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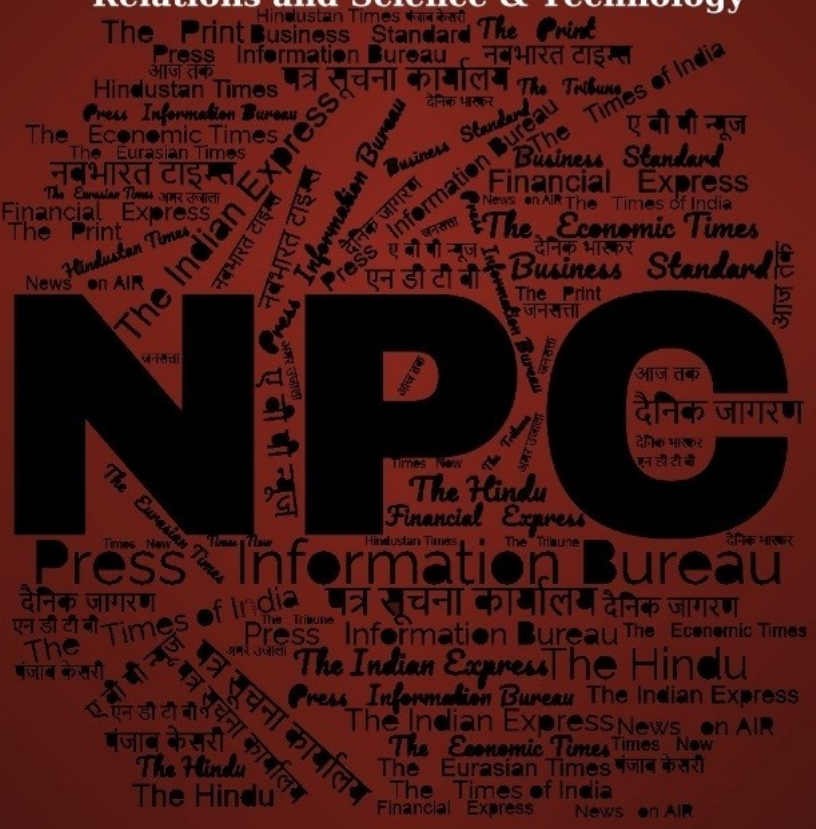
समाचार पत्रों से चयनित अंश

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

A Daily service to keep DRDO Fraternity abreast with DRDO Technologies, Defence Technologies, Defence Policies, International Relations and Science & Technology



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DRDO News

'भारत की आत्मनिर्भरता की ताकत है ये'

Source: NavBharat Times; Date: 10 Aug 2025

रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन (DRDO) के अध्यक्ष समीर कामत ने शनिवार को कहा कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' आत्मनिर्भरता, रणनीतिक दूरंदर्शिता और स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में भारत की ताकत को प्रदर्शित करता है। डिफेंस इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ एडवांस्ड टेक्नॉलजी (डीआईएटी) के 14वें दीक्षांत समारोह में बोलते हुए कामत ने कहा कि यह अभियान दुनिया के लिए संदेश है कि भारत अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा स्वदेशी तकनीक के सहारे करने में पूरी तरह सक्षम है।

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Sukhoi-30-launched Brahmos was the primary offensive weapon in Op Sindoor: DRDO chief

Source: The Indian Express; Date: 10 Aug 2025

Stating that Brahmos missile launched from Sukhoi-30 MKI was the primary offensive weapon used during Operation Sindoor, chairman of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) Samir V Kamat said on Saturday that the development of a smaller version of the supersonic cruise missile, Brahmos-NG, will soon begin. He said this variant can be fitted on other aircraft because of its reduced size.

Kamat was speaking to the media on the sidelines of the 14th convocation ceremony of Defence Institute of Advanced Technology (DIAT), Pune on Saturday. Speaking about Operation Sindoor during a press briefing, Kamat said, “When it comes to offensive weapons, Brahmos was the primary weapon that we used, mainly the air-launched variant which was launched from Sukhoi-30 MKI platform. When it comes to defence weapons systems, Akash missile, the D4 anti-drone system and the MRSAM were used. All the sensors were networked using the AI-based Akashteer (indigenous automated air defence control and reporting system) which helped in identifying the threats coming towards us and deploying the right kind of weapon to neutralise them.”

When asked about the development of a smaller version of the supersonic cruise missile Brahmos, Kamat said, “Right now it is in the planning stages. We are looking at Brahmos NG which is a smaller version of Brahmos which can then be fitted on all our other aircraft. Today, Brahmos can be fitted only on the Sukhoi-30 MKI platform. But if we can make it smaller, it can be fitted on all our platforms. We are planning to start its development soon.”

Brahmos is an extremely versatile stand-off range ‘fire-and-forget’ type supersonic cruise missile that has proved its capabilities in land-based, ship-based, air launched and submarine-based versions. The Brahmos Air Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM) is the heaviest missile to arm India’s frontline fighter jet Sukhoi-30 MKI.

Speaking about the indigenous light tank Zorawar, Kamat said, “It is at a more advanced stage. We have finished the development trials and we will offer it for user trials starting September.”

Answering a question on defence exports, “Last year, we had defence exports worth nearly Rs 23,000 crore. Based on the interest we are getting now because of the success of our systems in Operation Sindoor, I expect these exports to double in the next two to three years. We should achieve Rs 50,000 crore of exports by 2028-29 which is also the target set to us by the Defence Minister. There is a lot of interest in the Pinaka rocket system, ATAGS (Advanced Towed Artillery Gun System), Brahmos and Akash. I am sure that in the years to come, the exports of these systems will increase.”

When asked about the countries that have shown interest, Kamat said: “I will not go into specifics. But South East Asia, Middle East and Africa are the regions.”

Speaking about the development of Kaveri engine by the DRDO, “When the development of the Kaveri engine was started, it was to be used in the LCA (Light Combat Aircraft.) The thrust required for LCA is about 84 kilonewtons. While the development was successful, the thrust that we could achieve based on our design was about 72 kilonewtons. So, Kaveri could not be fitted on LCA. But we are now modifying Kaveri. After removing its afterburner, we are terming it as Kaveri Derivative which is expected to provide a thrust of 49 kilonewton. It will be used in unmanned combat aerial vehicle programmes. Currently, the high altitude testing of this derivative engine is on and it will be tested on the flying testbed. And then it will be certified.”

https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/pune/sukhoi-30-brahmos-operation-sindoor-drdo-chief-10179931/

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Defence News

पाकिस्तान के छह विमान मार गिराए

Source: Punjab Kesari; Date: 10 Aug 2025

ऑपरेशन सिंदूर पर एयर चीफ मार्शल का बड़ा खुलासा, 300 किमी. दूर से किया वार

पंजाब केसरी/बेंगलुरु

ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के दौरान भारत ने पाकिस्तान पर कड़ा प्रहार करते हुए उसके छह विमान मार गिराए थे। भारत ने पाकिस्तान के जिन विमानों को मार गिराया, उनमें 5 पाकिस्तानी लड़ाकू विमान शामिल थे। इनमें अलावा एक इंटेलिजेंस कलेक्ट करने वाला विमान भी भारतीय सेना ने ढेर किया है। शनिवार को भारतीय वायुसेना प्रमुख एयर चीफ मार्शल एपी सिंह ने यह जानकारी दी।

