

जुलाई
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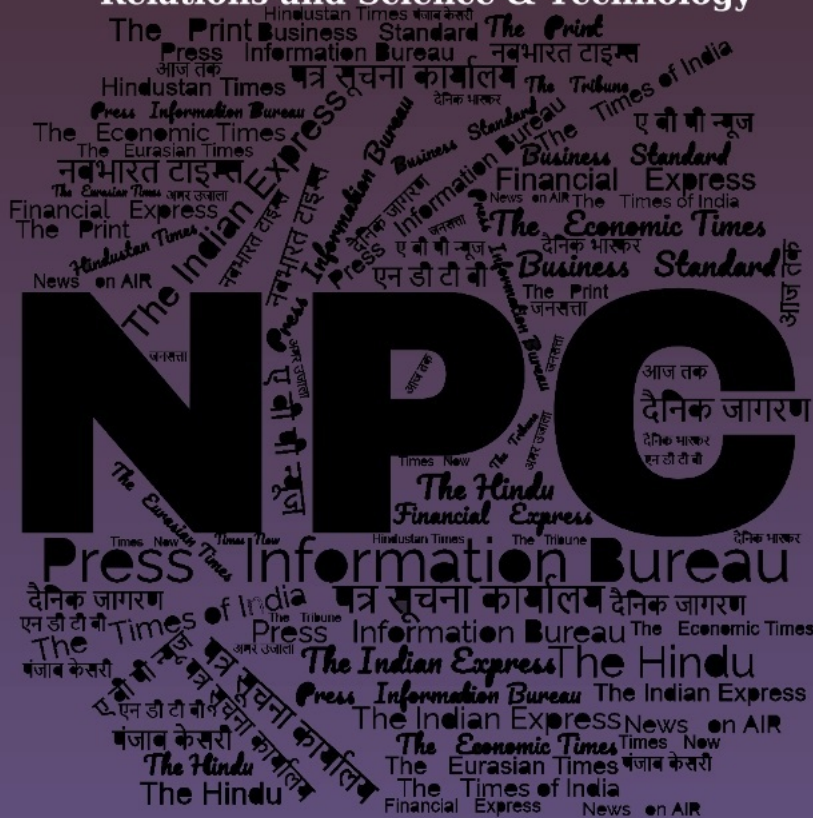
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समाचार पत्रों से चयनित अंश Newspapers Clippings

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

तीनो सेनाएं घातक हथियारों से होंगी लेस

Source: Dainik Jagran, Dt. 04 Jul 2025

रक्षा मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में डीएसी ने एक लाख करोड़ रुपये के 10 पूंजीगत खरीद प्रस्तावों को दी स्वीकृति

जागरण ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली: आपरेशन सिंदूर के बाद रक्षा खरीद के लिहाज से सबसे बड़ा फैसला करते हुए रक्षा मंत्रालय ने करीब 1.05 लाख करोड़ रुपये के सैन्य साजो-सामान व उपकरणों से लेकर हथियारों की खरीद के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दे दी है। रक्षा मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह की अध्यक्षता में गुरुवार को हुई रक्षा खरीद परिषद (डीएसी) की बैठक में तीनों सेनाओं के लिए रक्षा उपकरणों की खरीद के अलग-अलग कई प्रस्तावों को हरी झंडी दी गई। इनमें मिसाइलों, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वारफेयर सिस्टम, बख्तरबंद वाहन समेत अन्य रक्षा उपकरण शामिल हैं। खास बात यह है कि यह खरीद स्वदेशी आपूर्ति स्रोतों से की जाएगी, जिसका फायदा देश के उभरते हुए रक्षा उद्योग को भी होगा।

रक्षा खरीद सौदों को डीएसी से मंजूरी मिलने के बाद खरीद की आधिकारिक प्रक्रिया शुरू होती है।

● आपरेशन सिंदूर के बाद रक्षा खरीद के लिहाज से सबसे बड़ा फैसला, स्वदेशी स्रोतों से की जाएगी खरीद

● एयर डिफेंस प्रणाली, मिसाइलें, बख्तरबंद वाहन व इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वारफेयर सिस्टम जैसे घातक हथियार खरीदे जाएंगे

केंद्रीय कैबिनेट इस पर अंतिम मुहर लगाएगी। डीएसी की बैठक में हुए फैसले पर रक्षा मंत्रालय ने बयान जारी कर बताया कि स्वदेशी स्रोतों से लगभग 1.05 लाख करोड़ रुपये के 10 पूंजी अधिग्रहण प्रस्तावों के लिए आवश्यकता की स्वीकृति (एओएन) प्रदान की गई है। इसमें सेनाओं के लिए बख्तरबंद रिकवरी वाहनों, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वारफेयर सिस्टम, तीनों सेनाओं के लिए एकीकृत कामन इन्वेंट्री मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम और सतह से हवा में मार



