

अगस्त
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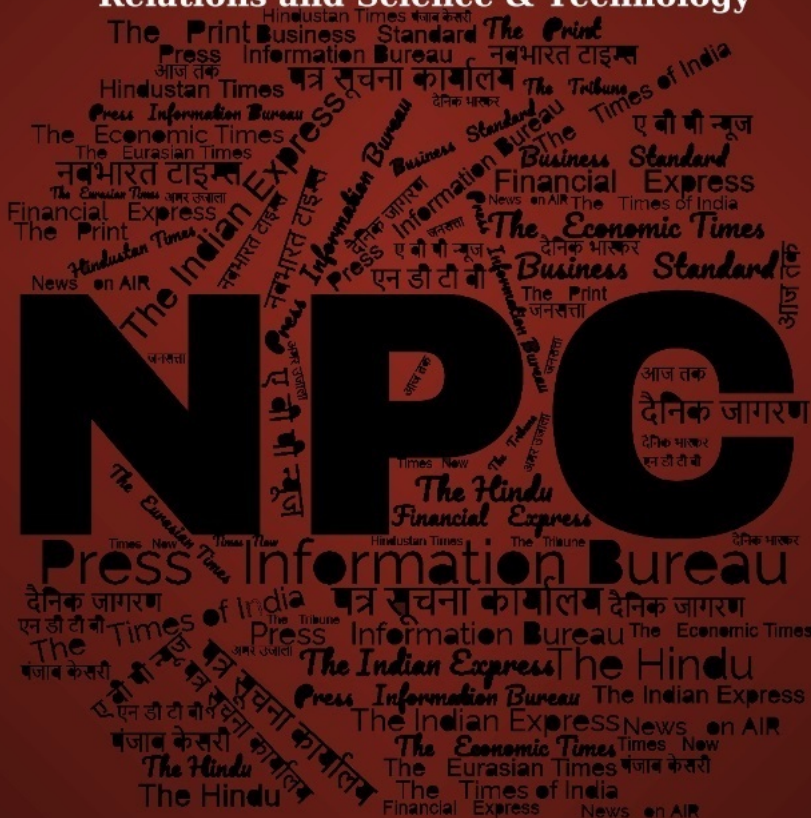
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समाचार पत्रों से चयनित अंश Newspapers Clippings

डीआरडीओ समुदाय को डीआरडीओ प्रौद्योगिकियों, रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकियों, रक्षा नीतियों, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों और विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी की नूतन जानकारी से अवगत कराने हेतु दैनिक सेवा

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Defence News

लम्बी दूरी तक उड़ान भरने वाले ड्रोन और मिसाइल प्रणालियों की खरीद को मंजूरी

Source: Jansatta, Dt. 06 Aug 2025

जनसत्ता ब्यूरो
नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त।

रक्षा मंत्रालय ने मंगलवार को लंबी दूरी तक उड़ान भरने वाले ड्रोन और मिसाइल प्रणालियों की खरीद समेत प्रमुख सैन्य परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दे दी जिनपर लगभग 67,000 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आएगी। रक्षा मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह की अध्यक्षता में रक्षा खरीद परिषद (डीएस) ने इन परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी।

रक्षा मंत्रालय ने कहा कि भारतीय नौसेना के लिए 'काम्पैक्ट आटोनामस सरफेस क्राफ्ट', 'ब्रह्मोस फायर कंट्रोल सिस्टम' और 'लांचर' की खरीद और 'बराक-1 प्वाइंट डिफेंस मिसाइल सिस्टम' के उन्नयन को मंजूरी दी गई। उसने कहा कि 'काम्पैक्ट आटोनामस सरफेस क्राफ्ट' की खरीद से भारतीय नौसेना को पनडुब्बी रोधी युद्ध अभियानों में खतरों का पता लगाने, उनका वर्गीकरण करने और उन्हें बेअसर करने की क्षमता मिलेगी। उसने कहा कि भारतीय वायुसेना के लिए, पर्वतीय रडार की खरीद