एयर चीफ मार्शल एपी सिंह ने शनिवार बेंगलुरु में यह बड़ा खुलासा किया है। वह यहां आयोजित एयर चीफ मार्शल एलएम कात्रे व्याख्यान के दौरान बोल रहे थे। इस दौरान उन्होंने बताया कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' में भारत के एस-400 एयर डिफेंस सिस्टम ने पाकिस्तान के पांच लड़ाकू विमानों को मार गिराया था। इसके अलावा पाकिस्तानी एयरबोर्न अर्ली वार्निंग एंड कंट्रोल और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटेलिजेंस विमान को भी भारत ने ढेर कर दिया। यह विमान हवाई निगरानी और खुफिया जानकारी जुटाने से जुड़े काम में मदद करता है। वायुसेना के मुताबिक पाकिस्तानी सेना के विमानों को लगभग 300 किलोमीटर की दूरी से मार गिराया गया। जानकारी के मुताबिक जैकोबाबाद एयरबेस पर खड़े कुछ विमानों को भी निशाना बनाया गया। उन्होंने बताया कि भारतीय वायुसेना ने बोलारी एयरबेस पर सटीक हमलों में एक पाकिस्तानी एयरबोर्न अर्ली वार्निंग एंड कंट्रोल और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटेलिजेंस विमान को ध्वस्त किया। वायुसेना के अनुसार यह जानकारी विश्वसनीय खुफिया इनपुट्स पर आधारित है। गौरतलब है कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' में एस-400 सिस्टम का पहली बार इस्तेमाल हुआ था। माना जा रहा है कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के दौरान व उसके तुरंत बाद यह वास्तविक जानकारी इसलिए बाहर नहीं आई क्योंकि तब भारतीय वायुसेना तकनीकी इनपुट्स का विश्लेषण कर रही थी। जानकारी के मुताबिक भारतीय वायुसेना ने सभी पांच लड़ाकू विमान और पाकिस्तानी एयरबोर्न अर्ली वार्निंग एंड कंट्रोल और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटेलिजेंस विमान को 7 मई को मार गिराया था।

पाकिस्तान में भारी तबाही

- भारत के एस-400 एयर डिफेंस सिस्टम ने लड़ाकू विमान मार गिराए
- पाकिस्तान एयरबोर्न विमान भी किया ढेर
- 100 आतंकवादी मारे गए
- आतंकी ठिकानों के अलावा जैकोबाबाद एयरबेस पर खड़े विमान भी बर्बाद
- बोलारी एयरबेस पर भारतीय वायुसेना के सटीक हमलों से पाकिस्तान का कंट्रोल सिस्टम किया नेस्तनाबूद

राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति थी, प्रतिबंध नहीं

वायु सेना प्रमुख एयर चीफ मार्शल एपी सिंह ने शनिवार को ऑपरेशन सिंदूर की सफलता का क्रेडिट सरकार की राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति को दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के दौरान भारतीय वायुसेना को किसी भी तरह की पाबंदी का सामना नहीं करना पड़ा।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि वायुसेना को मिशन की योजना बनाने और उसे अंजाम देने की पूरी आजादी थी। इस ऑपरेशन को 22 अप्रैल को पहलगाम में हुए आतंकी हमले के जवाब में शुरू किया गया था। पाकिस्तान और पीओके में 100 से ज्यादा आतंकियों को मार गिराया गया और पाकिस्तान के कई एयरबेस भी तबाह हुए थे। एपी सिंह कर्नाटक के बेंगलुरु में एयर चीफ मार्शल एलएम कात्रे मेमोरियल लेक्चर के 16वें संस्करण को संबोधित कर रहे थे। उन्होंने, "हम पर कोई पाबंदी नहीं लगाई गई। अगर कोई रुकावटें थीं, तो वे खुद पैदा की गई थीं.. और कहा कि आगे बढ़ने का फैसला भारतीय सेना को करना था।" सिंह ने आगे कहा, "हमें योजना बनाने और उसे अंजाम देने की पूरी आजादी थी। हमारे हमले सोच-समझकर किए गए थे क्योंकि हम इसके बारे में परिपक्व होना चाहते थे।" उन्होंने आगे कहा कि ऑपरेशन सिंदूर की सफलता का मुख्य कारण राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति थी। सिंह ने कहा कि सेना द्वारा किए गए सैन्य हमले सोचे-समझे गए थे क्योंकि हम इसके बारे में परिपक्व होना चाहते थे।

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सैटेलाइट तस्वीर से दिखाया कैसे गिराए पाक के 5 फाइटर जेट

Source: NavBharat Times; Date: 10 Aug 2025

ज़मीन से हवा में मार गिराने का सबसे बड़ा रेकॉर्ड है ये: एयरफोर्स चीफ

भाषा, बेंगलुरु

'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के दौरान भारत ने पाकिस्तान के 5 फाइटर जेट और एक 'एयरबोर्न वार्निंग एंड कंट्रोल सिस्टम' एयरक्राफ्ट को मार गिराया था। भारतीय वायुसेना के प्रमुख एयर चीफ मार्शल अमर प्रीत सिंह (ए.पी. सिंह) ने यह पुष्टि की है। बेंगलुरु में एयर चीफ मार्शल एल.एम. कात्रे स्मृति व्याख्यान के 16वें संस्करण में अमर प्रीत सिंह ने 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के दौरान पाकिस्तान को हुए भारी नुकसान की जानकारी दी। उन्होंने इसे भारत के सतह से हवा में मार गिराने का अब तक का सबसे बड़ा रिकॉर्ड बताया।

एयरफोर्स चीफ ए.पी. सिंह ने 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' की सफलता का जिक्र करते हुए एयर चीफ मार्शल सिंह ने दो तरह की तस्वीरें दिखाईं, जो पाकिस्तान में हुए नुकसान के पहले और बाद की थी। इन तस्वीरों में स्पष्ट दिखाया गया कि भारत ने 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के तहत पाकिस्तान में आतंकियों के ठिकानों को पूरी सटीकता के साथ तबाह किया। वायुसेना प्रमुख ने कहा, 'मैं आपको हमले से पहले और बाद में हमारी उपलब्धियों की कुछ तस्वीरें दिखाऊंगा। ये सैटलाइट तस्वीरें है। कुछ तस्वीरें हमले के बाद और कुछ तस्वीरें पहले ली गई थी। इन तस्वीरों से स्पष्ट अंतर दिखाई देगा। यहां, आप नुकसान देख सकते हैं।' उन्होंने आगे कहा, 'यह बहावलपुर स्थित जैश-ए-मोहम्मद के मुख्यालय पर हमारी कार्रवाई के हमले से पहले और बाद की तस्वीरें है। इनसे साफ जाहिर है कि हमारा टारगेट सटीक था। लगभग कोई भी कोलैटरल डैमेज नहीं हुआ। आसपास की इमारतें पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित रहीं। हमारे पास सिर्फ सैटलाइट से ली गई तस्वीरें ही नहीं थीं, बल्कि स्थानीय मीडिया के जरिए सामने आई अंदरूनी तस्वीरें भी थीं, जिनकी मदद से हमें गहराई से जानकारी मिली।' वहीं एयर चीफ के खुलासे के बाद कांग्रेस ने केंद्र सरकार से सवाल किया है कि ऑपरेशन सिंदूर क्यों रोका गया?