रक्षा मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह ● फाइल फोटो

करने वाली मिसाइलों की खरीद के लिए एओएन प्रदान किए हैं। मालूम हो कि आपरेशन सिंदूर के दौरान पाकिस्तान के विरुद्ध सैन्य कार्रवाई के दौरान जवाबी हमलों को नाकाम करने में स्वदेशी आकाश तथा रूस से हासिल एस-400 एयर डिफेंस प्रणाली ने जहां जबरदस्त भूमिका निभाई थी, वहीं ब्रह्मोस मिसाइलों ने पाकिस्तानी वायुसेना के ठिकानों पर सटीक निशाना साधने में सबसे अहम भूमिकाएं निभाई थीं।

डीएसी बैठक में मूड माइंस,

44 हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत से खरीदे जाएंगे 12 माइन काउंटर-मेजर वेसल्स (एमसीएमवी), देश में ही बनेंगे

● पानी के नीचे बारूदी सुरंगों का पता लगाने, उन्हें ट्रैक करने और नष्ट करने के लिए एमसीएमवी का होता है उपयोग

माइन काउंटर-मेजर वेसल्स, सुपर रैपिड गन माउंट और सबमर्सिबल आटोनामस वेसल्स की खरीद के प्रस्तावों को भी स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है। 12 माइन काउंटर-मेजर वेसल्स (एससीएमवी) या माइन स्वीपर वेसल्स की खरीद पर 44 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे। पिछले 15 वर्षों में कम से कम तीन बार एससीएमवी खरीदने के असफल प्रयास किए गए हैं। सात वर्ष पहले इन्हें खरीदने के लिए दक्षिण कोरिया के साथ बातचीत कई मुद्दों के कारण

विफल हो गई थी। भारतीय नौसेना के पास वर्तमान में कोई एमसीएमवी नहीं है। पानी के नीचे बारूदी सुरंगों (माइन) का पता लगाने, उन्हें ट्रैक करने और नष्ट करने के लिए नौसेना इन विशेष युद्धपोतों को खरीदने के प्रयास कर रही है। दुश्मन पानी के नीचे की बारूदी सुरंगों का इस्तेमाल समुद्री व्यापार को बाधित करने, बंदरगाहों को अवरुद्ध करने, जहाजों के आवागमन को बाधित करने के लिए करते हैं। प्रस्ताव के अनुसार, एमसीएमवी का निर्माण भारत में किया जाएगा।

रक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुसार, इन सैन्य खरीद के जरिये तीनों सेनाओं के लिए अधिक गतिशीलता, प्रभावी एयर डिफेंस क्षमता, बेहतर सैन्य आपूर्ति शृंखला प्रबंधन सुनिश्चित किया जा सकेगा। नए दौर की जंग की चुनौतियों में सेनाओं की गतिशीलता तथा आपरेशनल तैयारियां बेहद अहम हो गई हैं।

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Indigenous defence procurement worth ₹1.05 lakh crore cleared

Source: The Hindu, Dt. 04 July 2025

The Defence Acquisition Council (DAC), chaired by Defence Minister Rajnath Singh, on Thursday (July 3, 2025) accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) for 10 capital acquisition proposals valued at ₹1.05 lakh crore through indigenous sourcing.

It was the first DAC meeting after Operation Sindoor to enhance capabilities of the armed forces.

“AoNs were accorded for procurement of Armoured Recovery Vehicles, Electronic Warfare System, Integrated Common Inventory Management System for the Tri-Services and Surface-to-Air Missiles,” said the Ministry of Defence in a statement.

The agenda of the council's meeting was to enhance India's air defence capabilities along the Pakistan border. The procurement of indigenous Quick Reaction Surface-to-Air Missile (QRSAM) systems worth ₹30,000 crore for the Indian Army has been approved.

These procurements will provide higher mobility, effective air defence, better supply chain management and augment the operational preparedness of the armed forces.

"AoNs were also accorded for procurement of Moored Mines, Mine Counter Measure Vessels, Super Rapid Gun Mount and Submersible Autonomous Vessels. These procurements will enable mitigation of potential risks posed to the Naval and Merchant Vessels," the statement said.

"To provide further impetus to indigenous design and development, AoNs were accorded under the Buy (Indian-Indigenously Designed Developed and Manufactured) category," it added.

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/government-clears-indigenous-defence-procurement-worth-105-lakh-crore/article69768700.ece>

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India to get 1st batch of 3 US Apaches this month

Source: The Times of India, Dt. 04 Jul 2025

The Army this month will finally get three of the six long-delayed Apache attack helicopters, dubbed "tanks in the air", under the Rs 5,691 crore deal inked with the US in February 2020.

