

# समाचार पत्रों से चयित अंश Newspapers Clippings

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Thu, 06 Dec 2018

## Russian Defence Minister to visit India on Dec 14

By Ajay Banerjee

Russian Defence Minister Sergei Shoigu will visit India on December 14 and call on his Indian counterpart Nirmala Sitharaman, who is at present in the US. Sitharaman will be in Honolulu, the headquarters of the US Pacific Command, from December 5 to 7. She will also visit Pearl Harbour, where she would board a US warship. India and Russia are expected to take forward a unique mutual military logistics support agreement. The draft of the same is ready and being discussed between the two countries. In August, Russia had proposed such an agreement to New Delhi.

If agreed upon, it will offer what the Indo-US Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) facilitates. The LEMOA allows the use of each other military facilities such as ports to seek repairs, fuel, logistics etc. With India and Russia operating so many common-origin platforms such as warships, submarines, fighter jets and tanks, it will help in servicing of equipment at various locations in Russia. In the return, it will also help the Russians seek such facilities at Indian repair depots.

India and Russia have agreed to expand military cooperation beyond arms sales. Moscow is the single-largest supplier of weapons and military equipment to India. Making an assessment for a five-year block (2013-2017), the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute said Russia accounted for 62 per cent of India's arms imports. Among pending issues are the finalisation of production of Kamov 226T helicopter — a joint venture with HAL.



Thu, 06 Dec 2018

## If US develops banned missiles, so will Russia

By Nataliya Vasilyeva

Russian President Vladimir Putin on Wednesday warned the United States that if it walks out of a key arms treaty and starts developing the type of missiles banned by it, Russia will do the same.

Putin's remarks to Russian news agencies on Wednesday came a day after U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo announced at a NATO meeting that Washington will suspend its obligations under the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF) in 60 days, citing Russian "cheating."

The U.S. has shared intelligence evidence with its NATO allies that it says shows that Russia's new SSC-8 ground-fired cruise missile could give Moscow the ability to launch a nuclear strike in Europe with little or no notice. Russia has denied the accusations.

President Donald Trump earlier this year announced his decision to withdraw from the INF, accusing Russia and China which is not a signatory to the treaty of violating it.

Putin on Wednesday accused the United States of making up excuses for pulling out of the pact, saying that the U.S. first made up its mind to walk out of it and only then "started to look for the reasons why they should do it."

"It seems that our American partners believe that the situation has changed so much that the U.S. has to have this type of weapons," he said in televised remarks. "What would be our response? A very simple one: in that case, we will do the same." Speaking at a briefing of foreign military attaches earlier, Gen. Valery Gerasimov, chief of staff of the Russian military, warned of a Russian response and said that it would be the countries that host U.S. intermediate-range missiles that would become immediate targets for Russia.

When signed in 1987, the INF treaty was lauded as a major safeguard for global security since they eliminated shorter-range missiles that take just a few minutes to reach their targets. The removal of such

destabilizing weapons would in theory allow more time for decision-making in case of a warning of a missile attack.

U.S. ally Germany, which has been keen to preserve the treaty, called on Russia to try to save it while it still has the time. "The INF treaty is of great significance for security in Europe," government spokeswoman Ulrike Demmer said in Berlin on Wednesday. "The German government welcomes the fact that the American government is giving its preservation another chance," she added, referring to the 60-day deadline. She also noted that the issue came up in a meeting between Chancellor Angela Merkel and Trump in Argentina on Saturday. "It is now up to Russia to avert the end of the treaty," Demmer said.



*Thu, 06 Dec 2018*

## **India's heaviest satellite GSAT-11 launched successfully**

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India's heaviest satellite GSAT-11, that would boost broadband services in the country, was successfully launched by an Arianespace rocket from the French Guiana in the early hours of Wednesday, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) said. Blasting off from the Ariane Launch Complex at Kourou, a French territory located along the north-eastern coast of South America at 02:07 am (IST), the Ariane-5 vehicle injected GSAT-11 into the orbit in a flawless flight lasting about 33 minutes.

"ISRO's heaviest and most-advanced high throughput communication satellite GSAT-11 was successfully launched from the Spaceport in French Guiana during the early hours today," the Indian space agency said. After a 30-minute flight, GSAT-11 separated from the Ariane 5 upper stage in an elliptical Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit. The achieved orbit was very close to the intended one, it said. ".....the heaviest, largest and most powerful satellite ever built by India is successfully launched by Ariane-5 today," ISRO Chairman K Sivan said soon after the launch, describing the GSAT-11 as the "richest space asset" for India. Weighing about 5,854 kg, the GSAT-11 is the "heaviest" satellite built by ISRO. It is a next generation "high throughput" communication satellite configured around ISRO's I-6K Bus, and has a designed lifetime of more than 15 years. Post-separation, ISRO's Master Control Facility at Hassan, in Karnataka, took over the command and control of GSAT-11 and found its health parameters normal, the space agency said in a statement.

