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FINANCIAL EXPRESS
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Tue, 19 Mar 2019

Huge firepower boost for Indian Army! Indigenous anti-tank guided missile tested successfully; what it means

The first test was conducted on March 13, 2019 and the second on March 14, 2019. In both the missions, the designated targets were hit by the missiles at different ranges. All the mission objectives have been met, said DRDO

By Debjit Sinha

Indian Army gets anti-tank guided missile firepower! In a major boost to the Indian Army, the trial of the Man-Portable Anti-Tank Guided Missile (MPATGM) was successfully conducted by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) recently. DRDO stated that the trial was concluded in a positive manner. The missiles managed to hit targets with precision and all the desired mission objectives were met successfully, DRDO said.

Man-portable anti-tank guided missile has been developed for Indian Army's infantry troops. The MP-ATGM missile would provide a boost to the Indian Army in decimating and tackling tank regiments of the enemy. The MPATGM is indigenously developed, with lesser weight – fire and forget weapon. The missiles are equipped with advanced features such as state-of-the-art Imaging Infrared Radar (IIR) Seeker with integrated avionics.

The first test was conducted on March 13, 2019 and the second on March 14, 2019. In both the missions, the designated targets were hit by the missiles at different ranges. All the mission objectives have been met, said DRDO.

The missiles have a varied range but these could hit targets within a maximum distance of two-three kilometres. The missiles with all the ranges have been tested. The trial of these missiles is absolutely crucial given the fact that Indian Army required over 50,000 anti-tank missiles. The Defence Ministry had recently given its nod for purchasing 5,000 2T ATGMs for the Indian Army, according to an ANI report.

Anti-tank guided missile (ATGM) is a missile which is manufactured to target and destroy heavily armoured vehicles and military tanks. Around 130 countries use these ATGMs

Indian armed forces have been continuously doing their efforts to modernise its arsenal. A few days back DRDO, the Research and Development wing of Ministry of Defence, test fired Pinaka guided missile at Pokhran range. MPATGM and Pinaka missiles would bolster the armed forces.

https://www.financialexpress.com/defence/huge-firepower-boost-for-indian-army-indigenous-anti-tank-guided-missile-tested-successfully-what-it-means/1520039/

The Tribune

Tue, 19 Mar 2019

Big bird takes to the sky

- Four out of the 15 contracted Chinook heavy-lift helicopters have arrived from the US and part of the fleet will be based at Chandigarh
- Chinooks will support the Army's combat operations, including transportation of troops, artillery guns and other equipment to forward locations

- This task was earlier being done by the Soviet-origin Mi-26, but three of these that are presently in the IAF's inventory are non-operational
- A recent report by the Comptroller and Auditor General, however, revealed that the necessary infrastructure for operating these machines was unlikely to be in place before March 2021

https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/nation/big-bird-takes-to-the-sky/745366.html

Tue, 19 Mar 2019

Rear Admiral Krishna Swaminathan, VSM takes charge as Flag Officer Sea Training

Prior to assuming charge as FOST, the Admiral was the Chief Staff Officer (Training) at Headquarters Southern Naval Command and played a key role in the conduct of all training in the Indian Navy

New Delhi: Rear Admiral Krishna Swaminathan, VSM, has on Monday assumed charge as Flag Officer Sea Training (FOST) at Kochi. Rear Admiral Swaminathan, a specialist in Communication and Electronic Warfare was commissioned into the Indian Navy on July 1, 1987.

He is an alumnus of the National Defence Academy, Khadakwasla at Pune; the Joint Services Command and Staff College, Shrivenham in the United Kingdom; the College of Naval Warfare, Karanja at Mumbai and the United States Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, USA.

Rear Admiral Swaminathan has commanded five frontline ships of the Indian Navy including the missile vessels, INS Vidyut and INS Vinash; the missile corvette, INS Kulish; the guided missile destroyer, INS Mysore; and the aircraft carrier INS Vikramaditya.

Prior to assuming charge as FOST, the Admiral was the Chief Staff Officer (Training) at Headquarters Southern Naval Command and played a key role in the conduct of all training in the Indian Navy. He was also instrumental in raising the Indian Naval Safety Team that oversees operational safety across all domains of the Navy.

The officer has a BSc degree from the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, MA in Defence Studies from King's College, London, MPhil in Strategic Studies from the Mumbai University and a PhD in International Studies from the Mumbai University.

FOST functions under the operational and administrative jurisdiction of Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Naval Command. His charter includes the conduct of operational sea training for ships of the Indian Navy and Coast Guard by enhancing crew proficiency in all aspects, including safe navigation practices, damage control and firefighting drills, weapon firings as well as seamanship training.

The officer has taken over the appointment from Rear Admiral Sanjay J Singh, NM, who has proceeded to Mumbai to assume his next appointment as Flag Officer Commanding Western Fleet (FOCWF).

https://zeenews.india.com/india/rear-admiral-krishna-swaminathan-vsm-takes-charge-as-flag-officer-sea-training-2188532.html