The first three Boeing-manufactured Apache gunships will be delivered around July 15, with the next three coming by Nov. US secretary of defence Pete Hegseth had assured defence minister Rajnath Singh, during a telephonic conversation Tuesday, that the six heavy-duty choppers will be delivered within this year, as was reported by TOI.

The six Apache helicopters for the Army will add to 22 such choppers inducted by IAF under the Rs 13,952 crore deal with the US in Sept 2015. One of those choppers was badly damaged after a hard landing near Khardung La in Ladakh on April 4 last year.

The Army had raised the Apache squadron at Jodhpur along the western front with Pakistan in March last year but there have been multiple delays in delivery of the choppers due to supply chain problems. The Apaches are armed with Stinger air-to-air missiles, Hellfire Longbow air-to-ground missiles, guns and rockets.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/india-to-get-1st-batch-of-3-us-apaches-this-month/articleshow/122236593.cms>

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Tejas-Mk-1A roll out from Nashik this month, Astra firing likely in Aug: HAL CMD

Source: the Times of India, Dt. 04 Jul 2025

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) will roll out the first LCA Tejas Mk1A from its new Nashik production line by the end of July, with integration and test firing of the Astra air-to-air missile scheduled for early August, HAL CMD DK Sunil told TOI in an interview.

The rollout from Nashik marks a key milestone in HAL's efforts to scale up Tejas production, even as the programme works through engine supply constraints and indigenous radar integration delays. "The first aircraft from Nashik is already in final assembly and under testing. We expect the rollout in a month," Sunil said, adding that while the current year may see three to four aircraft from Nashik, the plant has been built to support an annual output of eight.

At present, HAL is operating two production lines in Bengaluru and has initiated the third at Nashik. A parallel private-sector supply chain — comprising VEM Technologies (centre fuselage), Alpha (rear fuselage), and L&T (wings) — is expected to contribute towards an additional six aircraft a year, eventually raising the overall production capacity to 30 aircraft annually.

He said that despite engine supply delays from GE, HAL is pressing ahead with deliveries.

"We have already built six aircraft which are ready and flying," Sunil said. HAL expects to produce 12 aircraft this year, using available GE engines in rotation to carry out critical test flights. GE has assured delivery of 12 engines this year, with the second engine expected this month after only one had arrived by April.

Integration of Astra missile, developed by DRDO, is scheduled for early August. "We need to have some of the other issues sorted out like the firing of the missile, the Astra missile, which we plan to do in August, early August," he said.

On radar integration, HAL faced criticism for opting to continue with the imported ELTA radar from Israel for all Tejas Mk1A fighters under the current contract, instead of switching midstream — from the 41st aircraft — to the indigenous Uttam AESA radar.

Sunil clarified that 40 ELTA radars were contracted initially, with a plan to introduce Uttam from the 41st aircraft onwards. However, delays in certification of both the Uttam radar and associated electronic warfare (EW) suite, also being developed by DRDO, forced HAL's hand.

He noted that over the last three years, HAL has held several meetings with senior officials from DRDO and IAF, but the certification timelines have repeatedly slipped. "As a manufacturer, when we're under pressure for not delivering, the risk becomes ours. If we wait and the systems still aren't certified, we are left with no aircraft to hand over."

"There was a clear directive from DRDO headquarters in Feb 2024 that if certification is not achieved by year-end, HAL may proceed. That meeting and directive are on record. We waited until March this year, but when progress still hadn't been made, we moved forward."

In response to persistent concerns from the Indian Air Force about unmet aircraft staff qualitative requirements (ASQRs), Sunil attributed the delays to legacy issues and dependency on various partners including ADA and DRDO. "Parallel efforts are underway to close these issues across multiple aircraft. It's not that there's no effort — it's just that the closure needs to be more structured," he said.

HAL aims to deliver all 12 Tejas Mk1As scheduled for this year, with the full production ecosystem — including public and private lines — expected to reach a steady state of 30 aircraft annually from 2026-27.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/tejas-mk-1a-roll-out-from-nashik-this-month-astra-firing-likely-in-aug-hal-cmd/articleshow/122234157.cms>

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Shakti-VIII: Indian and French armies conclude intense 96-hour joint field operation

Source: The Statesman, Dt. 04 Jul 2025

The eighth edition of the Indo-French joint military exercise Shakti culminated today at Camp Larzac, La Cavalerie in France. The exercise included troops from Indian Army's Jammu and Kashmir Rifles battalion and French Army's 13^e Demi-Brigade de Légion Étrangère.



