

# समाचार पत्रों से चयित अंश Newspapers Clippings

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*Fri, 23 Feb, 2018*

## **UP defence corridor will boost preparedness: Sitharaman**

Lucknow: Defence Minister Nirmala Sitharaman on Thursday said the proposed Rs 20,000-crore defence industrial corridor in Uttar Pradesh will boost preparedness of the armed forces and leverage the existing ordnance factories and PSU establishments in the state.

Addressing reporters on the sidelines of the UP Investors Summit 2018 here, Sitharaman said Indian soldiers deployed at the borders "do not get appropriate" arms and ammunition on time or they get "faulty arms", affecting their preparedness.

When the defence corridor begins operation, she said, it will cut the transportation time lost in importing them and boost the preparedness of the defence forces.

"We can test them (here), and supply them," she said.

The defence minister cited the example of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), which manufactures aircraft. She said the HAL need not manufacture "small nuts and engines" as they are a Tier-1 company.

"They (should) take accessories used in manufacturing an aeroplane from different companies and assemble parts using higher-end technology," she said.

"Tier-1 companies are already in the state. In Kanpur, there are six ordnance factory units, which you can treat as comparable with HAL, but they are not in a position to do so," she said.

She said the government will "revive and activate" these units. "They will outsource more, so that private industrial units could take orders from them. In other words, there is an eco-system, but virtually negligible. These units are physically present, but not active," she said.

Asked whether there's a plan to revive the ordnance factories, Sitharaman said: "The larger interest is revival of all (the factories)."

"Our team will go to each city, call smaller industrial units and brief them about the defence requirements. Based on those, it will ask them what could be manufactured by them. Our team will tell the units about the quality and also help them in getting the required technology," she said.

The ministry of defence will take steps to promote private investments, set up infrastructure for blast testing of arms and ammunition in the proposed corridor, she added.



*Fri, 23 Feb, 2018*

## **Indian Navy to get sub rescue system**

*Scotland-based JFD completes £193 million worth project.*

London: A Scotland-based company has announced the completion of a new submarine rescue system due to be delivered to the Indian Navy in March.

JFD has a contract worth £193 million with the Indian Navy for the supply of two complete "flyaway submarine rescue systems," including Deep Search and Rescue Vehicles (DSRV), Launch and Recovery Systems (LARS) equipment, Transfer Under Pressure (TUP) systems, and all logistics and support equipment required to operate the service.

The first set of equipment has been designed, manufactured, integrated and ready for testing by JFD prior to shipping next month for final commissioning and trials. The remaining set of certified systems are due to be delivered to the Indian Navy in June.

“India is an important strategic partner and we encourage further cooperation between the Indian armed forces and innovative UK companies,” said Simon Everest, the Head of the UK government’s Department for International Trade’s Defence and Security Organisation ahead of a completion ceremony at JFD’s Renfrew Manufacturing Facility in Scotland on Friday.

The ceremony will mark a world-first in final integration of a sub rescue system within a single manufacturing facility, the firm said.



*Fri, 23 Feb, 2018*

## **China probes violation of UN sanctions on NK**

China is “highly concerned” about a reported ship-to-ship transfer on the high seas that could violate UN sanctions on North Korea and has launched an investigation, the foreign ministry said today. Spokesman Geng Shuang said China would “seriously deal” with any Chinese individuals or enterprises found to be involved in the incident reported earlier this week by Japan. “China is highly concerned about the situation and we are in the middle of an investigation,” Geng said at a regularly scheduled news conference.

Punishment of any Chinese entities found to have been involved would be carried out “based on solid evidence and in accordance with Chinese laws and regulations,” he said. A Japanese maritime Self Defense Force PC-3 surveillance plane and an escort ship saw a North Korean flagged tanker alongside a smaller ship on February 16 about 250 kms off Shanghai in the East China Sea, Japan's foreign ministry said late Tuesday. Photos posted on the ministry's website show the two ships with what appear to be hoses running between them. The ministry identified the North Korean tanker as the Yu Jong 2.