'बालाकोट भूत का ध्यान रखा...'

एयरफोर्स चीफ ने कहा कि ऑपरेशन सिंदूर में जो भारतीय सेना ने कार्रवाई की उसे पूरी दुनिया देख सकती है। पाकिस्तान को कितना नुकसान पहुंचा है इसका पुख्ता सबूत है। जिसे हमने दुनिया के सामने रखा है। लेकिन 2019 में जब हमने बालाकोट हमला किया था, तब ऐसा संभव नहीं हो सका था। इस बार 'उस भूत को हमेशा के लिए खत्म कर दिया गया है।

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Operation Sindoor's 300-km kill: How the Indian Air Force may have set a rare record

Source: The Indian Express; Date: 10 Aug 2025

In the three months since Operation Sindoor, the Indian Air Force (IAF) had spoken of the losses suffered by Pakistan — but on Saturday came the first concrete detail of a strike that military officers say could be unprecedented in modern air warfare, though such engagements are rarely recorded in public.

During a lecture in Bengaluru, IAF Chief Air Chief Marshal A P Singh revealed that among the targets destroyed on May 7 was a large Pakistani airborne platform — possibly an ELINT (Electronic Intelligence) or AEW&C (Airborne Early Warning and Control) aircraft — taken down from a distance of about 300 km. He described it as the "largest-ever recorded surface-to-air kill that we can talk about".

A senior IAF officer later explained that "at 300 km, this would be the longest or farthest ever recorded surface-to-air kill, not quantitatively the largest." The Air Chief's qualifier — "that we can talk about" — was a nod to the fact that such engagements are "usually difficult to confirm

anywhere globally, since the debris of such an aircraft will fall inside the territory of that country". Long-range kills, the officer added, are "rarely recorded or announced in public", either because militaries cannot independently verify them or because the capabilities involved are kept classified.

In this instance, the Air Chief's public statement likely followed a confirmation through electronic tracking. "We have the electronic means to check a kill. There is a blip on a radar, and that goes off (to show the kill)," the officer said, indicating that radar data had verified the engagement.

Why it matters

Long-range kills of this kind are rare. Hitting a target 300 km away demands a long-range interceptor missile (a surface-to-air missile or SAM designed to destroy airborne targets at very long distances, often well beyond visual range), precision tracking that holds steady over long distances and the ability to maintain a firing solution until impact. The IAF acquired this capability only recently, with the induction of the Russian-made S-400 Triumf system.

"Clearly, the S-400 systems have been capitalised fully in the operation," the above-quoted officer said.The system's advertised 400 km kill range kept Pakistani fighters beyond the distance needed to launch long-range glide bombs, the IAF Chief said on Saturday adding they were unable to use them because they could not penetrate the system.

The rarity of a 300 km engagement

In recent conflicts, the longest publicly acknowledged surface-to-air kills have occurred at relatively shorter ranges. In February 2024, a BBC report cited Ukrainian claims of downing a Russian A-50 spy plane — the second claim in just over a month — more than 200 km from the front line. In February 2022, a Ukrainian Su-27 was reportedly shot down by a Russian S-400 at roughly 150 km. The plane was hit between the Russian cities of Rostov-on-Don and Krasnodar, Ukrainian military sources said, over 200km (124 miles) from the front line.

The systems behind the shot

India has so far received three of its five contracted S-400 units from Russia, deployed along the borders with Pakistan and China. The remaining two are due by 2025–26. Senior officers liken its reach to "a torch that allows you to see what remains kilometres inside, in this case beyond the Indian border".

Other systems — including the Barak 8 Medium Range Surface-to-Air Missile (MRSAM) and the indigenous Akash missile — also played a role in Operation Sindoor. Earlier this month, the Defence Acquisition Council approved a comprehensive annual maintenance contract for the S-400. India had signed the S-400 deal with Russia, a year after the United States passed the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA). CAATSA is a US law that allows Washington to impose sanctions on countries that make significant defence purchases from Russia, Iran, or North Korea.

https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/operation-sindoor-300-km-kill-indian-air-force-set-rare-record-10180497/

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Crediting Russian S-400, IAF chief says India took down 5 Pak fighters, one 'large aircraft' during Op Sindoor

Source: The Indian Express; Date: 10 Aug 2025

Air Chief Marshal A P Singh on Saturday said the Indian Air Force (IAF) took down "at least" five Pakistani fighter jets and "one large aircraft" during Operation Sindoor in May.

In the three months since the operation, while India has talked about the losses suffered by Pakistan, this is the first time that a senior officer has specified the number of Pakistani aircraft and jets downed.

"We have at least five fighters confirmed killed and one large aircraft, which could be an ELINT aircraft or an AEW&C aircraft, which was taken out from a distance of about 300 kilometres, which is the largest-ever recorded surface-to-air kill that we can talk about," the IAF Chief said during a keynote address at the 16th Air Chief Marshal L M Katre Memorial Lecture in Bengaluru.

He said a key reason for the success of the operation was political will, adding that there were "very clear directions" given to the defence forces and no restrictions were imposed. He did not specify which Pakistani fighter jets were downed. Initial assessments showed that no Pakistani F-16 fighter was shot in the air. Giving details of Pakistan's losses, the IAF Chief said the Shahbaz Jacobabad airfield suffered major damage. "Here, there's an F-16 hangar. One half of the hangar is gone. And I'm sure there were some aircraft inside that got damaged there. We were able to get at least two command and control centres, like Murid and Chaklala," he said, explaining the images captured.

"At least six radars, some of them big, some of them small… We have an indication of at least one AEW&C (Airborne Early Warning and Control) in that AEW&C hangar (in Bholari) and a few F-16s, which were under maintenance there, " he said.

He also pointed to the damage in other Pakistani military bases like Sargodha. "We've grown up in the Air Force dreaming about days like this, someday we'll get a chance to go there… I got my chance just before I retired… So we took on the airfield there," he said.

The IAF Chief said a large number of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and drones, some of whose missiles had fallen in Indian territory, were also recovered alongside other wreckage. He said these were being studied "so we can make out what they did, where they were launched from, what route they followed, what kind of systems they had, what generation they belonged to, what kind of features they had, etc."

He also showed the 'before and after' images of the damage caused in Pakistan's Bahawalpur — the headquarters of the Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM). "There's hardly any collateral (damage) here… The adjacent buildings are fairly intact… Not only did we have satellite pictures, but also from local media, through which we could get inside pictures," he said.

Praising Indian air defence systems, he said the S-400 surface-to-air missile system, which was recently bought, "has been a gamechanger". The kill range of the S400 system kept their aircraft away from the maximum distance at which they could employ their long range air-to-ground weapons, like those long-range glide bombs that they have, he said, adding that Pakistan was not able to use these as they were not been able to penetrate the system.