A statement from the army spokesperson stated that the Indian contingent, comprising 90 personnel, participated in a series of mission-oriented drills tailored to sub-conventional operations, along with the French army. The engagement included combat shooting, urban warfare training, obstacle crossings, Electronic Warfare (EW) integration, and Counter-Unmanned Aerial System (C-UAS) operations.

Shakti-VIII marked the successful completion of an intensive training engagement aimed at enhancing interoperability, mutual trust, and tactical coordination between the Indian and French Armies.

The army spokesperson stated that the major highlight of the exercise was the successful execution of a 96-hour continuous field exercise, simulating multi-domain scenarios in complex operational environments. The phase tested the endurance, planning proficiency, and joint decision-making capabilities of both contingents under realistic and high-pressure conditions.

Exercise Shakti-VIII stands as a testament to the growing strategic convergence between India and France. It has not only facilitated the exchange of tactical knowledge and operational best practices but has also reaffirmed the shared commitment of both countries towards regional stability, collective security, and defence cooperation, the statement read.

<https://www.thestatesman.com/india/shakti-viii-indian-and-french-armies-conclude-intense-96-hour-joint-field-operation-1503452937.html>

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Tamal, the last imported warship

Source: *The Indian Express*, Dt. 04 Jul 2025

With the commissioning of INS Tamal at the Yantar Shipyard in Kaliningrad, Russia, on Tuesday (July 1), the Indian Navy has likely inducted its last foreign-built warship. This is a major milestone for the Navy, which has, over the years, progressively indigenised shipbuilding, increasing bit by bit the indigenous content in warships, as well as designing them in India. INS Tamal is the eighth Talwar-class frigate — these are improved versions of the Krivak III-class frigates — built by Russia for the Indian Navy as a part of Project 1135.6.



INS Tamal in Kaliningrad during trials.

It is also the second of four additional follow-on ships of the class that were ordered in 2018. The first, INS Tushil, was commissioned in Kaliningrad in December last year. The final two, Tripud and Tavasya, are being built in India by the Goa Shipyard Limited with transfer of technology and design assistance from Russia. Tripud, which was launched into sea last July and is expected to be commissioned in 2026, will be India's first indigenously built Talwar-class frigate. This is the story of INS Tamal, and the Indian Navy's journey towards indigenisation.

Tamal: A moving sea fortress

INS Tamal is a multirole frigate with a displacement of 4,035 long tonnes (1 long tonne = 1,016 kg) at full load, a length of 124.8 m, and a beam (width at its widest point) of 15.2 m. It has a maximum speed of 30 knots (56 km/h), and a range of upto 4,850 nautical miles (8,980 km). The ship will be manned by a crew of 250 sailors and 26 officers.

The Navy describes INS Tamal as a “formidable moving fortress at sea”, and says that it is capable of carrying out blue water operations in all four dimensions of modern naval warfare — air, surface, underwater and electromagnetic.

AIR: INS Tamal carries two kinds of anti-aircraft missiles — 24 vertically-launched Shtil surface-to-air missiles with a range of upto 70 km, and eight short-range Igla missiles. At close range, incoming aircraft and missiles can also be fended off by the ship's two AK-630s: fully-automated 30 mm rotary cannons that can fire more than 5,000 rounds per minute.

SURFACE: INS Tamal's anti-ship/ land attack capabilities are centred around the BrahMos supersonic cruise missile. The ship carries a complement of eight such missiles which boast an operational range in the hundreds of kilometres, and can fly at speeds of upto Mach 3 (3,700 km/h). The frigate also has one 100 mm A-190E main gun: this can fire 25 kg shells to distances of more than 20 km.

UNDERWATER: For anti-submarine warfare (ASW), INS Tamal has a RBU ASW rocket-launcher, which can fire salvos of upto 12 rockets equipped with depth charges at a time. The frigate also has two 533 mm torpedo tubes, capable of launching heavyweight torpedoes.

EW: INS Tamal boasts a complement of advanced electronic warfare (EW) suite and advanced Electro-Optical/Infra-Red systems, which act as ears and eyes of the platform. EW suite includes decoy launching systems which disrupt enemy radar, and jammers. The warship can also accommodate the upgraded Anti-submarine and Airborne Early Warning helicopters, the Kamov 28 and Kamov 31, which, according to the Navy, act as "major force multipliers".

The Navy had previously stated that INS Tamal's design provides it with enhanced stealth features and greater stability characteristics, and that it is equipped with complex automated systems for nuclear, biological and chemical defence, including damage control and firefighting that can be operated centrally from sheltered posts.

"These complex systems aid in minimising casualties, achieve rapid restoration of combat effectiveness, enhancing combat capability and survivability," the Navy had said. INS Tamal will soon set sail for its home port in Karwar, Karnataka.

