiles in the first week of June 2002 as India was all set to answer for May 14, 2002 massacre of 10 women and 8 children at Kaluchak army camp in Jammu by Pakistani terrorists.

While the focus of PM Modi's visit is to expand the 25-year-old relationship through free trade agreement and bilateral investment, the two sides will be sharing critical technology in the cybersecurity area to guard against malware attacks by the neighbouring adversaries.

## More troops rushed to Sikkim area

■ Indian Army strengthens position on China border

India has pushed in more troops in a "non-combat-ive mode" to strengthen its position in an area near Sikkim, where its soldiers have been locked in a standoff with Chinese troops for almost a month now in what has been the longest such impasse between the two armies since 1962.

India brought in more troops after the destruction of two of its bunkers and "aggressive tactics" adopted by China's People's Liberation Army (PLA), sources said. In a "non-combat-

ive mode", the nozzle of a gun is placed downwards.

Giving details for the first time about the events that led to the face-off between the two armies, the sources said the PLA on June 1 asked the Indian Army to remove the two bunkers set up in 2012 at Lalten in Doka La, which falls in the vicinity of Chumbi Valley at the corner of the India-Bhutan-Tibet tri-junction.

The Indian Army, which had been patrolling this area for many years, decided in

2012 that two bunkers would be positioned there as a backup option, besides providing security to the Bhutan-China border.

The Indian Army forward positions informed the Sukna-based 33 Corps headquarters in North Bengal about the Chinese warnings on the bunkers, the sources said. However, during the night of June 6, two Chinese bulldozers destroyed the bunkers, claiming that the area belonged to China and that India or Bhutan had no right over it, the

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Part 2...

sources said. The Indian troops on the ground prevented the Chinese men and machines from doing any further damage or transgressing into the area, they said. Additional forces from the nearby brigade headquarters, located 20 km from the faceoff point, were moved in on June 8 during which a scuffle led to soldiers on both sides suffering minor injuries. PLA troops were rushed in from its 141 division located in the area, prompting the Indian Army to also strengthen its position.

This is the longest stand-off between the two armies since 1962. The last one, which carried on for 21 days, occurred at Daulat Beg Oldie in the Ladakh division of Jammu and Kashmir in 2013, when Chinese troops had entered 30 km into Indian territory till the Depsang Plains and claimed it to be a part of its Xinjiang province. They were, however, pushed back.

Sikkim, which became a part of India in May 1976, is the only state which has a demarcated border with China. The lines are based on a treaty signed with the Chinese in 1898. After the India-China war of 1962, the area where the Indian troops are stationed was placed under the Indian Army and ITBP, which is a border-guarding force and has a camp 15 km from the international border.

As the scuffle broke out between the two sides, the Indian Army rushed an officer of major-general rank to the area and a flag meeting was sought with the Chinese side. China rejected two such requests from the Indian side, but accepted the third call for a meeting, where it asked the Indian Army to withdraw its troops from the Lalten area, which falls in Doka La. Doka La is the Indian name for the region which Bhutan recognises as Dokalam, while China claims it to be part of its Donglang region.

As a fallout of the stand-off, the Chinese refused to allow the first batch of 47 pilgrims, who were to conduct the annual Kailash Mansarovar yatra, into Tibet. They also conveyed to the Indian side that visas of another batch of 50 yatrins had also been cancelled, the sources said, describing the move as an indication of "increased tempers" in Beijing. The Sikkim route to Mansarovar, which is in Tibet, was opened in 2015, enabling pilgrims to travel the 1,500-km route from Nathu La to Kailash by buses.

It is not the first time that such a transgression has taken place at Doka La. Chinese forces had in November 2008 destroyed some makeshift Indian Army bunkers there.

Meanwhile, China's official news agency Xinhua on Sunday dismissed as "untenable" India's assertion that Beijing's con-

struction of road in the disputed Doklam area poses "serious security implications", asking New Delhi not to deviate from the consensus on developing bilateral relations, a report from Beijing adds.

Asking India to withdraw its troops from the area to end the standoff, Xinhua said in a commentary: "It is well known the Sikkim section of the China-India boundary has been demarcated by the 1890 Sino-British Treaty".