Calling Operation Sindoor a high-tech war, the IAF Chief said that in 80 to 90 hours of war, India was able to achieve adequate damage, which indicated to Pakistan that if they continued, they would "pay for it more and more". "So, they came forward and sent a message to our DGMO that they wanted to talk. This was accepted on our side," he said.

He said the security forces were given a free hand in executing Operation Sindoor, including deciding the rules of engagement, the escalation ladder and how to control the escalation ladder. "There were no, I repeat, no restrictions on us. Full freedom was given to plan and execute. I must say that our attacks have been calibrated because we wanted to be mature about it," he said.

He also referred to the Balakot air strikes, saying it became "a big issue trying to tell our people… what we have been able to achieve". "So, I'm happy that this time we were able to take care of that ghost of Balakot, that we were able to tell the world what we have achieved," he said.

The IAF Chief said no Pakistani aircraft could come anywhere near India's defence systems like the Akash missile and MRSAM (medium range surface to air missile). He said all Pakistani aircraft were taken on by India's LRSAM (long range surface to air missile), adding that while they were trying to stay away, they were within Indian range at times. "As far as our offensive (capabilities) was concerned, that night we didn't… hold back and we decided that we would go attack at the front, we would stretch their resources," he said.

He said the idea was not to attack one particular airfield, but to signal that Pakistan can be attacked deep inside, at will, and wherever India wants. While he did not mention any aircraft loss on the Indian side, senior Indian officials have admitted to losing aircraft/ jets; the government has neither confirmed nor denied this. In May, India's Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) General Anil Chauhan had admitted to losing an unspecified number of aircraft in the operation.

Earlier that month, Director General Air Operations of the IAF, Air Marshal A K Bharti, had said losses were part of any combat. The Indian military had achieved all its selected objectives and all IAF pilots were back home, he had said, adding that he would not like to comment on whether India lost any aircraft. Bharti had said that Pakistan also lost a few aircraft.

On June 10, India's Defence Attache to Indonesia, Captain Shiv Kumar, had said at a seminar in Jakarta that the IAF had lost "some aircraft", adding that that it was because of the constraints laid down by the Indian political leadership not to attack the Pakistani military infrastructure or air defences. "After the loss, we changed our tactics and we went for the military installations… We first achieved suppression of enemy air defences and then… all our attacks could easily go through using BrahMos missiles," he had said.

Countering the Opposition in Lok Sabha earlier this month, Defence Minister Rajnath Singh said they (Opposition) had not asked how many Pakistani planes were shot down. "They should ask: did India destroy terror bases? Yes. Was Operation Sindoor successful? Yes. Were the masters of terrorists who wiped off sindoor from the foreheads of our sisters destroyed? Yes. Did our soldiers face any losses? No," Singh said. "Focus on big things, not small ones — else we lose focus on big issues and the honour of our soldiers."

https://indianexpress.com/article/india/operation-sindoor-iaf-pakistan-5-fighter-jets-1-large-aircraft-air-marshal-10179475/

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रक्षा उत्पादन में भारत का रिकॉर्ड

Source: Punjab Kesari; Date: 10 Aug 2025

पंजाब केसरी/नई दिल्ली

भारत ने रक्षा उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में एक नया रिकॉर्ड बनाया है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में रक्षा उत्पादन 1,50,590 करोड़ रुपए के साथ अपने सर्वाधिक उच्च स्तर पर रहा। यह पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के 1.27 लाख करोड़ की तुलना में 18 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि को दर्शाता है। साल 2019-20 में यह आंकड़ा 79,071 करोड़ था, यानी 5 साल में 90 प्रतिशत की जबरदस्त वृद्धि हुई है। रक्षा मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह ने शनिवार को इस ऐतिहासिक उपलब्धि की जानकारी दी। सिंह ने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में भारत का रक्षा उत्पादन रिकॉर्ड ऊंचाई पर पहुंच गया है। उन्होंने कहा कि यह निरंतर वृद्धि भारत के मजबत होते रक्षा औद्योगिक

5 वर्ष में 90% की वृद्धि

आधार का स्पष्ट संकेत है। इस मौके पर राजनाथ सिंह ने रक्षा उत्पादन में काम करने वाली कंपनियों और निजी उद्योगों के सामूहिक प्रयास की सराहना की। राजनाथ सिंह ने लिखा, मैं इस उपलब्धि को हासिल करने में रक्षा उत्पादन विभाग और सभी हितधारकों, यानी रक्षा क्षेत्र के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के निर्माताओं और निजी उद्योग के सामूहिक प्रयासों की सराहना करता हूं। यह बढ़ती हुई प्रगति भारत के मजबूत होते रक्षा औद्योगिक आधार का स्पष्ट संकेत है। रक्षा क्षेत्र के सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों और अन्य सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों का कुल उत्पादन में लगभग 77 प्रतिशत योगदान रहा, जबकि निजी क्षेत्र का योगदान 23 प्रतिशत रहा।

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Defence production has soared to an all-time high of 1.5L cr, says Rajnath Singh

Source: The Times of India; Date: 10 Aug 2025

India's annual defence production has "soared to an all-time high figure" of over Rs 1.5 lakh crore in the 2024-25 financial year, defence minister Rajnath Singh said on Saturday, terming the upward trajectory a clear indicator of the country's strengthening defence industrial base.

"These numbers indicate a robust 18% growth over the previous fiscal's output of Rs 1.2 lakh crore, and a staggering 90% increase since 2019-20, when the figure was Rs 79,071 crore," Singh said.

The landmark has been achieved due to the efforts of MoD's deptt of defence production and all stakeholders, including defence PSUs, other public sector manufacturers and private industry.

Defence exports have also risen, reaching Rs 23,622 crore in 2024-25. Defence PSUs and other PSUs accounted for 77% of total production, while private sector contributed 23%, up from 21% in 2023-24. "Share of private sector reflects its growing role in country's defence ecosystem," an official said.

Both segments of the industry have shown consistent year-on-year growth due to policy reforms, improved ease of doing business and a strategic focus on indigenisation over the past decade. "Emphasis on reducing import dependence and building a defence industrial complex that caters to domestic needs as yielded positive results," he added.

https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/defence-production-has-soared-to-an-all-time-high-of-1-5l-cr-says-rajnath-singh/articleshow/123210662.cms

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सेनाओं के ताल मेल का प्रमाण है ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर: सीडीएस

Source: Dainik Jagran; Date: 11 Aug 2025

नई दिल्ली, प्रेट्र : चीफ आफ डिफेंस स्टाफ (सीडीएस) जनरल अनिल चौहान ने कहा है कि आपरेशन सिंदूर तीनों सेनाओं के बीच तालमेल का प्रमाण है। उन्होंने कहा कि उभरती सुरक्षा चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए सुधारों और समन्वय को जारी रखने की आवश्यकता है। सिकंदराबाद में कालेज आफ डिफेंस मैनेजमेंट में 21वें हायर डिफेंस मैनेजमेंट कोर्स के प्रतिभागियों और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को संबोधित करते हुए उन्होंने सेनाओं में एकीकरण पर रणनीतिक दृष्टिकोण साझा किया।