Towards indigenisation

The Navy has said that INS Tamal will be the last imported warship to be inducted into its fleet. This is the culmination of a decades-long push towards indigenisation of naval shipbuilding, and a major milestone in the road to *aatmanirbharta* (self-reliance) in defence. In the early years after Independence, India neither had the know-how to build its own ships, nor the resources to develop this capability. It was thus compelled to acquire frigates and destroyers from other countries, mostly the UK and the erstwhile USSR.

Nonetheless, even at that time, the Navy understood the importance of indigenous shipbuilding, and took continuous steps to make this a reality. INS Ajay, a small patrol vessel commissioned in 1960, was the first indigenously-built ship in India.

Leander-class frigates started being produced in Mazagon Docks with British collaboration in the late 1960s. But at this time, the indigenous content of these ships (that is, the components and materials which were actually produced in India rather than imported and simply assembled) remained minimal.

For instance, Leander-class frigates of the 1970s had just 15% indigenous content. This would steadily increase over the years. Kolkata-class destroyers produced in the 2000s boasted 59% indigenous content, while the latest Vishakhapatnam and Nilgiri classes are more than 75% indigenous. The Navy also made efforts to design ships in India. It set up the Central Design Office (CDO) in 1964, which eventually grew to be the Directorate of Naval Design (DND) in 1970.

By the 1990s, this was designing aircraft carriers, submarines, and guided missile destroyers. The Directorate of Indigenisation was established at the naval headquarters in New Delhi in 2005. This was followed by the creation of indigenous development field units at Mumbai and Visakhapatnam in March 2010.

The Navy's way forward

Today, the majority of the Navy's warships are built indigenously, using more than 75% indigenous components. Several Indian shipyards, both public-sector and privately held, build ships for the Navy. In the seventh and latest volume of the Naval History Project, titled A Decade of Transformation: The Indian Navy 2011-21, Captain M Doraibabu and Commander Amrut Dilip Godbole write about the steady growth in India's shipbuilding capabilities.

They wrote that during 2001–11, the Navy added 57,000 tonnes and 33 ships to its inventory. This grew to 92,000 tonnes and 40 ships from 2011-21, mostly from indigenous sources. Of the 39 ships built for the Navy in 2011-21, 33 were built in Indian shipyards, and of the 39 ships on order as of 2021, 37 are being built in India — the two exceptions being INS Tushil, which was commissioned last year, and Tamal.

Even these two frigates built in Russia have a sizable indigenous component — INS Tamal is built with 26% indigenous components. Between June and December this year, the Navy is set to commission 9-10 warships. It is learnt that several more will be commissioned over the next four to five years. All of these will be built in India.

FRIGATE: short history of a multirole naval vessel

* During Europe's Age of Sail, the term "frigate" was used to describe fully-rigged ships (with three or more masts) built primarily for speed and manoeuvrability, and intended to be used in scouting, escort, and patrol roles.

While designs varied, these ships were smaller than ships of the line, the mainstays of naval battle in this era, and typically had only one gun deck.

* The term fell out of use as warships without sails appeared on the scene in the second half of the 19th century. Naval tactics evolved, and frigates were effectively replaced by "cruisers" with different levels of armour and armament.

* Frigates re-entered the naval lexicon during World War II. The Royal Navy used the term to describe vessels that were larger than corvettes but smaller than destroyers. They were primarily used as anti-submarine escort vessels: protecting Allied mercantile ships from German u-boat attacks in the Atlantic.

Apart from their names, these modern frigates did not share much in common with models from past centuries.

* The post-War development of missile technology made it possible for relatively small ships to pack tremendous firepower, further spurring the return of frigates to navies around the world.

* Today, frigates are primarily meant to serve as platforms for guided missile systems. They can serve in a variety of roles, from anti-submarine, anti-ship, and anti-aircraft warfare to land attacks, and can fight either solo or as part of a larger naval formation.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/tamal-the-last-imported-warship-10105120/>

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भारत-अमेरिका रक्षा फ्रेमवर्क पर हस्ताक्षर करेंगे

Source: Dainik Jagran, Dt. 04 Jul 2025

नई दिल्ली, प्रेटर : रक्षा मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह और उनके अमेरिकी समकक्ष पीट हेगसेथ ने भारत और अमेरिका के बीच रक्षा और रणनीतिक संबंधों को और विस्तार देने के लिए 10 साल का फ्रेमवर्क तैयार करने पर सहमति व्यक्त की है। राजनाथ और हेगसेथ के बीच फोन पर हुई बातचीत के दौरान इस सिलसिले में सहमति जताई गई।

