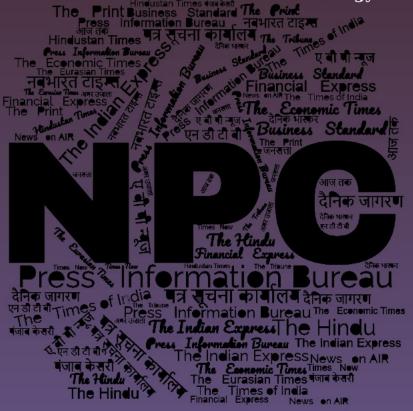
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समाचार पत्रों से चयनित अंश Newspapers Clippings

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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DRDO News

'प्रलय' मिसाइल के परीक्षण में मिली सफ़लता

Source: Punjab Kesari, Dt. 30 Jul 2025

पंजाब केसरी/नई दिल्ली

भारत को रक्षा क्षेत्र में बड़ी सफलता मिली है। डीआरडीओ द्वारा विकसित स्वदेशी बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल 'प्रलय' का 28 और 29 जुलाई 2025 को लगातार दो बार सफल परीक्षण किया गया। इन परीक्षणों का उद्देश्य इसकी अधिकतम और न्यूनतम रेंज क्षमता को जांचना था। दोनों बार मिसाइल ने

सटीकता से लक्ष्य को भेदा और सभी तकनीकी मानकों पर खरी उतरी ।भारत को रक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक बड़ी कामयाबी मिली है। रक्षा अनुसंधान और विकास संगठन (डीरडीओ) ने जानकारी दी है कि भारत की स्वदेशी मिसाइल 'प्रलय' का 28 और 29 जुलाई को लगातार दो बार सफल परीक्षण किया गया। ये परीक्षण सेना की जरूरतों के मुताबिक किए गए थे ताकि यह देखा जा सके कि मिसाइल कम और ज्यादा दूरी तक कितनी सटीकता से मार कर सकती है। दोनों दिनों में मिसाइल ने तय दिशा में उड़ान भरी और अपने लक्ष्य को बिल्कुल सही तरीके से भेदा। डीआरडीओ ने बताया कि यह परीक्षण सभी तय मानकों और उद्देश्यों पर खरा उतरा है। यानी मिसाइल ने जैसा उससे उम्मीद की गई थी, ठीक वैसा ही प्रदर्शन किया। बता दें कि भारत की रक्षा ताकत को और मजबूत करने के लिए बनाई गई 'प्रलय' एक स्वदेशी बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल है, जिसे

दुश्मन के बंकर, रडार और हथियारों को कर सकती है तबाह

बात अगर इस मिसाइल की ताकत की करें तो 'प्रलय' मिसाइल 150 किलोमीटर से लेकर 500 किलोमीटर तक के लक्ष्य को सटीकता से निशाना बना सकती है। यानी यह कम दूरी पर दुश्मन के बंकर, रडार या हथियारों को तबाह कर सकती है। यह मिसाइल सुपरसोनिक गति से उड़ान भरती है, यानी यह आवाज की गति से भी तेज चलती है। इसका वजन लगभग 5 टन (5000 किलो) है, जिसमें इसका प्यूल और वॉरहेड शामिल होता है।

रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन (डीआरडीओ) ने विकसित किया है। यह जमीन से जमीन पर मार करने वाली मिसाइल है, जो बेहद तेज और सटीक निशाना लगाने में सक्षम है। 'प्रलय' एक क्विक रिएक्शन बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल है, जिसका मतलब है कि यह बहुत कम समय में लॉन्च की जा सकती है और दुश्मन के ठिकानों को तबाह कर सकती है। यह मिसाइल भारतीय सेना की शॉर्ट-रेंज स्ट्राइक कैपेबिलिटी को और ज्यादा ताकत देती है। गौरतलब है कि 'प्रलय' जीपीएस और इनर्शियल नेविगेशन सिस्टम का इस्तेमाल करती है, जिससे यह अपने लक्ष्य को बिल्कुल सही जगह पर मार सकती है। इसे इस तरह से डिजाइन किया गया है कि यह दुश्मन के एयर डिफेंस सिस्टम को चकमा दे सके। 'प्रलय' मिसाइल चीन और पाकिस्तान जैसी चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखकर बनाई गई है। यह मिसाइल दुश्मन के रडार, एयरबेस और सैन्य ठिकानों को कुछ ही मिनटों में तबाह कर सकती है।