और सक्षम/स्पाइडर हथियार प्रणाली के उन्नयन को मंजूरी दी गई।

रक्षा मंत्रालय ने कहा कि पर्वतीय रडार की खरीद से पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में सीमाओं पर नजर रखने के साथ-साथ हवाई निगरानी क्षमता में वृद्धि होगी। उसने कहा कि एकीकृत वायु कमान और नियंत्रण प्रणाली के साथ एकीकरण के लिए सक्षम/स्पाइडर प्रणाली के उन्नयन से वायु रक्षा क्षमता में वृद्धि होगी। मंत्रालय ने कहा कि तीनों सेनाओं के लिए मध्यम ऊंचाई पर लंबी दूरी के (मेल) 'रिमोटली पायलटेड एअरक्राफ्ट (आरपीए)' की खरीद के लिए

रक्षा मंत्रालय के मुताबिक इन परियोजनाओं पर लगभग 67,000 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आएगी।

रक्षा मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह की अध्यक्षता में रक्षा खरीद परिषद ने इन परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी। रक्षा मंत्रालय ने कहा कि भारतीय नौसेना के लिए 'काम्पैक्ट आटोनामस सरफेस क्राफ्ट', 'ब्रह्मोस फायर कंट्रोल सिस्टम' और 'लांचर' की खरीद और 'बराक-1 प्वाइंट डिफेंस मिसाइल सिस्टम' के उन्नयन को मंजूरी दी गई।

'आवश्यकता की स्वीकृति' या प्रारंभिक स्वीकृति भी प्रदान की गई। प्रस्तावित 'मेल आरपीए' कई सामग्री और हथियार ले जा सकते हैं तथा लंबी दूरी के मिशन के लिए लंबी दूरी पर काम कर सकते हैं। मंत्रालय ने एक बयान में कहा कि इससे सशस्त्र बलों की चौबीसों घंटे निगरानी और युद्ध क्षमता में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होगी। इसके अलावा, डीएस ने सी-17 और सी-130जे बेड़े के रखरखाव के लिए प्रारंभिक स्वीकृति और एस-400 लंबी दूरी की वायु रक्षा मिसाइल प्रणाली के व्यापक वार्षिक रखरखाव अनुबंध को भी मंजूरी दी है।

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Armed drones to mountain radars: Defence Ministry clears arms deal worth Rs 67,000 crore

Source: The Indian Express, Dt. 06 Aug 2025

The Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) chaired by Defence Minister Rajnath Singh on Tuesday approved a range of military procurement proposals for the armed forces worth nearly Rs 67,000 crore.

These include the procurement of Medium Altitude Long Endurance (MALE) Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPAs) for the three services, a compact autonomous surface craft for the Navy, maintenance support for the C-17 and C-130J fleets of the Indian Air Force (IAF), and a comprehensive annual maintenance contract for the S-400 long range air defence missile system.

The DAC's approval for the maintenance of both American and Russian platforms with the IAF can be considered a display of strategic autonomy by India, especially at a time when the US President Donald Trump has been criticising India over its crude oil imports from Russia, a move New Delhi termed "unjustified and unreasonable targeting" of the country.

The IAF has a fleet of 12 C-130J-30 Super Hercules Aircraft, procured from the US in 2010-11, followed by additional orders in the subsequent years. The IAF operates a fleet of 11 C-17 Globemaster III aircraft procured between 2013 and 2019. Both were procured by India from the US under separate Foreign Military Sale (FMS) agreements.

India had signed the S-400 deal with Russia in 2018, a year after the US passed the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA). The long range surface to air missile system played a critical role in defending Indian skies during Operation Sindoor between May 7 and 10.

These procurements are particularly significant in the light of Operation Sindoor, which was launched by India on May 7 after the April 22 terror attack in Pahalgam that left 26 people dead, and appear to be drawn from lessons learnt from it.

According to a statement issued by the Defence Ministry, the DAC has granted an Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) for the procurement of Thermal Imager-based Driver Night Sights for the Battle Mechanised Platforms with the Army, which will enhance the night driving capability of BMPs and provide higher mobility and operational advantage to the mechanised infantry.