It said the other vessel is of unknown nationality, but had “Min Ning De You 078” written in Chinese on its bow, which is shorthand for an oil ship from Ningde city in China's coastal Fujian province. It was the third such incident reported by Japan in the past month.

China has signed on to increasingly tough United Nations sanctions on North Korea over its nuclear weapons program, and Geng said Beijing recently issued a statement explicitly banning ship-to-ship transfers in accordance with UN resolutions. China is North Korea's biggest trading partner and a traditional ally, but ties between them have soured over the North's nuclear and missile tests and its refusal to return to Chinese hosted denuclearisation talks.

## दूसरे सोलर सिस्टम में भेजने के लिए वैज्ञानिकों ने कीड़े को क्यों चुना ?

धरती से बाहर की जगहों के वातावरण को जानने के लिए वैज्ञानिकों ने कई तरीके अपनाए हैं। स्पेस में इंसानों को भेजने से पहले कई तरह के जानवर भेजे गए, ताकि पता चल सके कि वहां मनुष्य जा सकता है या नहीं। चूँकि स्पेस में भयानक सर्दी होती है, इसलिए रूस ने अपने स्पेस मिशन में मॉस्को शहर के उन आवारा कुत्तों को भेजा था जो जमा देने वाली सर्दी में भी जिंदा रहते थे। हालांकि अभी तक जितनी स्पेस यात्राएं हुईं वे हमारे सोलर सिस्टम के अंदर ही हुईं। अब रिसर्चों की नजर एक दूसरे सोलर सिस्टम पर है। इसका नाम 'अल्फा-सेंटॉरी' है। यह पृथ्वी का सबसे नजदीकी (चार प्रकाश वर्ष की दूरी) सोलर सिस्टम है। इसमें मात्र तीन तारे और एक ग्रह (प्लैनेट) है। वैज्ञानिक इस ग्रह के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए अमेरिकी स्पेस एजेंसी नासा और दूसरे अंतरिक्ष संगठनों से फंड लेकर कैलिफॉर्निया यूनिवर्सिटी के एक ग्रुप ने प्रॉजेक्ट 'स्टारलाइट' शुरू किया है। इसकी खास बात यह है कि इस प्रॉजेक्ट में कोई बड़ा स्पेसक्राफ्ट नहीं भेजा जाएगा। जो क्रॉफ्ट जाएगा, वह एक डीवीडी के साइज जितना होगा और इसका वजन भी एक सिक्के के बराबर ही होगा। इससे भी खास बात यह है कि इस क्रॉफ्ट में एक कीड़े को भेजा जाएगा, जो इतना सूक्ष्म है कि नंगी आंखों से नहीं दिखाई देता।

**और जीवों से कैसे अगल**  
सेनोहैब्डिटिस इलेगंस (Caenorhabditis elegans) बहुत ही छोटा (सूक्ष्म) कीड़ा है, बिल्कुल वायरस की तरह। इसे माइक्रोस्कोप से ही देखा जा सकता है। इसकी खासियत है कि यह कई वर्षों तक जमा देने वाले मौसम में भी जिंदा रह सकता है। इसके बाद जैसे ही इस पर गर्म पानी की कुछ बूंदें डालो, यह अपनी क्रियाएं शुरू कर देता है, जैसे - खाना, पीना, प्रजनन आदि। अगर वैज्ञानिक इस कीड़े की जगह किसी और जीव को भेजते तो उन्हें उस जीव को जिंदा रखने के लिए खाना, सांस लेने के लिए ऑक्सिजन वगैरह भी भेजनी पड़ती लेकिन इस सूक्ष्म कीड़े के साथ ऐसी कोई समस्या नहीं है।