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DRDO successfully completes Pralay missile's 1st phase tests

Source: The Tribune, Dt. 30 Jul 2025

The short-range ballistic missile, Pralay, is now a step closer to its induction in the armed forces as the first phase of its flight testing has been completed.

The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has successfully conducted two consecutive flight tests of the Pralay missile from the APJ Abdul Kalam island off the coast of Odisha on Monday and Tuesday, the Ministry of Defence (MoD) said today.

Pralay is an indigenously-developed solid propellant quasi-ballistic missile, which employs state-of-the-art guidance and navigation to ensure high precision. It is also capable of carrying multiple types of warheads against various targets.

It will enhance India's tactical military capabilities as it is designed to attack and destroy enemy radar installations, communication hubs, command and control centers and other critical military assets. With a range of 200-500 kms, this missile is New Delhi's answer to Pakistan's tactical nukes as it can carry a nuclear warhead.



The flight tests were carried out as a part of a 'user evaluation trial' to validate the maximum and minimum range capability of the missile system. "The missiles precisely followed the intended trajectory and reached the target point with pin-point accuracy, meeting all the test objectives," said the MoD.

It further stated that all subsystems performed as per expectations, which were verified using test data captured by various tracking sensors deployed by the Integrated Test Range (ITR), including instruments deployed on ship positioned near the designated impact point.

Defence Minister Rajnath Singh complimented the DRDO, the armed forces and the industry for the successful flight-tests. This missile would give further technological boost to the armed forces against various threats, Singh said.

Extending his congratulations, DRDO Chairman Dr Samir V Kamat said, "The completion of these phase-1 flight tests paves the way for its induction into the armed forces in the near future."

https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/india/drdo-successfully-completes-pralay-missiles-1st-phase-tests/

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Defence News

भारतीये तत्ररक्षक बल को मिला 'अटल' पोत

Source: Jansatta, Dt. 30 Jul 2025

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई (ब्यूरो) ।

गोवा शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड द्वारा भारतीय तटरक्षक के लिए बनाए जा रहे आठ अत्याधुनिक स्वदेशी डिजाइन वाले 'फास्ट पेट्रोल वेसल' (एफपीवी) की शृंखला में छठा पोत 'अटल' का मंगलवार को जलावतरण किया गया।

अधिकारियों ने बताया कि ये उच्च गति वाली नौकाएं तटीय गश्त, द्वीप सुरक्षा मिशन और अपतटीय परिसंपत्ति संरक्षण के लिए सुसज्जित हैं, जिससे भारत की समुद्री क्षेत्र निगरानी क्षमता और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होगी।

उन्होंने बताया कि यह पोत तस्करी-रोधी,

समुद्री डकैती-रोधी और खोज एवं बचाव अभियान भी चलाएगा।

अधिकारियों ने बताया कि यह समारोह गोवा के वास्को डी गामा में आयोजित किया गया। उन्होंने बताया कि भारत की स्वदेशी समुद्री शक्ति और जहाज निर्माण में 'आत्मनिर्भरता' को मजबूत करते हुए, गोवा शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड (जीएसएल) ने आइसीजी के लिए फास्ट पेट्रोल वेसल 'अटल' (यार्ड 1275) का जलावतरण किया गया।