The DAC is the primary body responsible for approving major capital acquisitions in defence. The first step in the defence procurement process is the Acceptance of Necessity (AoN). However, obtaining an AoN does not always lead to a final order.

The DAC also approved the procurement of the compact autonomous surface craft, the BrahMos fire control system and launchers, and the upgrade of the BARAK-1 point defence missile system for the Navy.

"The procurement of the compact autonomous surface craft will enable the Indian Navy to detect, classify and neutralise threats during anti-submarine warfare missions," the statement said.

For the Indian Air Force, an AoN was granted for the procurement of mountain radars and the upgrade of the SAKSHAM/SPYDER weapon system, which will enhance air surveillance capabilities along and across borders in mountainous regions.

The upgrade of the SAKSHAM/SPYDER system for integration with the Integrated Air Command and Control System will strengthen India's air defence capabilities. Additionally, the procurement of MALE RPAs for three services will support round-the-clock surveillance and combat readiness, as these aircraft can carry multiple payloads and weapons while operating at longer ranges for extended missions.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/rpas-for-3-services-to-mountain-radars-dac-clears-procurements-worth-rs-67000-cr-10172001/>

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रक्षा से लेकर तकनीकी तक, हुए कई करार

Source: NavBharat Times, Dt. 06 Aug 2025

फिलिपींस और भारत में साझेदारी

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■ नई दिल्ली : भारत और फिलिपींस ने व्यापार और सैन्य सहयोग की दिशा में रणनीतिक साझेदारी का फैसला लिया है। फिलिपींस के राष्ट्रपति फर्नेंड मार्कोस जूनियर और पीएम नरेन्द्र मोदी ने मंगलावर को दिल्ली में दोनों नेताओं ने मिलकर रणनीतिक साझेदारी की घोषणा की। साझा प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में पीएम मोदी ने कहा कि भारत और फिलिपींस अपनी पसंद से मित्र, जबकि नियति से साझेदार हैं। दोनों देश हिंद महासागर से लेकर प्रशांत महासागर तक साझा मूल्यों से जुड़े हैं। ये महज अतीत की दोस्ती नहीं बल्कि

आने वाले कल के लिए एक वादा भी है। पीएम मोदी ने कहा कि अभी जब फिलिपींस के राष्ट्रपति भारत में हैं, भारतीय नौसेना के 3 जहाज फिलिपींस में सैन्य एक्सरसाइज कर रहे हैं। इनमें एक हाइड्रोग्राफी जहाज भी शामिल है। राष्ट्रपति मार्कोस जूनियर ने भी कहा कि दोनों देशों के बीच रक्षा और सुरक्षा के क्षेत्र में सहयोग को आगे बढ़ाने पर सहमति बनी है। इस सहमति का असर दोनों देशों के बीच अपनाए गए एमओयू और करारों में भी देखने को मिला। विदेश मंत्रालय में सचिव (ईस्ट) पी कुमारेन ने प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग को लेकर हुए फैसलों की विस्तार से जानकारी दी।



भारतीय पीएम मोदी के साथ राष्ट्रपति फर्नेंड मार्कोस।

क्या करार हुए? : दोनों देशों की नौसेनाओं के बीच टर्म ऑफ रेफरेंस, कानूनी मदद को लेकर संधि, सजायाफसा लोगों के ट्रांसफर को लेकर समझौता, साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी के क्षेत्र में सहयोग में सहमति।

साझा सैन्य अभ्यास पर चीन को आपत्ति

विदेश सचिव से पूछा गया कि फिलिपींस और भारत के साझा अभ्यास पर चीन ने आपत्ति जताई है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि दक्षिण चीन को लेकर भारत वैध वाणिज्यिक गतिविधियों और नेविगेशन की आजादी का समर्थन करता रहा है। भारत मानता है, जो भी विवाद है वो डायलॉग और डिप्लोमैटिक स्तर पर ही सुलझाया जाए। डर और धमकी नहीं होनी चाहिए। दोनों देशों के बीच रक्षा क्षेत्र में डिफेंस कैपिलिटी प्रोग्राम और ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम तक में सहयोग पर सहमति बनी है।