पेंटागन ने बुधवार को जारी एक बयान में कहा कि रक्षा मंत्री हेगसेथ



राजनाथ सिंह और हेगसेथ • फाइल फोटो

और राजनाथ सिंह इस वर्ष अपनी अगली बैठक में अगले 10 साल के लिए अमेरिका-भारत डिफेंस फ्रेमवर्क पर हस्ताक्षर करने पर

सहमत हुए। दोनों पक्षों ने भारत की लंबित रक्षा खरीद और दोनों देशों के बीच घनिष्ठ रक्षा औद्योगिक सहयोग पर चर्चा की। हेगसेथ ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि अमेरिका दक्षिण एशिया में अपने प्रमुख रक्षा साझेदार के रूप में भारत को प्राथमिकता देता है। दोनों नेताओं ने राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप और पीएम मोदी द्वारा फरवरी 2025 के संयुक्त वक्तव्य में निर्धारित रक्षा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में की गई प्रगति की समीक्षा की।

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India, US set to boost defence ties, finalise 10-yr framework

Source: The Asian Age, Dt. 04 Jul 2025

AGE CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI, JULY 3

Defence minister Rajnath Singh and US defence secretary Pete Hegseth have agreed to firm up a 10-year framework to further expand defence and strategic ties between India and the US.

“Mr Hegseth and Mr Singh agreed to sign the next 10-year US-India defence framework when they next meet this year,” the Pentagon said in a statement on Wednesday, a day after the defence minister and the US defence secretary held a phone conversation.

In the phone conversation on Tuesday, Mr Singh urged Mr Hegseth to expedite the delivery of GE F404 engines to power the Tejas Light Combat Aircraft, people familiar with the matter said. Mr Singh also pitched for early finalisation of a proposed deal for joint production of F414 jet engines in India.



Tamil Nadu governor R.N. Ravi with defence minister Rajnath Singh during a meeting on Thursday. — PTI

Following the conversation, the United States is expected to deliver the first batch of three Apache AH-64E attack helicopters for the Indian Army by the middle of this month, said sources.

The delivery of the Apache attack helicopters has been delayed by over a year. The other three helicopters will be delivered by the end of 2025, said defence sources.

The Pentagon said the two sides discussed pending major US defence sales to India and the imperative of close defence

industrial co-operation between the two countries. “Mr Hegseth emphasised the priority the United States places on India as its key defence partner in South Asia,” the Pentagon said.

It said the two leaders reviewed the “considerable progress” both countries have made toward achieving the defence goals set out in the February 2025 joint statement by President Donald Trump and Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

“The two discussed pending major US defence

sales to India and the imperative of close defence industrial co-operation between the two countries,” the Pentagon readout said without providing further details.

In the phone conversation on Tuesday, Mr Singh urged Mr Hegseth to expedite the delivery of GE F404 engines to power the Tejas Light Combat Aircraft, people familiar with the matter said.

Mr Singh also pitched for early finalisation of a proposed deal between Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL) and US defence major GE Aerospace for joint production of F414 jet engines in India, they said. The delay in the supply of F404 engines by GE Aerospace has resulted in HAL missing the deadline to supply Tejas Mark 1A aircraft to the Indian Air Force. An Indian readout on Tuesday said Singh and Hegseth discussed a wide canvas of issues ranging from long-term co-operation in the defence sector.

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आकाश मिसाइल का मुरीद हुआ ब्राजील, खरीद में दिखाई रुचि

Source: Dainik Jagran, Dt. 04 Jul 2025

जागरण न्यूज नेटवर्क, नई दिल्ली: आपरेशन सिंदूर के दौरान पाकिस्तानी मिसाइलों को मार गिराने वाली भारत की आकाश वायु रक्षा प्रणाली का ब्राजील मुरीद हो गया है। उसने इस मिसाइल प्रणाली समेत कई भारतीय सैन्य साजो-सामान को हासिल करने में रुचि दिखाई है। ब्राजील इस सप्ताह ब्रिक्स शिखर सम्मेलन की मेजबानी करने जा रहा है, जिसमें प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी भी शामिल होंगे। इस दौरान ब्राजील के साथ रक्षा सहयोग बढ़ाने पर चर्चा हो सकती है।

अधिकारियों ने इस बात की पुष्टि की है कि ब्राजील ने आकाश



मिसाइल प्रणाली और स्कार्पीन श्रेणी की पनडुब्बियों समेत भारत निर्मित कई सैन्य उपकरणों में रुचि दिखाई है।

विदेश मंत्रालय के सचिव (पूर्व) पी कुमारन ने बुधवार को प्रेस ब्रीफिंग के दौरान बताया कि पीएम मोदी की ब्राजील के नेतृत्व के साथ होने वाली चर्चा के दौरान रक्षा सहयोग एक प्रमुख एजेंडा होगा।

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Indian, OZ sign pact to bolster undersea defence surveillance

Source: The Asian Age, Dt. 04 Jul 2025

AGE CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI, JULY 3

In rapidly evolving battlespace to boost undersea surveillance, India and Australia have launched their first joint defence project to improve the early detection and tracking of submarines and autonomous underwater vehicles (underwater drones).