"After India's independence, the Indian government has repeatedly confirmed it in writing, acknowledging that the two sides have no objection to the border between the two sides of the Sikkim section," it said. — PTI

## INDIA - CHINA BORDER ST

# 50 years ago: Indira backed Bhutan, faced China's wrath

**Sutirtho Patranobis**

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**BEIJING:** Five decades ago, then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi came under attack from Beijing for committing to protect Bhutan against intruding Chinese troops in the Doklam plateau – the scene of the current standoff.

In 1966, Beijing lashed out at Gandhi for supporting Bhutan and accusing China of intruding into Bhutan; the Communist country was particularly angry because she did it at a press conference in Delhi on October 7.

Quoting from official papers exchanged by the two governments in 1967, HT reported last week that months of allegations between India and China had preceded the violence that broke out in the Sikkim sector that year.

A set of new official papers accessed by HT now show that accusations of territorial intrusions between China and India started a year before in the Doklam (Donglang) area, which was disputed between China and Bhutan even then.

Bhutan, like now, had asked for India's help to counter the intrusions and New Delhi had agreed. China wasn't happy.

"The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi openly asserted at the press conference on October 7 (1966) that India was committed to protect Bhutan. It is thus quite clear that in slanderously charging China with 'intrusions' into Bhutan, the Indian government not only wants to create a new



Chinese army officers oversee the international border at Nathu La pass. Beijing has suspended the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra through the pass in the wake of ongoing tension with New Delhi. AP FILE

pretext for opposing China and sow discord between China and Bhutan but also is vainly attempting to realise its sinister design of tightening its control over Bhutan under the guise of 'protection'. But these despicable schemes will not succeed," official news agency Hsinhua (now Xinhua) said in a report the same month.

This time, China has accused Indian border troops of trespassing into Chinese territory on June 18 and asked New Delhi to withdraw its troops from the Donglang area as a precondition for a "meaningful dialogue" to resolve the issue.

Union minister, Arun Jaitley, told a news channel that the statement from Bhutan makes it clear that the land in question belongs to them. "Bhutan government had issued a statement yesterday (June 29) in which it made it clear

that the land in question belonged to Bhutan. It is located near India's land. There is an arrangement between India and Bhutan for giving security," Jaitley said.

The Chinese government has dismissed India's version of events in a manner recalling its response back in 1966.

"In its note to the Chinese government dated September 30, the Indian government concocted stories about 'intrusions' into Bhutanese territory by Chinese herdsmen and patrols and claiming to be acting on behalf of Bhutan, lodged a so-called protest with the Chinese government," the report from 1966 added.

The argument and the language used to argue by the Chinese was similar to what the ministry of foreign affairs (MFA) and ministry of defence (MOD) have used last week – clearly there is a template.

Mon, 03 July, 2017

## Tri-junction row is longest face-off with China since '62 PLA

*Had Warned India on June 1, Razed 2 Bunkers On June 6*

India has pushed in more troops in a “non-combative mode“ to strengthen its position in an area near Sikkim, where soldiers have been locked in a stand-off with Chinese troops for almost a month now in what has been the longest such impasse between the two armies since 1962.

India brought in more troops after the destruction of two of its bunkers and “aggressive tactics“ adopted by the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA), sources said. In a “non-combative mode“, the nozzle of a gun is placed downwards. Giving details for the first time about the events that preceded the faceoff between the two armies, the sources said the PLA on June 1 asked the Indian Army to remove the bunkers set up in 2012 at Lalten in Doka La, which falls in the vicinity of Chumbi Valley at the corner of the India-Bhutan-Tibet trijunction. The Indian Army, which had been patrolling this area for years, decided in 2012 that two bunkers would be positioned there as a back-up option, besides providing security to the Bhutan-China border.

The Indian Army forward positions informed Sukna-based 33 Corps Headquarters in North Bengal about the Chinese warnings on the bunkers, the sources said. However, during the night of June 6, two Chinese bulldozers destroyed the bunkers, claiming the area belonged to China and that India or Bhutan had no right over it, the sources said.

