

DRDO successfully tests armour-piercing Nag Missiles at Pokhran range

The Defence Acquisition Council in 2018 had approved the procurement of DRDO designed and developed NAG Missile System (NAMIS) at a cost of Rs 524 crore

New Delhi: Moving closer toward the induction of the Nag anti-tank guided missiles into the Army, Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) on Sunday carried out three successful test firings of the missiles in the Pokhran firing ranges.

"The missiles were test-fired during both day and night on Sunday during the trials. All three tests were successful," DRDO officials said.

Government sources said the missile is in the final stages of being inducted into the Army which will use it by mounting them on modified armoured vehicles.

The Defence Acquisition Council in 2018 had approved the procurement of DRDO-designed-and-developed NAG Missile System (NAMIS) at a cost of Rs 524 crore.

The system includes a third-generation Anti-Tank Guided Missile, the NAG, along with the Missile Carrier Vehicle (NAMICA). The NAG missile is a third-generation anti-tank guided missile, which has top attack capabilities that can effectively engage and destroy all known enemy tanks during both day and night operations.

The successful induction of NAG missile into the Army is expected to give a quantum boost to the Army's capability against enemy armour.

NAG was one of the first five strategic missiles planned to be developed under the Integrated Missile Development Programme initiated in the 1980s. The other missiles developed under the project include Agni, Prithvi and Akash, and all three have been successfully developed and inducted into the armed forces.

The Trishul project was shut down after being developed as a technology demonstrator.

<https://zeenews.india.com/india/drdo-successfully-tests-armour-piercing-nag-missiles-at-pokhran-range-2217590.html>



थार के रेगिस्तान में

टैंक पर ऊपर से करती है हमला

नाग के एडवांस वर्जन का सफल परीक्षण

पंजाब केसरी/जोधपुर

राजस्थान में थार के रेगिस्तान में सोमवार को एंटी टैंक मिसाइल नाग के उन्नत वर्जन का परीक्षण किया गया। रविवार रात और सोमवार सुबह किए गए मिसाइल के सभी परीक्षण एकदम सटीक रहे। डीआरडीओ की ओर से विकसित और भारत डॉयनामिक्स लिमिटेड की तरफ से निर्मित नाग मिसाइल का परीक्षण सेना के अधिकारियों ने किया। यह मिसाइल सेना की ओर से तय मापदंडों पर एकदम खरी उतरी। सैन्य सूत्रों का कहना है कि वैज्ञानिकों की उपस्थिति में सेना ने एंटी टैंक मिसाइल नाग की मारक क्षमता जांची। इस क्षेत्र में अलग-अलग मौसम में नाग मिसाइल के पूर्व में भी परीक्षण किए जा चुके हैं। रक्षा मंत्रालय नाग मिसाइल को सेना



500 मीटर से 5 किमी. तक मारक क्षमता

पांच सौ मीटर से लेकर पांच किलोमीटर की दूरी तक मार करने वाली यह मिसाइल एक बार में आठ किलोग्राम वारहेड लेकर जाती है। 42 किलोग्राम वजन वाली नाग मिसाइल 1.90 मीटर लम्बी होती है। यह 230 मीटर प्रति सेकंड की रफ्तार से अपने लक्ष्य पर प्रहार करती है। नाग मिसाइल दागने वाले कैरियर को नेमिका कहा जाता है। ऊंचाई पर जाकर यह टैंक के ऊपर से हमला करती है।

में इसकी रेंज कम रखी गई है। यह मिसाइल फायर एंड फोरगेट सिस्टम पर काम करती है। टैंक की ऊपरी सतह उसके अन्य हिस्सों की अपेक्षा कमजोर होती है।

के लिए खरीदने का ऑर्डर पहले ही दे चुका है। नाग मिसाइल के उन्नत वर्जन में इंफ्रारेड सिस्टम लगाया गया है। इसकी मदद से यह मिसाइल अब अपने लक्ष्य को आसानी से पहचान कर सकती है। इस कारण अब इस मिसाइल की इतनी सटीकता है कि इसे फायर एंड फोरगेट कहा जाने लगा है।

रणक्षेत्र में सैनिक शत्रु के टैंक को देखने के बाद उन्हें तबाह करने के लिए नाग मिसाइल दागते हैं। ऐसे

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

DRDO carries out three successful NAG missile tests in one day in Pokhran

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The successful induction of the NAG missile into the Army is expected to give a quantum boost to the Army's capability against enemy armour.

The Army and DRDO are supposed to carry out more tests of the missiles on Monday also to further validate the missile's capabilities.

NAG was one of the first five strategic missiles planned to be developed under the Integrated Missile Development Programme initiated in the 1980s.

The other missiles developed under the project include the Agni, Prithvi and Akash and all three of them have been successfully developed and inducted into the armed forces.

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<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/drdo-carries-out-three-successful-nag-missile-tests-in-one-day-in-pokhran/articleshow/70123285.cms>



Tue, 09 July 2019

Scientists discuss avalanche mitigation

Chandigarh: A three-day international symposium on snow avalanches and mitigation strategies, organised by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), began at the Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE) here today.

Delegates from India, Canada, Norway and Austria are presenting their research work on avalanche forecasting, mountain weather, avalanche control structures, avalanche dynamics, avalanche safety and rescue, snow cover monitoring using remote sensing, sensors and instrumentations and integrated mountain development in the changing climate of the Himalayas, Alps and other snow-bound regions of the globe.

As many as 35 papers, authored singularly or jointly by scientists from research and development institutions and academia, along with 60 scientific posters, will be discussed during seven technical sessions.

At the end of the symposium, a report will be prepared on the strategies to be adopted by policy makers and local administrations of hill states for mitigation of snow avalanche hazards in mountainous regions.

Avinash Chander, former Secretary, Defence Research and Development and Chairman, DRDO, called for harnessing technology available with different establishments on to a common platform for greater optimisation.

Pointing out that avalanches cause loss worth millions of rupees every year and hamper socio-economic development, Naresh Kumar, Director, SASE, said new strategies with renewed action were the need of the hour.

In his keynote address, Prof David McClung, Professor Emeritus at the University of British Columbia, Canada, discussed various models for avalanche forecast. PK Mehta, Director General, DRDO, stressed upon the need for developing technology for enhancing the safety of soldiers in avalanche-prone areas.

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/chandigarh/scientists-discuss-avalanche-mitigation/798719.html>