दोनों देशों के बीच सीधी फ्लाइट कब

भारत ने फिलिपींस के नागरिकों को फ्री ई-वीजा देने की घोषणा की है, जबकि फिलिपींस ने भी भारतीय नागरिकों को वीजा फ्री एंट्री देने का फैसला लिया है। वहीं इस साल के आखिर तक दिल्ली और मनीला के बीच डायरेक्ट फ्लाइट शुरू करने पर काम चल रहा है। दोनों देशों के बीच डिप्लोमैट प्रोजेक्ट साझेदारी में फिलहाल 6 विक् इपैक्ट प्रोजेक्ट्स को लेकर काम हो रहा है, लेकिन इसमें विस्तार होगा।

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Eye on Beijing, Delhi & Manila unite in strategic partnership

Source: The Times of India, Dt. 06 Aug 2025

India and the Philippines upgraded their relationship to a strategic partnership with focus on expanding defence, security and maritime cooperation, as PM Modi on Tuesday hosted President Ferdinand Marcos Jr for bilateral talks.

The two sides signed 13 agreements and MoUs, which included finalisation of terms of reference for cooperation between all three wings of the armed forces, as Modi expressed support for freedom of navigation in the Indo-Pacific in line with international laws.

Amid protests by China against joint patrolling by India and the Philippines in the South China Sea (SCS), both sides expressed concern over "coercive and aggressive actions" there that impact regional peace and stability and called upon relevant parties to exercise self-restraint and commit to peaceful and constructive means to resolve and manage disputes.

According to a joint statement, the leaders underscored that the final and binding 2016 arbitral award on the SCS was a significant milestone and the basis for peacefully resolving disputes in accordance with international law. The award had refuted China's expansive claims on SCS waters in its dispute with Manila. In 2023, India had for the first time explicitly called upon China to abide by the ruling and followed it up with a similar assertion in a joint statement with Quad a year later.

Among other key takeaways from the meeting was adoption of terms of reference for negotiations for a preferential trade agreement and signing of an agreement for mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. The leaders also adopted a plan of action (2025-2029) for implementation of the strategic partnership. India also announced a gratis e-tourist visa facility for Filipino nationals for a period of one year.

Modi also thanked Marcos, who has been looking to ramp up defence and security cooperation with countries like India and Japan amid increasing tensions with China in the SCS, for a strong condemnation of the Pahalgam terrorist attack.

"As maritime nations, maritime cooperation between the two countries is both natural and necessary. Today, when the President is in India, three ships of the Indian Navy are participating in a naval exercise in the Philippines for the first time. India's hydrography ship is also involved in this," Modi said, adding that India and Philippines are friends by choice, and partners by destiny.

The leaders called for expeditious conclusion of negotiations for the preferential trade agreement (PTA) for promotion of mutual trade and Manila expressed interest in procuring more defence equipment from India, apart from the BrahMos missile defence systems India is already supplying to it. For India, helping Manila build up its defence capabilities is also a way of getting back at Beijing, a major defence supplier to Pakistan.

The visit by Marcos, who backed interoperability between the armed forces of the two countries, coincided with India's first joint patrol of the SCS with the Philippines. The PLA accused the Philippines of "rallying an external country to interfere in the SCS by organising so-called joint patrols which undermine regional peace and stability". It did not name India.

The visit by Marcos also took place ahead of a likely visit to China by Modi later this month for the SCO summit. Talks are also on for a possible visit by Chinese foreign minister Wang Yi to India this month.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/eye-on-beijing-delhi-manila-unite-in-strategic-partnership/articleshow/123126821.cms>

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Long-range precision hits had psychological impact on pak: CDS

Source: The Times of India, Dt. 06 Aug 2025

Long-range precision strikes during the cross-border hostilities in May caused "a huge psychological impact" in Pakistan, chief of defence staff General Anil Chauhan said on Tuesday, reiterating that Operation Sindoor had not yet been called off.