Indian troops prevented the Chinese men and machines from doing any damage or transgressing into the area, they said. Additional forces from nearby brigade headquarters, located 20 km from the face-off point, were moved in on June 8, when a scuffle led to soldiers on both sides suffering minor injuries. PLA troops were rushed in from its 141 division located in the area, prompting the Indian Army to also strengthen its position.

This is the longest standoff between the two Armies since 1962. The last one, which carried on for 21 days, occurred at Daulat Beg Oldie in the Ladakh division of Jammu and Kashmir in 2013, when Chinese troops entered 30 km into Indian territory till the Depsang Plains and claimed it to be a part of its Xinjiang province. They were, however, pushed back.

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As the scuffle broke out between the two sides, the Indian Army rushed an officer of the Major General rank to the area and a flag meeting was sought with the Chinese counterparts. China rejected two such requests from the Indian side, but accepted the third call for a meeting, where it asked the Indian Army to withdraw its troops from the Lalten area, which falls in Doka La.

Doka La is the Indian name for the region which Bhutan recognises as Dokalam, while China claims it to be part of its Donglang region. As a fallout of the stand-off, the Chinese refused to allow the first batch of 47 pilgrims, who were to conduct the annual Kailash Mansarovar Yatra, into Tibet. They also conveyed to the Indian side that visas of another batch of 50 yatis had also been cancelled, the sources said, describing the move as an indication of “increased tempers“ in Beijing.

## **China backs claim on territory with map**

*India stopped PLA building road*

China has released a map to back its claim that Indian troops “transgressed” into the Doklam area of the Sikkim sector, which it claims as part of its territory.

In the map, released by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, a blue arrow with markings in Chinese points to Indian troops’ alleged transgression to prevent the PLA from building a strategic road. The map shows Doklam as part of Chinese territory. Bhutan has protested to China asserting that the area is part of its territory and Chinese action is violative of 1988 and 1998 agreements.

The map is in addition to two photographs released on Thursday purportedly showing Indian troops on the Chinese side of the border. Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Lu Kang displayed the photographs of the alleged Indian “incursion” during a media briefing.

### **Photos uploaded**

Later, the Ministry uploaded them on its website. One photo showed two bulldozers stated to be that of the Indian military while another showed one bulldozer. A redline in the photos was tagged as “Chinese side of the border”. A standoff erupted between the two militaries after the Indian Army blocked construction of the road by China in the Doklam area.

China alleged that the Indian troops “trespassed” the recognised delineated boundary on June 18. India on Friday expressed deep concern over China constructing the road in the disputed area and said this had “serious” security implications.



## **China doesn't accept the McMahon line agreed on by Britain & Tibet**

With how many countries does China have border disputes?

With 14 nations spread along their borders, China and Russia have more neighbours than any other country. China has border disputes with most of its neighbours. Over the years, it has resolved territorial disputes with Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Myanmar, Pakistan, Russia and Tajikistan. At present, its biggest border dispute is with India and Bhutan to some extent.

Apart from the land and territorial borders, China also shares maritime borders with four countries -Japan, South Korea, Vietnam and Philippines. These borders are also disputed.

What is the main reason of these disputes?

Experts believe the boundary disputes between Asian countries are a legacy of colonial rule on them. Despite having no common past or common culture, many modern countries were arbitrary created by the colonial powers. Many regions of Africa, Asia and both the Americas never had concepts of rigid frontiers.

There were less rigid boundaries based on different ethnicity or culture. The idea of a perfectly surveyed territorial state is a modern Western concept, which was imposed on their colonies as well. During this period,

China was also forced to enter into many treaties it believes were unequal and many of the present disputes are linked to that belief.

What were these treaties?

During the 19th and early 20th century, China was forced into several treaties with Great Britain, France, Germany, the US, Russia and Japan. In most of these treaties, the Chinese government provided protection, gave privileged rights to trade and ceded territories to the colonialists. It ceded Hong Kong to Britain, Macau to Portugal, a large part of its northern area to tsarist Russia, Annam (now in Vietnam) to France, Taiwan to Japan and so on. After the Russian Revolution, the Soviets terminated most of these gains but other colonial powers remained in Asia for many more decades and most border disputes can be traced back to this period.

What is the dispute between India and China?