रक्षा मंत्रालय ने रविवार को कहा कि ज्वाइंट लाजिस्टिक्स और समन्वय को मजबूत करने के चल रहे प्रयासों के तहत सीडीएस ने 'ज्वाइंट प्राइमर फार इंटीग्रेटेड लाजिस्टिक्स' जारी किया। यह 'लाजिस्टिक्स सिस्टम्स' के आधुनिकीकरण की दिशा में अहम

- सीडीएस जनरल अनिल चौहान ने भविष्य के संयुक्त अभियानों के प्रारूप का भी उल्लेख किया
- सिकंदराबाद के कालेज आफ डिफेंस मैनेजमेंट में एक कार्यक्रम में दे रहे थे संबोधन

सीडीएस अनिल चौहान

कदम है। इससे यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि सशस्त्र बल हमेशा सुसज्जित और किसी भी चुनौती के लिए तैयार रहें। मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी एक बयान के अनुसार, इसमें लाजिस्टिक्स इंटीग्रेशन, डिजिटलीकरण, संयुक्त क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए थिएटर कमांड के रोडमैप जैसे मुख्य क्षेत्रों पर प्रकाश डाला गया है। जनरल चौहान ने प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित आधुनिक युद्ध में बदलावों से निपटने के लिए सेना में किए जा रहे बदलावों पर भी प्रकाश डाला। उन्होंने भविष्य के रोडमैप को आकार देने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण बिंदुओं पर प्रकाश डाला।

भारत, पाक की नौसेनाएं आज से करेंगी अभ्यास

नई दिल्ली, एएनआइ : भारत और पाकिस्तान की नौसेनाएं सोमवार से अगले कुछ दिनों तक एक ही समय पर अरब सागर में अलग-अलग युद्धाभ्यास करेंगी। रक्षा सूत्रों ने बताया कि भारत और पाकिस्तान दोनों की नौसेनाओं ने अरब सागर में अभ्यास करने के लिए नोटिस टू एयरमेन (नोटम) जारी किए हैं।

पाकिस्तानी विमान को मार गिराना महत्वपूर्ण

नई दिल्ली, प्रेट्र : वायुसेना प्रमुख एयर चीफ मार्शल एपी सिंह का यह दावा कि भारतीय वायुसेना ने लगभग 300 किलोमीटर की दूरी से पाकिस्तान के निगरानी विमान को मार गिराया, वायुसेना की श्रेष्ठता को दर्शाता है। एक वरिष्ठ सैन्य अधिकारी ने शनिवार को बताया कि इस हमले ने पाकिस्तान को बड़ा मनोवैज्ञानिक, रणनीतिक और सामरिक झटका दिया है, जिससे उबरना उसके लिए मुश्किल होगा। यदि यह एईडब्ल्यूएंडसी (एयरबोर्न अर्ली वार्निंग एंड कंट्रोल) विमान था, तो पाकिस्तान के लिए बहुत गंभीर झटका है, क्योंकि दुनियाभर में हर वायुसेना के पास सीमित संख्या में ऐसे विमान होते हैं। इस तरह का विमान हवाई क्षेत्र की निगरानी और हवाई खतरों का जल्द पता लगाने में मदद करता है।

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Australian army chief kicks off 5-day visit to India

Source: The Tribune; Date: 11 Aug 2025

Chief of the Australian Army, Lieutenant General Simon Stuart, is on a five-day visit to India (August 10-14). He is scheduled to hold high-level discussions with Army Chief General Upendra Dwivedi and senior officials of the Ministry of Defence.

The visit reaffirms the growing India-Australia engagement as both nations work to uphold a stable and rules-based order in the Indo-Pacific. At the government level, India and Australia have institutional mechanisms in place, with the most recent 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue held in New Delhi in November 2023 and the next edition scheduled in Australia later this year.

The two countries are advancing cooperation in capability development, logistics, interoperability and strategic posturing in the Indo-Pacific. Operational cooperation between the Indian and Australian Armies has steadily deepened in recent years, reflected in the increasing complexity, scale and strategic relevance of joint exercises and deployments.

On the training and institutional cooperation front, both armies have maintained consistent and meaningful exchanges through premier military courses and academic programmes. A notable initiative

is the India-Australia Young Officers' Exchange Programme, conceptualised by the late Gen Bipin Rawat and launched during the 2022 Prime Minister-level virtual summit. This programme enables young officers from both armies to train together, experience field environments and understand each other's operational ethos — an investment in future leadership synergy.

https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/india/australian-army-chief-kicks-off-5-day-visit-to-india/

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अगला युद्ध जल्दी हो सकता है, हमें उसकी मुताबिक तैयारी करनी होगी: सेना प्रमुख

Source: Dainik Jagran; Date: 11 Aug 2025

उपेंद्र द्विवेदी ने कहा- हमें मिलकर लड़ना होगा, सेना अकेले यह लड़ाई नहीं लड़ेगी

नई दिल्ली, प्रेट्र: सेना प्रमुख जनरल उपेंद्र द्विवेदी ने कहा है कि आपरेशन सिंदूर बस शुरुआत है। हम गति व परिवर्तन के युग में जी रहे हैं। यह बदलाव का युग है। और अगर ऐसा है, तो शांति बनाए रखने के लिए मिलकर आगे बढ़ना आज की जरूरत है। चाहे इसे शक्ति, तालमेल, संप्रभुता के जरिये ही क्यों न लागू किया जाए। उन्होंने विस्तार से बताए बिना कहा कि अगला युद्ध जल्द हो सकता है। हमें उसके अनुसार तैयारी करनी होगी। हमें यह लड़ाई मिलकर लड़नी होगी। अकेले सेना इसे नहीं लड़ेगी। अगर मैं अपने नजरिये से इसे देखूं, तो भारत ढाई मोर्चों का सामना कर रहा है। अगर देश की जमीनी सीमाओं की बात करें तो जनता की मानसिकता के मद्देनजर जीत का मतलब जमीनी बना रहेगा।

आइआइटी मद्रास में लोगों को संबोधित करते हुए सेना प्रमुख जनरल उपेंद्र द्विवेदी ● प्रेट्र

- आपरेशन सिंदूर पर बोले-सेना को पूरी छूट दी गई थी कि क्या किया जाना है
- पाकिस्तान को उम्मीद नहीं थी कि इस तरह का हमला होगा, इससे वह हैरान था

सेना प्रमुख ने चार अगस्त को आइआइटी-मद्रास में आयोजित एक समारोह को संबोधित करते हुए यह टिप्पणी की। उनके संबोधन का वीडियो सेना ने रविवार को साझा किया। सेना प्रमुख ने कहा, आपरेशन सिंदूर एक संपूर्ण राष्ट्र का दृष्टिकोण था। सेना को यह तय करने की खुली छूट दी गई थी कि क्या करना है। इस तरह का आत्मविश्वास, राजनीतिक स्पष्टता, राजनीतिक दिशा हमने पहली बार देखी। प्रतिबंधों की कोई शर्त न होने से सेना का मनोबल बढ़ता है। इसने कमांडरों को अपनी समझ के अनुसार कार्य करने में मदद की।