The CDS emphasised the need to adapt swiftly to disruptive technologies, rethink legacy structures and prioritise synergy across the Army, Navy and IAF to tackle the challenges emanating from the constantly evolving nature of warfare. "War and politics are closely related. Wars are often fought to achieve political purposes. Today, we see very short, precise wars - like in Operation Sindoor - where political goals are achieved through rapid and targeted action," the CDS said at the inaugural edition of the Annual Trident Lecture Series organised by the Centre for Joint Warfare Studies.

Noting that "domination" through impact and effect is the new norm, the CDS said Operation Sindoor was not undertaken to capture territory or prisoners of war. "There were very long-range precision strikes (at selected targets). The impact was important. Physical was less, but the psychological impact was much more. (India) could hit very, very deep inside with precision," he said.

"It created a huge impact psychologically, displaying sophistication and superiority. This is the matrix of victory today, it has nothing to do with territory. This is how domination is changing," he added.

In keeping with the "new norms" laid down by the govt, the CDS said the Indian armed forces need to maintain "a very high order" of operational preparedness around-the-clock. Cross-border terrorism will get the appropriate response from India and terrorists can no longer find safe haven within Pakistan, he said.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/long-range-precision-hits-had-psychological-impact-on-pakistan-cds/articleshow/123126940.cms>

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Inaugural India-New Zealand Defence Strategic Dialogue held in New Delhi

Source: Press Information Bureau, Dt. 05 Aug 2025

The inaugural edition of India-New Zealand Defence Strategic Dialogue was held in New Delhi on August 05, 2025 to discuss security perspectives and further bolster bilateral cooperation. The meeting was co-chaired by Joint Secretary (International Cooperation), Ministry of Defence, India Shri Amitabh Prasad and Head of International Branch, Ministry of Defence, New Zealand Ms Kathleen Pearce.

Both nations expressed satisfaction at the ongoing defence cooperation and identified means to enhance the existing areas of collaboration, especially in the fields of training, capability building, defence industry, maritime security and multinational cooperation. The co-chairs also articulated steps in the direction of emerging areas of cooperation and issues pertaining to global commons.

The Indian side complimented New Zealand for its successful command of CTF-150 in which five Indian Navy personnel were also deputed as staff. Both sides also discussed ways to build up ongoing White Shipping Information Exchange towards enhancement of information sharing.

India-New Zealand Defence Strategic Dialogue was constituted under an MoU signed between the two countries in March 2025, a significant milestone in intensifying defence relations.

India and New Zealand engagements span a wide spectrum of cooperation – political, defence and security collaboration, capacity building and education. These developments reflect mutual trust, shared democratic values, the deep-rooted people-to-people ties and a mutual love for cricket that binds both nations. The bilateral ties gained momentum with the visit of the President of India to New Zealand in August 2024, and bilateral meeting between the Prime Ministers in March 2025.

As part of the official visit to India, Ms Kathleen Pearce also called on Raksha Rajya Mantri Shri Sanjay Seth and Defence Secretary Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh in New Delhi on August 04, 2025.

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2152813>

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एलसीए मार्क 1ए जेट्स की पहली स्क्वाड्रन कहलाएगी कोबरा