The satellite is initially placed in the Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit and will be raised to the Geostationary Orbit (36,000 km above the equator) through phase-wise orbit-raising manoeuvres in the days ahead, using its on-board propulsion systems. GSAT-11 will be positioned at 74-degree east longitude in the geostationary orbit, ISRO said, adding that subsequently, the two solar arrays and four antenna reflectors of the satellite will be deployed in orbit. The satellite will be operational after the successful completion of all in-orbit tests. According to ISRO, GSAT-11 will provide high data rate connectivity to users of Indian mainland and islands through 32 user beams in Ku-band and 8 hub beams in Ka-band. Calling the satellite a fore-runner in a series of advanced communications satellites with multi-spot beam antenna coverage over Indian mainland and islands, it said GSAT-11 will play a vital role in providing broadband services across the country and also be a platform to demonstrate new generation applications. Stating that GSAT-11 is going to be the "richest space asset" for India, Sivan said ".....it is going to provide something like 16 GBPS data link services to the country."

It is the third in a series of four satellites aimed at achieving the government's ambitious target to provide high data connectivity of 100 GBPS in the country under the Digital India Mission, he added. According to the

space agency, GSAT-11 would provide high data connectivity to users across India, broadband connectivity to gram panchayats under the BharathNet project and support high data rate applications for enterprise network and consumer broadband applications. GSAT-11 was initially planned for launch on May 25, but was rescheduled with the ISRO, citing the need for additional technical checks, recalling it for tests. Sivan thanked Arianespace for making it possible for the ISRO to achieve the launch this year itself. The Ariane-5 vehicle (Flight VA246) also carried GEO-KOMPSAT-2A for the Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI), along with GSAT-11. The 3,507.20 kg GEO-KOMPSAT-2A is designed to conduct meteorological and space weather monitoring missions. Since the launch of India's APPLE experimental satellite on Ariane Flight L03 in 1981, it has orbited 22 satellites under contracts with the Indian space agency, Arianespace said, adding that two more satellites, GSAT-31 and GSAT-30, were in the order book.

## जनसत्ता

Thu, 06 Dec 2018

### भारत के सबसे भारी उपग्रह जीसेट-11 का सफल प्रक्षेपण

बंगलुरु, 5 दिसंबर (भाषा)।

भारत के सबसे भारी उपग्रह जीसेट-11 का बुधवार तड़के फ्रेंच गुयाना से एरियनस्पेस रॉकेट की मदद से सफल प्रक्षेपण किया गया। भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) ने इस आशय की जानकारी देते हुए बताया कि जीसेट-11 का सफल प्रक्षेपण देश में ब्रॉडबैंड सेवा को और बेहतर बनाने में मदद करेगा।

दक्षिण अमेरिका के पूर्वोत्तर तटीय इलाके में स्थित फ्रांस के अधिकार वाले भूभाग फ्रेंच गुयाना के कौरू में स्थित एरियन प्रक्षेपण केंद्र से भारतीय समयानुसार तड़के 2:07 बजे रॉकेट ने उड़ान भरी। एरियन-5 रॉकेट ने बेहद सुगमता से करीब 33 मिनट में जीसेट-11 को उसकी कक्षा में स्थापित कर दिया। भारतीय अंतरिक्ष एजेंसी ने बताया कि इसरो के सबसे भारी, अत्याधुनिक संचार उपग्रह जीसेट-

11 का बुधवार तड़के फ्रेंच गुयाना में स्पेसपोर्ट से सफल प्रक्षेपण हुआ। एजेंसी ने बताया कि करीब 30 मिनट की उड़ान के बाद जीसेट-11 अपने वाहक रॉकेट एरियन-5 से अलग हुआ और जियोसिंक्रोनस (भूतुल्यकालिक) ट्रांसफर ऑर्बिट में स्थापित हुआ। यह कक्षा उपग्रह के लिए पहले से तय कक्षा के बेहद करीब है।

इसरो के प्रमुख के सिवन ने सफल प्रक्षेपण के बाद कहा कि भारत द्वारा निर्मित अब तक के सबसे भारी, सबसे बड़े और सबसे शक्तिशाली उपग्रह का एरियन-5 के जरिए सफल प्रक्षेपण हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि जीसेट-11 भारत की बेहरीन अंतरिक्ष संपत्ति है। इसरो द्वारा बनाए गए इस उपग्रह का वजन करीब 5,854 किलोग्राम है। यह अत्याधुनिक और अगली पीढ़ी का संचार उपग्रह है जिसे इसरो के आइ-6 के साथ कंफिगर किया गया है। इसका जीवनकाल 15 साल या उससे ज्यादा होने का अनुमान है।

एजेंसी ने एक बयान में कहा कि जीसेट-11 के एरियन-5 से अलग होने के बाद कर्नाटक के हासन में स्थित इसरो की मास्टर कंट्रोल फैसिलिटी ने उपग्रह का कमांड और नियंत्रण अपने कब्जे में ले लिया। एजेंसी के मुताबिक जीसेट-11 बिलकुल ठीक है।