उन्होंने कहा कि 25 अप्रैल को हमने उत्तरी कमान का दौरा किया, जहां हमने सोचा, योजना बनाई, उसकी संकल्पना की और नौ में से सात ठिकानों पर अपनी योजना को अंजाम दिया। इन ठिकानों को नष्ट कर दिया गया और कई आतंकी मारे गए। आतंकी शिविरों पर सटीक हमलों के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि हमने जहां हमला किया, वह व्यापक और गहरा था। पहली बार हमने आतंकियों के वास्तविक ठिकानों पर हमला किया। हमारे निशाने पर आतंकी और उनके सरगना थे। ऐसा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था। पाकिस्तान को भी उम्मीद नहीं थी कि इस तरह का हमला होगा। यही बात उनके लिए हैरान करने वाली थी। लेकिन, क्या हम इसके लिए तैयार थे? हां, हम इसके लिए तैयार थे। जो भी झटका आता, उसे झेलने के लिए हम तैयार थे।

संबंधित ›› पेज 13

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Army-IAF launch another hunt for 200 light choppers to replace old Cheetahs & Chetaks

Source: The Times of India; Date: 09 Aug 2025

India has once again resumed the hunt to replace its old single-engine Cheetah and Chetak helicopters, which lack modern avionics, in-built safety mechanisms and have been dogged by a high crash rate just like the MiG-21 fighters, causing the death of scores of pilots over the years.

The Army on Friday issued a request for information (RFI) to vendors for the acquisition of 120 reconnaissance and surveillance helicopters (RSHs) and another 80 for the IAF. "The defence ministry

intends to urgently replace the fleet of existing Cheetah and Chetak helicopters with suitable light helicopters of modern design," the RFI said.

The RSHs should be able to perform surveillance by day and night, transport small number troops for special missions, carry internal and external loads in support of ground operations and perform a "scout role" in conjunction with attack helicopters, the RFI added.

The armed forces have been demanding new light helicopters to replace their around 350 Cheetah and Chetak choppers, which are of the design vintage of the 1960s, for well over two decades now. They have sounded the alarm several times but to no avail till now, as reported by TOI earlier. Defence officials told TOI the 200 RSHs will add to the 187 (Army 126, IAF 61) light utility helicopters (LUHs), in the 3-tonne class, being built by defence PSU Hindustan Aeronautics (HAL) in another long-delayed project.

Progressive induction of these new LUHs will see the Army finally begin to retire its old Cheetahs and Chetaks from 2027 onwards, with the entire retirement-induction plan taking around a decade, an officer said. A separate `Make in India' project for 60 Utility Helicopter-Marines for the Navy, incidentally, is also yet to take off. It's, however, very early days for the RSHs. The Army itself said the RFI has been issued to finalise staff qualitative requirements, decide the procurement category and identify probable vendors, including Indian companies forming joint ventures or production arrangements with foreign original equipment manufacturers.

While the Cheetahs and Chetaks have certainly been the workhorses of the 14-lakh strong armed forces, especially in high-altitude and forward areas, they have also grappled with poor serviceability and maintainability. The Cheetahs lack modern avionics and glass cockpits that assist in stability augmentation and build better situational awareness for the pilots to operate in low visibility and bad weather conditions.

Officials are keeping their fingers crossed this time. For instance, the inter-governmental agreement inked with Russia in 2015 for 200 twin-engine Kamov-226T choppers for Army (135) and IAF (65) in a `Make in India' project worth around $2 billion, eventually failed to take off due to pricing and other issues

https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/india-seeks-200-copters-to-replace-ageing-cheetah-chetak-fleet/articleshow/123196628.cms

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After Operation Sindoor, IAF seeks more Rafales to stem depletion of fighter squadrons

Source: The Times of India; Date: 11 Aug 2025

IAF has strongly pitched for a government-to-government deal with France to procure more Rafale fighters under its long-pending project to acquire 114 multi-role fighter aircraft (MRFA), in which the bulk of the jets are supposed to be manufactured domestically with foreign collaboration.

IAF will move the MRFA case for initial acceptance of necessity (AoN), the first step in the long-winded procurement process, to be approved by the Rajnath Singh-led Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) within a month or two, top defence sources told TOI.

"Government will take the final decision when the MRFA case comes to DAC. But yes, IAF has projected an urgent need for additional Rafales to stem the depletion in the number of its fighter squadrons," a source said.

The IAF move comes three months after military hostilities with Pakistan during Operation Sindoor from May 7 to 10, during which the 4.5-generation Rafales were extensively used for long-range strikes across the border. While India has not declared its fighter losses, it has dismissed Pakistan's claim that it shot down six IAF jets, including three Rafales, on May 7. Pakistan used Chinese-origin jets like J-10s, armed with PL-15 beyond visual range air-to-air missiles with ranges over 200km, against IAF fighters on that day.

With the MRFA case hanging fire for the last seven-eight years after an initial cost estimate of over Rs 1.2 lakh crore, IAF is now grappling with a depleted strength of 31 fighter squadrons (16-18 jets in each). The number will go down to the lowest-ever figure of 29 squadrons after the retirement of the MiG-21s next month.

This when IAF is authorised 42.5 squadrons to tackle the collusive challenge from China and Pakistan, which was strongly reinforced during Sindoor. Moreover, China is set to supply Pakistan with at least 40 J-35A fifth-generation stealth jets in the near future.

IAF has also projected the requirement for two to three squadrons of 5th-gen fighters, with the Russian Sukhoi-57 and the American F-35 being the contenders, till the indigenous AMCA (advanced medium combat aircraft) is ready for production by 2035. "But no official talks have begun with either Russia or the US yet," an official said.

The IAF argument is it would make "much better economic and logistical sense" to go in for more Rafales through a government-to-government deal in the MRFA project. "The deal can be concluded faster than going in for an open global tender," another source said. IAF inducted 36 Rafales, acquired under the Rs 59,000 crore inter-governmental contract with France in Sept 2016, which are deployed at the Ambala and Hasimara air bases. "Both air bases already have the infrastructure and storage capacity to base at least one more Rafale squadron each," the source said.

Navy is also slated to get its 26 Rafale-Marine jets, which will operate from aircraft carrier INS Vikrant, in the 2028-2030 timeframe under the Rs 63,887 crore (almost 7 billion euros) deal inked with France in April. "There will be a commonality in platforms and equipment if more Rafales are acquired," he said.

The push for the MRFA comes after a high-level committee, led by defence secretary Rajesh Kumar Singh, recently chalked out a detailed roadmap for IAF's "all-round accelerated capability enhancement" to plug existing operational gaps in a time-bound manner, with greater participation from the private sector to complement the ongoing efforts of the DRDO and defence PSUs.

https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/after-operation-sindoor-iaf-seeks-more-rafales-to-stem-depletion-of-fighter-squadrons/articleshow/123223125.cms

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CDS highlights Op Sindoor's success as model of tri-service synergy

Source: The Statesman; Date: 11 Aug 2025

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, 10 AUGUST

Operation Sindoor's success is a testament to the synergy and operational cohesion among the three Services, Chief of Defence Staff General Anil Chauhan has said. He also outlined the evolution and current structure of India's defence organization, while addressing the gathering at the 21st Higher Defence Management Course (HDMC) and senior officers at the College of Defence Management (CDM), Secunderabad, today.