The agreement outlines a three-year joint research project between the Australian Defence Science and Technology Group's (DSTG) Information Sciences

Division, and its Indian counterpart agency, the Defence Research and Development Organisation's Naval Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory.

It will explore using Towed Array Target Motion Analysis to improve the reliability, efficiency and interoperability of current surveillance capabilities.

The joint project will put novel algorithms to the test, using the strengths and shared knowledge of the two countries.

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India, Ghana look to boost ties in defence, food security

Source: The Pioneer, Dt. 04 Jul 2025

India and Ghana have elevated their ties to the level of comprehensive partnership, with Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Ghanaian President John Dramani Mahama resolving to expand the bilateral ties in a range of areas, including defence, food security and pharmaceuticals.

In his media statement shortly after the talks with Mahama on Wednesday, Prime Minister Modi said both sides have set a target of doubling the two-way trade in the next five years and that India is not just a partner but a co-traveller in Ghana's development journey. The delegation-level meeting between the two leaders took place hours after Modi arrived in this capital city of the West African country on the first leg of his five-nation tour.

In a special gesture, the Prime Minister was received at the airport by President Mahama and was accorded a ceremonial welcome. It is the first prime ministerial visit from India to Ghana in three decades. In their talks, the two leaders resolved to accelerate cooperation in key areas such as defence cooperation, food security and pharmaceuticals, especially vaccines. Following the Modi-Mahama talks, the two sides inked four pacts that will provide for cooperation in several areas, including culture and traditional medicine.

"Today, the president and I have decided to elevate our bilateral partnership to a comprehensive partnership," Modi said, adding, "India is not just a partner but a co-traveller in Ghana's journey of nation-building."

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"Today, the president and I have decided to elevate our bilateral partnership to a comprehensive partnership," Modi said, adding, "India is not just a partner but a co-traveller in Ghana's journey of nation-building." "In agriculture, it will be our pleasure to lend support towards President Mahama's 'Feed Ghana' programme," Modi said.

"We've discussed cooperation in vaccine production," he noted. Mahama said Ghana is keen to sign formal agreements with India on defence cooperation, vaccine production and supply of agricultural machinery. "Both countries will work to deepen economic and investment relations at a

time that Ghana is undergoing economic restructuring due to the debt treatments we are undergoing in the IMF programme,” he said.

Prime Minister Modi said both sides were unanimous that terrorism is the enemy of humanity and that it was decided to further strengthen mutual cooperation in countering the menace. “We are unanimous that terrorism is the enemy of humanity. We thank Ghana for its cooperation in our fight against terrorism,” he said. “In this context, we have decided to further strengthen mutual cooperation in counter-terrorism,” he said.

In the field of defence and security, we will move forward with the mantra of “security through solidarity”, he added. India-Ghana cooperation will be enhanced in areas such as training of armed forces, maritime security, defence supply and cyber security, he added. The prime minister also highlighted the upswing in trade relations between the two countries.

“Indian companies have invested nearly two billion dollars in about 900 projects. Today, we have set a target to double our mutual trade in the next five years,” he said. “In the field of FinTech, India is ready to share its experience of UPI digital payments with Ghana,” he noted.

The prime minister also said that Indian companies will cooperate in the exploration and mining of critical minerals. At a media briefing, Secretary (Economic Relations) in the External Affairs Ministry Dammu Ravi said President Mahama pitched for cooperation in the areas of agriculture, food security, pharmaceuticals, vaccines and defence.

“President Mahama is very clearly interested in creating Ghana a hub for vaccines, and some development has already taken place in collaboration with the Global Vaccine Alliance and in that context,” Ravi said. The senior diplomat said Ghana is also interested in boosting defence cooperation with India.

“Here again there are concerns for Ghana in terms of security, terrorism from the northern region, the Sahel region and the piracy in the seas are of concern,” he said. In his remarks, the prime minister said both sides expressed serious concerns over the conflicts in West Asia and Europe and called for finding solutions to the problems through dialogue and diplomacy.

“This is not the era of war; problems should be resolved through dialogue and diplomacy,” Modi said. The two leaders also touched upon issues facing the Global South.

“We are both members of the Global South, and are fully committed to its priorities. We thank Ghana for its positive participation in the Voice of Global South Summit,” Modi said.

“It is a matter of pride for India that the African Union got permanent membership of the G20 under our G20 presidency,” he added. The bilateral relations between India and Ghana, one of the fastest-growing economies in West Africa, are marked by a robust trade and investment partnership.