Source: NavBharat Times, Dt. 06 Aug 2025

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■ नई दिल्ली : इंडियन एयरफोर्स को जब LCA मार्क 1A फाइटर जेट मिलेंगे और इसकी जो स्क्वाड्रन बनेगी उसका नाम होगा कोबरा। ये राजस्थान के बीकानेर में बनेगी। एयरफोर्स के फाइटर जेट की कोबरा स्क्वाड्रन जो मिग-21 बाइसन की भी पहली स्क्वाड्रन थी, वही अब LCA मार्क 1A की पहली स्क्वाड्रन होगी। वैसे तो 1960 के दशक से ही इंडियन एयरफोर्स के पास मिग-21 फाइटर जेट थे। लेकिन एक वक्त में मिग-21 फाइटर जेट क्रैश होने की इतनी घटनाएं हुईं कि तब इन्हें फ्लाईंग कॉफिन कहा जाने लगा था। 2013 में उस वक्त के डिफेंस मिनिस्टर एके एंटनी ने संसद में बताया था कि 1963 से 2012 तक 482 बार मिग-21 क्रैश हुए जिसमें 171 पायलट की जान गई। फिर मिग-21 को दिक्कतें दूर करने के लिए इन्हें अपग्रेड किया गया। मिग-21 के इंजन में दिक्कत थी, जिसे ठीक किया गया। इसे भारत में ही अपग्रेड किया गया और अपग्रेडेड मिग-21 का नाम हो गया मिग-21 बाइसन।



■ 2001 में ये अपग्रेड होकर मिग-21 बाइसन बने।
■ अब अगले महीने मिग-21 बाइसन रिटायर हो जाएंगे और 3 स्क्वाड्रन कोबरा और 23 स्क्वाड्रन पैथर्स दोनों की नंबर प्लेटिंग हो जाएगी।
■ नंबर प्लेटिंग का मतलब है कि स्क्वाड्रन सक्रिय नहीं है, वक्त आने पर नए एयरक्राफ्ट के साथ एक्टिव हो जाएगी।

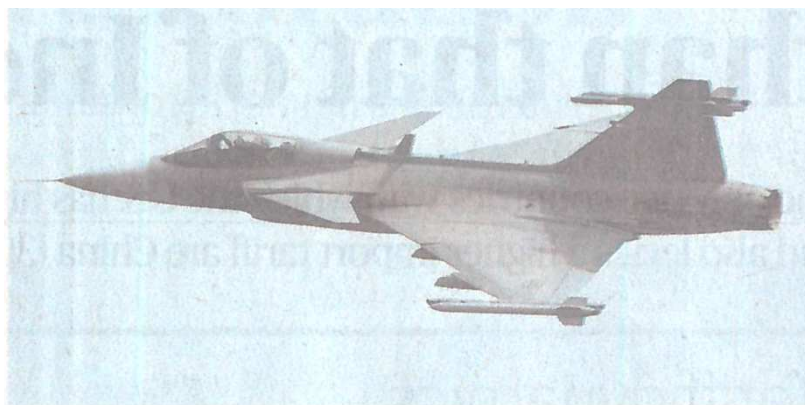
इन जेट का भारत बड़ा ऑपरेटर

एयरफोर्स के पास अभी 31 फाइटर स्क्वाड्रन है। मिग-21 बाइसन की दो स्क्वाड्रन की नंबर प्लेटिंग के बाद फाइटर जेट की सिर्फ 29 स्क्वाड्रन रह जाएगी। मिग फाइटर जेट का भारत सबसे बड़ा ऑपरेटर रहा है। 1961 में पाकिस्तान को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसे खरीदने का प्लान बना और साल 1964 में एयरफोर्स को यह मिलने लगा। मिग 21 का इस्तेमाल 1965 की और 1971 की जंग में किया गया और ढाका के गवर्नर हाउस पर 14 दिसंबर 1971 को मिग-21 फाइटर जेट से ही अटैक किया गया।

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Thailand approves \$600-million deal for Swedish fighter aircraft

Source: The Hindu, Dt. 06 Aug 2025



PTI

Thailand approved the purchase of four Swedish-made Gripen fighter jets on Tuesday, a week after reaching a ceasefire in deadly border clashes with Cambodia. The \$600 million agreement for the Saab JAS 39 Gripens was first announced in June as part of a long-term plan to modernise the air force's combat capabilities. AFP

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The World and its nuclear weapons

Source: Hindustan Times, Dt. 06 Aug 2025

Eighty years after the Hiroshima bombing, the shadow of nuclear weapons still looms large over global security. While arms-control efforts have reduced stockpiles and tests, the persistence of nine nuclear powers and evolution of arsenals show the nuclear threat has only transformed, not disappeared.