अधिकारियों ने बताया कि यह रक्षा मंत्रालय के तहत प्रमुख रक्षा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम जीएसएल द्वारा आइसीजी के लिए निर्मित किए जा रहे स्वदेशी रूप से डिजाइन किए गए आठ अत्याधुनिक एफपीवी की शृंखला में छठा है।

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Admiral Dinesh K Tripathi, Chief of the Naval Staff Embarks on an Official Visit to Japan

Source: Press Information Bureau, Dt. 29 Jul 2025

Adm Dinesh K Tripathi, Chief of the Naval Staff, has proceeded on a four-day official visit to Japan from 30 Jul to 02 Aug 2025. This visit is part of the ongoing efforts to consolidate bilateral defence relations between India and Japan, in line with the deepening 'Special Strategic and Global Partnership', with a focus on enhancing maritime cooperation.

During the visit, the CNS is scheduled to hold bilateral discussions with senior Japanese government officials including Minister of Defense, Mr. NAKATANI Gen, Vice-Minister of Defense, MASUDA Kazuo, and a meeting with Adm SAITO Akira, Chief of Staff, Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (JMSDF).

Discussions are expected to encompass a broad spectrum of defence cooperation areas, with particular emphasis on maritime security, technological collaboration, and identifying new avenues

to strengthen naval synergy and interoperability. The CNS will also visit JMSDF units and interact with the Commander-in-Chief, Self Defense Fleet, at Funakoshi JMSDF Base.

Adm Dinesh K Tripathi's engagements in Japan are poised to further deepen the bonds of friendship and defence cooperation, paving the way for enhanced mutual understanding in key areas of shared strategic and maritime interest. The visit reaffirms the time-tested India-Japan friendship anchored in mutual respect, maritime trust, and a shared vision for peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific.

https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2149792

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Science & Technology News

निसार मिशन के लिए उल्टी गिनती शुरू: इसरो

Source: Jansatta, Dt. 30 Jul 2025

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई (ब्यूरो)।

नासा-इसरो के महत्त्वाकांक्षी निसार मिशन के लिए 27.30 घंटे की उलटी गिनती मंगलवार को शुरू हो गई। भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) के सूत्रों ने यह जानकारी दी।

इसरो का 'जियोसिंक्रोनस सैटेलाइट लांच वीकल' (जीएसएलवी) बुधवार शाम 5.40 बजे नासा-इसरो 'सिंथेटिक एपरचर रडार' (निसार) उपग्रह को सूर्य-समकालिक ध्रुवीय कक्षा में भेजेगा। इस मिशन की योजना अमेरिका और भारत की अंतरिक्ष एजंसियों ने करीब दस साल पहले मिलकर बनाई थी। इस साल फरवरी में वाशिंगटन में अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप और प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की मुलाकात के बाद इस मिशन को और तेजी से आगे बढ़ाने का फैसला लिया गया। यह मिशन सूर्य-समकालिक ध्रुवीय कक्षा में जाने वाला जीएसएलवी राकेट का पहला मिशन है। यह श्रीहरिकोटा स्थित अंतरिक्ष केंद्र से 102वां प्रक्षेपण होगा। इसरो सूत्रों ने कहा, '27.30 घंटे की उलटी गिनती मंगलवार अपराह 2.10 बजे शुरू हुई। कुल 27.30 घंटे।'

सोशल मीडिया पर अद्यतन जानकारी में इसरो ने कहा, 'जीएसएलवी-एफ16/निसार के प्रक्षेपण होने में एक दिन बाकी है। जीएसएलवी-एफ16, निसार को कक्षा में ले जाने के लिए तैयार है। अंतिम तैयारियां चल रही हैं। प्रक्षेपण की उलटी गिनती आज अपराह्न 2.10 बजे शुरू हो गई है।' इसरो यहां से जीएसएलवी-एमके2 राकेट के जिरए निसार उपग्रह का प्रक्षेपण करेगा।

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NASA-ISRO joint satellite NISAR set for launch today

Source: The Indian Express, Dt. 30 Jul 2025

IN ONE of its most anticipated missions in recent years, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) will launch NISAR (NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar), a sophisticated and expensive earth observation satellite developed in collaboration with NASA, from Sriharikota on Wednesday.