The McMahon line, which India recognises as its boundary, is not accepted by the Chinese. The line was drawn by Sir Henry McMahon, the foreign secretary of the British Indian government who was acting as the chief negotiator in the Shimla conference between Britain, China and Tibet. The Chinese delegate, Ivan Chen, stated he was not authorised to discuss Tibet's border with India. The McMahon line was negotiated between the British and Tibetans, without Chinese participation and when opposed by the Chinese it was declared as a bilateral accord between India and Tibet. The land south of Tibet was declared as British India. This made the Tawang region of Arunachal Pradesh a part of India. Historically, this area was known as south Tibet. In 1950, Tibet lost its status as an independent territory and India took control of the area. In response to China's claim, India argues that China had no sovereignty over Tibet at the time when the McMahon line was drawn. Also historically it has had no claim to the area that is Arunachal Pradesh. It began to raise the claim after it annexed Tibet. Historically, the Ahom rajas and Deb rajas of Tawang have had a tributary system with the tribes of Arunachal. The Tawang monastery that has links with Lhasa exercised a spiritual and not a temporal influence. The tribes of Arunachal were integrated more to the south as the high passes of 14,000 and 18,000 feet restricted contact with Tibet. There was just about 60-75 km of "border" areas where regular contact was possible. So, though some accounts see Tibet "ceding" territories to India at the Shimla conference, even ancient travellers like Hieun Tsang speak of the influence of local kingdoms. Also before China's annexation of Tibet, the latter's relations with India were by and large peaceful.

What is China's attitude in solving these disputes?

Although China has given territorial concessions to countries like Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, it is often criticised for claiming territories which were under any form of Chinese domination in the past. It has also renounced any treaty signed by them before the communist revolution. This attitude is a matter of debate as many experts argue about putting a cut-off date on history when countries define their modern borders. For instance, the Mauryan and Mughal empires stretched far beyond India's current northern boundaries while the Chola kingdom was spread till Vietnam. This, obviously, wouldn't be seen as most people as justifying India's claim on these areas citing historical dominance.

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**THE ECONOMIC TIMES**

*Mon, 03 July, 2017*

## **US Warship Sails Close to South China Sea Island Occupied by Beijing**

Washington: An American warship on Sunday sailed close to a disputed island in the South China Sea occupied by Beijing, as part of an operation to demonstrate freedom of navigation in the waters, a US official said. The destroyer USS Stethem passed less than 12 nautical miles (22 km) from tiny Triton Is-land in the Paracel Islands archipelago, which is also claimed by Taiwan and Vietnam, the official told AFP. The



operation, which is likely to provoke Beijing, is the second of its kind carried out by the United States since President Donald Trump took office.

The first was on May 25, when the USS Dewey, a guided-missile destroyer, sailed less than 12 nautical miles from Mischief Reef -part of the disputed Spratly Islands south of the Paracel Islands. China claims nearly all of the South China Sea, despite partial counter-claims from Taiwan and several southeast Asian nations including the Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia and Vietnam. AFP



*Mon, 03 July, 2017*

## **Sharpest laser can help test Einstein's theory**

*It has record-breaking precision*

Scientists have developed the world's sharpest laser with record-breaking precision that can help make optical atomic clocks more precise as well as test Einstein's theory of relativity.

Theoretically, laser light has only one colour, frequency or wavelength. In reality, however, there is always a certain linewidth.

Researchers, including those from the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB) in Germany, have now developed a laser with a linewidth of only 10 miliHertz (mHz) — closer to the ideal laser than ever before.

This precision is useful for various applications such as optical atomic clocks, precision spectroscopy, radioastronomy and for testing the theory of relativity. More than 50 years have passed since the first technical realisation of the laser, and we cannot imagine how we could live without them today.

### **Numerous applications**

Laser light is used in numerous applications in industry, medicine and information technologies. Lasers have brought about a real revolution in fields of research and in metrology — or have even made some new fields possible in the first place.

One of laser's outstanding properties is the excellent coherence of the emitted light. Ideally, laser light has only one fixed wavelength or frequency. In practice, the spectrum of most types of lasers can, however, reach from a few kHz to a few MHz in width, which is not good enough for numerous experiments requiring high precision.