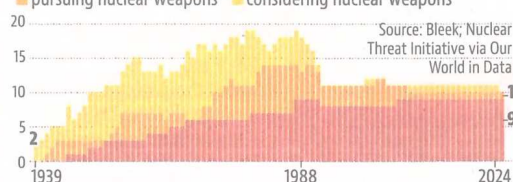
BY SREEDEV KRISHNAKUMAR

How many countries possess nuclear weapons?

After US built the first nuclear device in the 1940s, the Soviet Union, UK, France, and China joined the nuclear club in quick succession. India's 1974 test added a sixth member, followed by Pakistan's tests in 1998. North Korea was the last entrant after it conducted tests in 2006, raising the count to nine. Syria pursued weapons covertly until Israel's 2007 strike destroyed its reactor. Today, Iran remains the only state openly suspected of pursuing nuclear arms beyond the nine established powers.

Proliferation of nuclear weapons

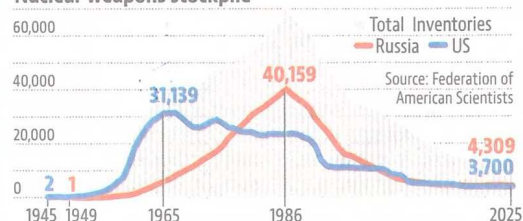
Number of countries ■ possessing nuclear weapons
■ pursuing nuclear weapons ■ considering nuclear weapons



The world's stockpiles of nuclear weapons have been declining

In contrast to the Cold War's peak, when global arsenals soared past 60,000 warheads, the total nuclear stockpile has dramatically declined to about 12,241 warheads as of January 2025, largely due to reductions in US and Russian inventories, which still account for nearly 90 percent of the total. Meanwhile, newer nuclear powers—China, India, Pakistan, and North Korea—have steadily increased their arsenals: China's stockpile has grown to around 600 warheads, India holds approximately 180, Pakistan about 170, and North Korea an estimated 50. This shows that the world's nuclear footprint is shrinking overall, yet regional modernisation and expansion among non-Western states is reshaping strategic balances.

Nuclear weapons stockpile



Due to global anti-proliferation efforts, nuclear tests have virtually ceased

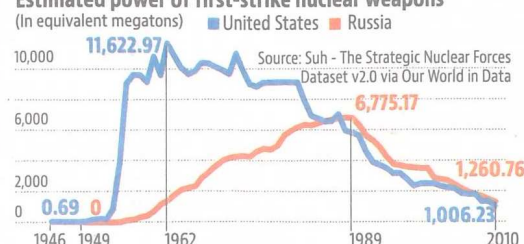
Nuclear testing exploded in frequency during the Cold War, but post-1963 saw a descent, spurred by the Partial Test Ban Treaty. From 1945 to 2019, eight nations held 2,056 nuclear tests, with US responsible for over 1,030 and USSR/Russia for around 715. Since early 90s, live testing has virtually ceased, except for N Korea's six detonations between 2006 and 2017.



Nuclear weapons getting smaller as nations opt for tactical warheads

The "Little Boy" bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945 released just about 15 kilotons. However, during Cold War, first-strike nuclear arsenals boasted multi-megaton yields. Since then, average yield has declined, with modern warheads ranging in low hundreds of kilotons. This reflects advances in precision targeting, changing doctrine that favours limited-use tactical weapons, and arms-control constraints such as the Threshold Test Ban Treaty, which capped tests above 150 kt. But these raise concerns as smaller, "usable" weapons blur psychological barrier against nuclear use and can lead to escalation.

Estimated power of first-strike nuclear weapons



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The Tribune
The Statesman
ਪੰਜਾਬ ਕੇਸਰੀ ਜਨਸੱਤਾ
The Hindu
The Economic Times
Press Information Bureau
The Indian Express
The Times of India
Hindustan Times
नवभारत टाइम्स
दैनिक जागरण
The Asian Age
The Pioneer