The launch will see India's GSLV rocket, for the first time, inject a satellite into a Sun Synchronous Polar Orbit, an orbit in which the satellite will scan over the same point on Earth at the same time each day. Usually, PSLV is utilised for such an orbit, but NISAR is a heavier satellite, beyond the capability of a PSLV.

The GSLV launch vehicle has so far been used to put satellites only in a geosynchronous transfer orbit, a highly elliptical orbit that is used as an intermediary to easily take satellites to the high geosynchronous orbits at around 36,000 km where they move with the Earth to remain over the same location every single day.

"This has been a much-anticipated launch," said ISRO chairperson Dr V Narayanan.

The NISAR satellite is capable of mapping the Earth during the day and the night and in any weather condition. The satellite will scan the entire globe every 12 days, providing a series of very detailed images of the Earth's surface that can capture changes even as small as a centimetre.

"This is a very advanced satellite that can capture even the slightest of the movements on the Earth's surface. These observations can help them in mapping changes such as volcanic hazard or landslides and prepare in advance. This is a result of a collaboration that started nearly 10 years ago," said former ISRO chairperson K Sivan.



GSLV-F16 - Post Integration, reaching Its Last Pre-Launch Position

The mission marks the first hardware collaboration between the Indian and the US space agencies, with each providing a different radar system for the satellite. NASA's L-band radar and ISRO's S band radar are sensitive to two different sizes of features on the Earth as well as two different types of attributes such as moisture content, surface roughness and motion.

The NISAR satellite is meant to capture detailed information about various systems on Earth such as the changing surface and interior of the planet like magma and volcano eruptions, the cold regions with its ice cover, glaciers, sea ice and permafrost, the terrestrial ecosystems like forest cover, rivers, crop fields as well as the water. It will provide important data to researchers across the globe for better management of natural resources, planning for natural disasters, and importantly, understanding the effects and the pace of climate change.

NISAR cannot predict floods or forest fires but can observe the minutest of changes and provide risk assessment analysis.

The 2,392-kg satellite will be put in a 747-km circular orbit nearly 19 minutes after launch. The mission life of the satellite is five years.

GSLV's previous launch, earlier this year, had not been entirely successful. While the launch vehicle did place the NVS-02 satellite in the intended orbit, the satellite could not undertake further manoeuvres needed to reach the final orbit. A GSLV launch had also failed in 2021, owing to a pressure drop in the liquid hydrogen tank in the cryogenic stage.

From the launch date, it will take eight to 10 days for the satellite's full deployment, including the complete blooming of the antenna. Post the launch of any space mission, there is a calibration and testing phase. If the launch is realised on July 30, then NISAR will remain under a 65-day engineering phase during which the preliminary tests and calibration will be performed. On day 65 after the launch, the first, full-frame science data will be taken and the science teams will check for its quality and other parameters. The actual science phase of NISAR will commence on day 70 after the launch. The scientific commissioning phase of NISAR will commence on day 90.

Boost to calamity response

Some of the planned applications of the NISAR satellite include:

- Monitor changes in surface water and soil moisture: This data can provide actionable points to mitigate or better deal with occurrences such as flooding, landslides, crop failures, droughts and wildfires
- Earthquakes: The data from the satellite can be used to map fault zones and fault systems, where an earthquake is likely to occur. Their long-term study can also help in forecasting. Following an earthquake, the data can also be used to locate the areas of damage
- Permafrost: NISAR can observe the changes to the permafrost the frozen sub-surface layer that can inform about the communities that may be affected
- Volcanic eruptions: The data from the satellite can be used to characterise and monitor volcanic processes, build models of sub-surface magma movement before, during, and after eruptions. This will facilitate eruption forecasting

https://indianexpress.com/article/india/nasa-isro-mission-nisar-all-set-for-launch-today-10158224/

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Why the launch of NASA-ISRO joint satellite NISAR matters

Source: The Indian Express, Dt. 30 Jul 2025

Earth observation satellites are fairly common these days, with countries routinely deploying them in space for a variety of purposes. But the satellite that the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is going to launch on Wednesday evening is anything but routine. It is a satellite that has been in the making for more than one and a half decades. And it is the first time that ISRO and its US counterpart, NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), have jointly built a satellite, which is why it has got the name NISAR (NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar).