The CDS also shared strategic perspectives on Jointness and Integration in the Armed Forces, and highlighted key takeaways for shaping the future roadmap of integrated operations. Laying stress on the importance of comprehensive capability development, General Chauhan spoke about Aatmanirbharta and in-depth understanding of the transformative changes being pursued in the military to deal with the disruptive changes in the technology-driven modern warfare.

Speaking on the topic, 'National Security Architecture and Higher Defence Management', the CDS outlined the evolution and current structure of India's defence organisation. He highlighted the achievements of the Department of Military Affairs, the functioning of national security committees crucial for decision-making, the implementation of reforms, including organisational restructuring, and the road map for theatre commands to enhance joint capability.

The address underscored the importance of continued reforms, coordination and adaptability to meet evolving national security challenges.

As part of ongoing efforts to strengthen joint logistics and integration, General Anil Chauhan released the 'Joint Primer for Integrated Logistics', a comprehensive guide prepared by CDM. "Logistics is the backbone of military operations and integration of logistical processes across the Armed Forces is critical to achieving strategic objectives," he said. This primer marks a step forward in modernising the logistics systems, ensuring that the Armed Forces are always equipped and prepared for any challenge. It highlights core areas of logistics integration, digitisation, common provisioning and procurement and integration with national logistics framework. The document is aimed at enhancing Tri-service logistics coordination, improving efficiency, and ensuring greater organisational effectiveness across the Armed Forces.

The CDS also inaugurated Smart Bike Public Bicycle Sharing Facility, a pioneering initiative to enable convenient access to eco-friendly e-bicycles for daily commutation to personnel at CDM, thereby reducing the carbon footprint.

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Doval meets Russian Dy PM, discusses military cooperation

Source: The Tribune; Date: 10 Aug 2025

In the backdrop of the US-imposed punitive tariffs, India and Russia on Friday discussed military-cooperation besides manufacturing of civilian aircraft and metallurgy — the science of merging different metals to make guns, aircraft parts and engines. This was part of the discussion National Security Adviser Ajit Doval had with Russia's First Deputy Prime Minister Denis Manturov on Friday. On the same day, Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Russian President Vladimir Putin spoke over the phone and re-affirmed a commitment to "deepen" the strategic partnership between the two countries.

Doval, who is on a two-day visit to Russia, on Thursday called on Russian President Vladimir Putin to discuss the bilateral ties between both nations. He also emphasised India's commitment to continuing its cooperation with Russia despite outside pressure, referring to the additional tariffs imposed by US President Donald Trump on New Delhi for purchasing Russian crude oil.

The Russian embassy in India on Saturday posted details of the Doval-Manturov meeting, saying "they discussed topical issues of Russia-India military-technical cooperation, as well as the implementation of

joint projects in other strategic sectors, including civil aircraft manufacturing, metallurgy and the chemical industry". New Delhi's war-machine is majorly sourced from Russia and this includes large fleets of fighter jets, tanks, rifles, helicopters and the S-400 air defence system, besides the partnership for the BrahMos missile, which proved its efficacy during Operation Sindoor.

India and Russia have a joint venture to produce the BrahMos missile in India. A majority of the Sukhoi 30 MKI jets were produced in India by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. T-90 tanks are produced at a factory near Chennai while the AK 203 Rifle is made at a facility near Lucknow. Sweden-based Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), in its annual report on March 10 this year, said during 2020-2024, India was second-largest importer of weapons globally. Russia, supplied 36 per cent of these imports.

https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/india/doval-meets-russian-dy-pm-discusses-military-cooperation/

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Indian Navy to commission two warships on Aug 26

Source: The Tribune; Date: 11 Aug 2025

The Navy is preparing for the simultaneous commissioning of two frontline warships — Udaygiri and Himgiri — on August 26 at Visakhapatnam. This will be the first time that two major warships built by Indian shipyards are being commissioned together. Both vessels are part of the 'Project 17A' stealth frigate programme. Udaygiri has been built by Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL), Mumbai, while Himgiri has been constructed by Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers (GRSE), Kolkata. Both shipyards are owned by the Ministry of Defence.

Udaygiri and Himgiri represent a generational leap over earlier designs. Displacing about 6,700 tonnes, the P17A frigates are roughly 5 per cent larger than their predecessor Shivalik-class frigates, yet feature a sleeker form with a reduced radar cross-section.

They are powered by Combined Diesel or Gas (CODOG) propulsion plants using diesel engines and gas turbines that drive controllable-pitch propellers, all managed through an Integrated Platform Management System (IPMS). Their weapon suite includes the land-attack version of the BrahMos missile, medium-range surface-to-air missiles and advanced anti-submarine warfare and underwater weapon systems. Rigorous sea trials have validated the frigates' hull, machinery, firefighting, damage control, navigation and communication systems, confirming their readiness for operational deployment.

https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/india/navy-to-commission-two-warships-on-aug-26/

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नौसेना में पहली बार एक साथ शामिल होंगे 2 स्वदेशी युद्धपोत

Source: NavBhart Times; Date: 11 Aug 2025

पतले डिजाइन की वजह से दुश्मन के रडार पर कम दिखाई देंगे

ये दोनों वॉरशिप अडवांस्ड फ्रंटलाइन फ्रिगेट

हिमगिरि को कोलकाता स्थित GRSE ने तैयार किया है।

■ NBT रिपोर्ट, नई दिल्ली

पहली बार ऐसा होने जा रहा है कि इंडियन नेवी में दो वॉरशिप एक साथ कमिशन होंगे। ये दोनों ही स्वदेशी हैं और भारत में ही अलग-अलग शिपयार्ड में बने हैं। 26 अगस्त को नेवी को ये दोनों वॉरशिप मिल जाएंगे। इनका नाम है उदयगिरी और हिमगिरी। ये दोनों अडवांस्ड फ्रंटलाइन फ्रिगेट हैं।

हिमगिरि 17ए का पहला शिप है और इसे कोलकाता स्थित गार्डन रीच शिपबिल्डर्स एंड इंजीनियर्स (GRSE) ने बनाया है। वहीं, उदयगिरि प्रोजेक्ट 17ए स्टील्थ फ्रिगेट का दूसरा शिप है, जिसे मुंबई स्थित मझगांव डॉक शिपबिल्डर्स लिमिटेड (MDL) ने बनाया है। उदयगिरि नेवी के वॉरशिप डिजाइन ब्यूरो द्वारा डिजाइन किया गया 100वां जहाज है। उदयगिरि

और हिमगिरि करीब 6700 टन वजन के शिप हैं। ये शिवालिक क्लास के फ्रिगेट से करीब 5% ज्यादा बड़े हैं और इनका डिजाइन ज्यादा पतला है और ये दुश्मन के रडार पर कम दिखाई देंगे। इनमें सुपरसोनिक सर्फेस टू सर्फेस मिसाइलें, मध्यम दूरी की सर्फेस टू एयर मिसाइलें, 76 मिमी MR गन, 30 मिमी और 12.7 मिमी के क्लोज़-इन वेपन सिस्टम और एंटी सबमरीन और अंडर वॉटर वेपन सिस्टम हैं।