### कैसे जाएगा स्पेसक्राफ्ट

वैज्ञानिक शक्तिशाली लेजर बीम के जरिए डीवीडी साइज जितने छोटे-छोटे एयरक्राफ्ट अल्फा-सेंटॉरी सोलर सिस्टम में भेजेंगे। इन्हें इतनी फोर्स से धकेला जाएगा कि इनकी स्पीड लाइट की स्पीड का पांचवां हिस्सा होगी। इतनी वेलोसिटी (स्पीड) के बावजूद अल्फा-सेंटॉरी की इस यात्रा में 20 साल लग जाएंगे। इस क्रॉफ्ट में छोटा कैमरा और दूसरे सेंसर लगे हैं जो कि वहां की गतिविधियों की सारी जानकारी धरती पर भेजेंगे। कैमरा और सेंसर के काम करने के लिए एक

स्टारचिप लगाई गई है जो पावर सप्लाई करेगी। इसके साथ ही बारीक प्लोटियम भी रखा है, जिससे गर्मी पाकर कीड़ा जिंदा हो सकेगा। अगर यह प्रॉजेक्ट सफल रहा तो फिर किसी बड़े जीव को उस ग्रह पर भेजा जाएगा।

### यात्रा करने का एक और दावेदार

सेनोहैब्डिटिस इलेगंस (सूक्ष्म कीड़ा) के अलावा दूसरे सोलर सिस्टम में जाने के लिए एक और दावेदार है। इस सूक्ष्म जीव का नाम टार्डिग्रेड्स (tardigrades) है, जो पानी में पाया जाता है। अगर इसे भयानक सूखे (गर्मी) और जमी हुई सर्दी में छोड़ दिया जाए, तो यह हजार वर्षों तक जिंदा रह सकता है। खतरनाक रेडिएशन और तेज गति की यात्रा के दौरान भी इसे कुछ नहीं होता, जबकि बाकी जीवों की मौत हो जाती है। प्रॉजेक्ट 'स्टारलाइट' में आगे इस सूक्ष्म जीव को भी भेजा जा सकता है। अगर इस जीव का व्यवहार दूसरे सोलर सिस्टम पर भी पृथ्वी की तरह रहता है, तो इंसानों के जीवन की संभावना वाली किसी जगह की तलाश में मदद मिलेगी।

*Fri, 23 Feb, 2018*

## **SpaceX deploys satellites, to bring internet to all**

*SpaceX launched two other mini satellites into orbit to assess the viability of its CEO Elon Musk's dream of creating the Starlink constellation — a network of satellites to deliver low-cost, high-speed internet globally.*

Early on Thursday morning, SpaceX successfully launched an Earth observation satellite from the Vandenberg Air Force Base in California using its workhorse Falcon-9 rocket. But it wasn't a routine launch. SpaceX launched two other mini satellites into orbit to assess the viability of its CEO Elon Musk's dream of creating the Starlink constellation — a network of satellites to deliver low-cost, high-speed internet globally. "Today's Falcon launch carries 2 SpaceX test satellites for global broadband. If successful, Starlink constellation will serve least served." Musk said in a tweet on February 21. The main payload of the rocket was a radar-imaging satellite built for Spain, the Paz.

Starlink is expected to have over 12,000 small satellites — more than all the satellites that have been launched in history — that will be placed in two layers of satellite constellation at a low Earth orbit (LEO) of 4,425 satellites at altitudes ranging from 1,110 km to 1,325 km, and very low Earth orbit (VLEO) of 7,518 satellites operating at altitudes from 335 km to 346 km.

While the LEO Constellation will provide high-speed broadband service around the world, the VLEO Constellation is expected to enhance capacity by being able to focus on a narrower area.

SpaceX also achieved another milestone on Thursday, when it recovered at least one of the fairings — the nosecone on top of the rocket that covers the payload.

It is usually not recovered after a mission but this time, SpaceX decided to invest in getting it back. SpaceX's mission is to make rockets fully reusable, which will reduce the cost of space exploration by at least a hundredfold.

After the launch, the nosecone separates into two fairings after it has deployed the payload. SpaceX fitted its nosecone with a parachute, which helped reduce the speed at which it returned to Earth. SpaceX placed a boat named Mr Steven at the spot the fairings were expected to splashdown, and fitted Mr Steven with a giant net to catch them. But one of the fairings landed several hundred metres away on water, though it didn't seem to have suffered any damage.