NISAR is special for several other reasons. Once deployed, it will be the most powerful Earth observation satellite in space, producing data and high-resolution images that will facilitate

research in a variety of fields. It is the first satellite to be mounted with two Synthetic Aperture Radars (SARs), operating in different frequency bands, a technological feat that has made it immensely powerful and useful. It also happens to be the most expensive satellite ever.



NISAR satellite on July 18, 2025, at the Indian Space Research Organisation's Satish Dhawan Space Center in Sriharikota, Tirupati district, Andhra Pradesh, India

Double SARs

NISAR's uniqueness is the two SARs that it is fitted with. Radars — the familiar large dish-shaped antennas — are instruments that send out signals in the non-visible spectrum of electromagnetic waves, typically microwaves or radio waves, and collect the signals that bounce back from objects. The returning signals are then analysed to glean a variety of information about the object, like its distance from the radar, its velocity if it is moving, and composition, texture or other properties of the object. In general, the larger the size of the dish antenna, the greater the amount of information collected from returning signals.

Imaging radars use the returning signals to create an image of the object. SARs are a special kind of imaging radar that are deployed in space where large dish-like radars, similar to those installed on the ground, cannot be sent. SARs make up for this limitation with sophisticated technologies and algorithms to mimic the power and resolution of large ground-based radars.

NISAR's antenna of 12-metre diameter, for example, is capable of producing images whose resolution would be comparable to those produced by a simple ground-based antenna 20 km in diameter, according to information put out by NASA.

A number of SAR-mounted satellites are currently deployed in space. ISRO's RISAT (Radar Imaging Satellites) series of satellites, which have now been renamed to the EOS series, carry SAR. Some of ISRO's other Earth observation satellites, like Cartosat or Oceansat, do not use SAR.

Unprecedented imagery

The power of NISAR comes from two SARs, one operating in the L-band frequency and the other in the S-band. Together, they are designed to capture complementary sets of images for the same location at the same time, thereby providing such a detailed view of the Earth that has not been

possible before. Both the L-band and S-band radars can see through clouds, smoke, rain or fog, thus getting an unfiltered view of the Earth across all weathers and through day and night.

Their different wavelengths then enable them to capture different kinds of details on the surface. The L-band SAR, which uses higher wavelength microwaves, can better penetrate tree cover or vegetation, and even sand or ice. It is, therefore, able to capture minute details of surface undulations, and can see through dense forest cover, for example, to map the ground below and measure tree trunk biomass, which is very useful for estimating carbon stock.

The S-band SAR, which has a shorter wavelength, is unable to go much deeper, but is good for capturing the larger features, such as crop fields or water bodies. It can observe crops like soybean, corn, sugarcane and provide information on their different growth and maturity stages. This observation will especially focus on India.

Whereas, the L-band SAR will help observe tall trees and thick forests, with observation focus on regions along the Western US, the Amazon rainforest, Antarctica, Greenland and northern Alaska. Working together, the S-band radar can get good details of tree canopy cover, while the L-band SAR can penetrate below to map what is hidden underneath. This gives a very comprehensive picture of the area being watched.

This kind of imagery is not possible by integrating data from S-band and L-band SARs on two separate satellites, for example. The satellites would not be looking at the same place simultaneously, and the changes that happen in between their observations would be missed. On NISAR, the two SARs are designed to work synchronously and complement each other. The satellite will generate 80 TB of data every day, which is three times more than any other existing Earth observation system.