एक्सरसाइज

अरब सागर में भारत और पाक की नेवी मुस्तैद

■ NBT रिपोर्ट, नई दिल्ली: अरब सागर में इंडियन नेवी और पाकिस्तान की नेवी ने एक्सरसाइज के लिए नेविगेशन एरिया वॉर्निंग जारी की है। जहां पाकिस्तान की नेवी अपने इलाके के पास ये एक्सरसाइज करेगी, वहीं इंडियन नेवी की भी एक्सरसाइज की प्लानिंग है।

पाकिस्तान की तरफ से जारी नेविगेशन एरिया वॉर्निंग में 11 अगस्त को सुबह 4 बजे से 12 अगस्त की शाम 4 बजे तक मरीन ट्रैफ़िक को अभ्यास वाले इलाके से दूर रहने की चेतावनी दी गई है। वहीं, भारत ने तीन नेविगेशन एरिया वॉर्निंग जारी की हैं। ओखा तट के पास जारी वॉर्निंग के तहत नेवी 11 अगस्त को 11:30 बजे से 1:30 बजे फायरिंग ड्रिल करेगी। पोरबंदर तट के पास 12 अगस्त को, मोरमुगाओ तट के पास 13 अगस्त को नेवी फायरिंग ड्रिल करेगी।

भारत-पाक से नेविगेशन एरिया वॉर्निंग जारी

वॉर्निंग का मतलब क्या है?

नेविगेशन एरिया वॉर्निंग (Nav Area Warning) जारी करने का मतलब यह होता है कि इस इलाके में लाइव फायर होने वाला है और कोई भी शिप यहां इसके आसपास ना आए।

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Science & Technology News

अमेरिका निर्मित 6,500 किलोग्राम का संचार सैटेलाइट प्रक्षेपित करेगा इसरो

Source: Punjab Kesari; Date: 11 Aug 2025

चेन्नई, (पंजाब केसरी): भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) अगले कुछ महीनों में अमेरिका निर्मित 6,500 किलोग्राम वजन वाले संचार उपग्रह का प्रक्षेपण करेगा। इसरो के अध्यक्ष वी नारायणन ने रविवार को यह जानकारी दी।

नारायणन ने चेन्नई के पास कट्टनकुलथुर में आयोजित एक कार्यक्रम में कहा कि 30 जुलाई को जीएसएलवी-एफ16 रॉकेट के जरिये नासा-इसरो सिंथेटिक अपर्चर रडार (निसार) मिशन के ऐतिहासिक प्रक्षेपण के बाद इसरो अमेरिका निर्मित एक और उपग्रह को अंतरिक्ष की कक्षा में स्थापित करेगा। नारायणन ने कहा कि 50 साल पहले जिस देश के पास उपग्रह प्रौद्योगिकी नहीं थी, आज उसकी अंतरिक्ष एजेंसी इसरो अपने प्रक्षेपकों का इस्तेमाल करके 34 देशों के कुल 433 उपग्रहों को प्रक्षेपित कर चुकी है। कट्टनकुलथुर में एसआरएम विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान के 21वें

इसरो अब तक अपने प्रक्षेपकों का इस्तेमाल करके 34 देशों के कुल 433 उपग्रहों को प्रक्षेपित कर चुका है

दीक्षांत समारोह के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के राज्यपाल सीपी राधाकृष्णन ने नारायणन को डॉक्टर ऑफ साइंस की मानद उपाधि से नवाजा। इसरो प्रमुख ने अपने संबोधन में याद दिलाया कि भारतीय अंतरिक्ष एजेंसी की स्थापना 1963 में हुई थी और उस समय देश विकसित देशों से छह-सात साल पीछे था। उन्होंने कहा, "उसी साल अमेरिका ने एक छोटा रॉकेट दान किया था, जिससे भारतीय अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत हुई थी। वह 21 नवंबर 1963 का दिन था।" नारायणन ने कहा कि 1975 में अमेरिका की ओर से उपलब्ध कराए गए उपग्रह डेटा के माध्यम


फाइल फोटो

से इसरो ने छह भारतीय राज्यों के 2,400 गांवों में 2,400 टेलीविजन सेट लगाकर 'जनसंचार' का परीक्षण किया था। उन्होंने कहा, "उसके (एक साधारण शुरुआत) बाद 30 जुलाई 2025 का दिन भारतीय अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम के लिए एक ऐतिहासिक दिन था। हमने निसार उपग्रह प्रक्षेपित किया है। यह दुनिया का अब तक का सबसे महंगा उपग्रह है। एल बैंड एसएआर पेलोड अमेरिका ने और एस बैंड पेलोड इसरो ने प्रदान किया। उपग्रह को भारतीय प्रक्षेपक (जीएसएलवी) के जरिये सटीक रूप से अंतरिक्ष की कक्षा में स्थापित किया गया।

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After NISAR mission, India to launch 6500-kg US communication sat: ISRO chief

Source: The Times of India; Date: 11 Aug 2025

After launching the world's costliest earth observation mission NISAR in collaboration with the US on July 30, India is set to launch a US communication satellite —Block-2 BlueBird — weighing 6,500 kg in a couple of months, Isro chairman V Narayanan disclosed on Sunday.

The Block 2 BlueBird satellite features large communication arrays, up to 2,400 sq ft, and has been designed to achieve data transmission speeds of up to 12 Mbps, enabling voice, data and video

communication capabilities for end users. The satellite will provide direct-to-smartphone broadband connectivity, eliminating the need for specialised terminals.

The next-generation American satellite is expected to reach India in Sept and will be launched aboard LVM-3-M5, Isro's heaviest rocket, from the Sriharikota spaceport. BlueBird satellite uses AST & Science's patented technologies for connecting to cellphones in a space environment for their SpaceMobile constellation.

The satellite has a communications array measuring 64.38 sq m to establish direct connectivity with cellphones via 3GPP-standard frequencies, in partnership with leading cellular service providers around the world. After NISAR, the Block-2 BlueBird launch will further boost Indo-US space collaboration.

Narayanan, who was presented with an honorary Doctor of Science degree by Maharashtra governor C.P. Radhakrishnan during the convocation ceremony at SRM Institute of Science and Technology at Kattankulathur near Chennai, talked about the rapid strides India’s made in the field of space technology.

He said Isro was set up in 1963, with a tiny rocket being donated by the US that year to mark the beginning of the Indian space programme. In 1975, with satellite data given by the US, Isro demonstrated ‘mass communication’ through 2,400 TV sets at 2,400 villages across six Indian states. “From that (humble beginnings), the 30th of July was a historic day for the Indian space programme. We have launched the NISAR satellite, the costliest one ever built in the world. Today, we are working shoulder to shoulder with advanced countries,” Narayanan said.

https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/after-nisar-mission-india-to-launch-6500-kg-us-communication-sat-isro-chief/articleshow/123223740.cms

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