Putting two SARs on the same satellite was a major engineering challenge, which was the main reason for NISAR taking a long time to get ready. The two radars require their specific hardware, and integrating their signal processing capabilities without one of them interfering with the other needed sophisticated engineering.

India-US collaboration

It also drove up the costs significantly. That is the reason why a collaboration between two leading space agencies made sense. The L-band SAR, the 12-metre antenna, and many other components and systems, including GPS control, have come from NASA, while ISRO has contributed the S-band SAR, the rocket and spacecraft and its sub-systems, and will carry out the launch. Both NASA and ISRO will handle the mission operations from their respective ground stations. In terms of total investment, NASA has contributed about \$1.16 billion, while ISRO has pitched in with \$90 million.

The concept for a NISAR-like mission emerged in 2007 when a US committee had recommended a space mission to study how changes in land, ice or vegetation cover were taking place. The mission was supposed to carry out surface deformation monitoring to facilitate studies of earthquakes, landslides and volcanoes, apart from making observations that will help the study of climate change, global carbon cycle, changes in vegetation, biomass and ice-cover.

NASA began working on the project in 2008. ISRO came into the picture four years later, when it identified science studies and applications that were complementary to the primary objective of the mission. NASA and ISRO had collaborated earlier — there was a NASA payload on ISRO's

Chandrayaan-1 — but never jointly developed or executed a space mission. The two agencies signed a deal on NISAR in 2014, and have been engaged in developing this mission since then.

The NISAR launch comes at a time when the two countries have stepped into a more strategic partnership on space. India has signed on to the Artemis Accords, a sort of US-led alliance on space exploration that is closely linked to NASA's Artemis programme seeking a return of humans to the Moon. NASA and ISRO have also worked out a strategic framework for human spaceflight cooperation, one of the first outcomes of which was the participation of Shubhansu Shukla in the NASA-facilitated Axiom-4 private mission to the International Space Station.

https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-sci-tech/launch-satellite-nisar-10157057/

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अब सागर की गहराईयों में बढाने भारत की शान, आ रहा है 'समुद्रयान'

Source: NavBharat Times, Dt. 30 Jul 2025



7 लाख से अधिक किसान मेघदूत ऐप से जुड़े

कृषि और मछलीपालन में मंत्रालय की तकनीकों से लोगों को सीधा फायदा हो रहा है। 'मेघदूत' ऐप से 7 लाख से अधिक किसान जुड़े हैं, जो मौसम के मुताबिक खेती, सिंचाई और कटाई की योजना बना रहे हैं। वहीं, तटीय इलाकों में मछुआरों को हर दिन SMS के जिरए सुरक्षित मछली पकड़ने वाले इलाकों की जानकारी दी जाती है।

लक्षद्वीप में हर दिन 1.5 लाख लीटर साफ पानी

लक्षद्वीप जैसे द्वीपों में, जहां पहले पीने का पानी सालों तक मुश्किल था, अब समुद्र से पानी खीचकर पीने योग्य बनाने वाले 6 ओटेक प्लांट हर दिन 1.5 लाख लीटर स्वच्छ जल दे रहे हैं। अब ये द्वीप पानी के लिए आत्मनिर्भर ही नहीं, बल्कि जल-समृद्ध हो चुके हैं

चक्रवात की चेतावनी 10 दिन पहले मिलेगी

उन्होंने मंत्रालय की पिछले दशक में हुई प्रगति को रेखांकित करते हुए बताय कि देश में डॉपलर रेडार की संख्या 15 से बढ़कर 41 हो गई है, और मौसम स्टेशन, लाइटनिंग डिटेक्शन यूनिट और वर्षा गेज की संख्या भी दोगुनी से ज्यादा हुई है। उन्होंने कहा कि अब चक्रवात की चेतावनी 10 दिन पहले तक दी जा सकती है।

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