India is among the top trading partners of Ghana and is the largest destination for Ghanaian exports, driven largely by India’s import of gold. Ghana is undergoing a major economic restructuring and PM Modi assured the country of all possible assistance in this regard.

<https://www.dailypioneer.com/2025/business/india--ghana-look-to-boost-ties-in-defence--food-security.html>

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नूर खान एयरबेस पर परमाणु हमला समझ कांप गया था पाक

Source: Dainik Jagran, Dt. 04 Jul 2025

जागरण न्यूज नेटवर्क • नई दिल्ली: आपरेशन सिंदूर के दौरान भारत ने कई आतंकी शिविरों सहित पाकिस्तान के अहम सैन्य प्रतिष्ठानों को नेस्तनाबूद किया, लेकिन सामरिक रूप से अभेद्य समझे जाने वाले नूर खान एयरबेस को जब ब्रह्मोस मिसाइलों से तबाह किया, तो पाकिस्तान कांप गया। दरअसल, उस दौरान घटनाएं इतनी तेजी से घटित हो रही थीं और भारत का प्रहार इतना तीक्ष्ण था कि पाकिस्तानी सेना कुछ समझ ही नहीं पा रही थी। एकबारगी उसे लगा कि भारत ने रावलपिंडी के चकलाला स्थित नूर खान एयरबेस पर परमाणु हमला कर दिया है। यह स्वीकारोक्ति प्रधानमंत्री शहबाज शरीफ के सलाहकार राणा सनाउल्ला की है।

पाकिस्तानी टीवी चैनल को दिए साक्षात्कार में सनाउल्ला ने माना कि जब भारत ने नूर खान एयरबेस पर ब्रह्मोस मिसाइल दागी, तो पाकिस्तान की सेना के पास यह विश्लेषण करने के लिए केवल 30-45 सेकेंड का समय था कि मिसाइल परमाणु हथियार से तो लैस नहीं है। इस बारे में केवल 30 सेकेंड में कोई भी निर्णय लेना एक खतरनाक स्थिति



- आपरेशन सिंदूर के दौरान नूर खान एयरबेस पर भारत ने दागी थी ब्रह्मोस मिसाइलें
- शहबाज के सलाहकार ने कहा— जब हमला हुआ, हमारे पास सिर्फ 30-45 सेकेंड थे

थी। भारत-पाक संघर्ष में परमाणु युद्ध का खतरा काफी अधिक था।

सनाउल्ला ने बताया, मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि उन्होंने परमाणु हथियार का इस्तेमाल नहीं करके अच्छा किया। लेकिन, साथ ही इस तरफ के लोग इसे गलत भी समझ सकते थे। इसके कारण पहला परमाणु हथियार दागा जा सकता था, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वैश्विक परमाणु युद्ध छिड़ सकता था।

आपरेशन सिंदूर में चीनी हथियारों के फुस्स होने के बाद अमेरिका की शरण में पहुंचा पाकिस्तान >> पेज 15

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ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर में चीनी हथियार के फूस होने के बाद अमेरिका की शरण में पहुंचा पाक

Source: Dainik Jagran, Dt. 04 Jul 2025

पाकिस्तान वायु सेना प्रमुख की अमेरिका यात्रा, अमेरिकी लड़ाकू विमानों पर नजर

न्यूज नेटवर्क, नई दिल्ली: गत मई में भारत के साथ संघर्ष के दौरान चीनी हथियारों के फुस्स होने के बाद पाकिस्तान अब अमेरिका की शरण में पहुंच गया है। उसकी नजर अमेरिकी लड़ाकू विमानों, वायु रक्षा प्रणालियों और मिसाइलों पर है, क्योंकि आपरेशन सिंदूर में चीनी हथियारों व रक्षा प्रणाली पर आश्रित पाकिस्तान को बड़ी कीमत चुकानी पड़ी थी। पाकिस्तान के वायु सेना प्रमुख जहीर अहमद बाबर सिद्धू ने इसी मंशा के साथ अमेरिकी यात्रा की।

पिछले एक दशक में किसी पाकिस्तानी वायुसेना प्रमुख की यह पहली अमेरिका यात्रा है। कुछ हफ्ते पहले पाकिस्तानी सेना प्रमुख फील्ड मार्शल आसिम मुनीर ने भी अमेरिका का दौरा किया था। 22 अप्रैल को हुए पहलगाम आतंकी हमले का बदला लेने के लिए भारत ने गत सात मई को आपरेशन सिंदूर के तहत पाकिस्तान और गुलाम जम्मू-कश्मीर में आतंकी ठिकानों को निशाना बनाया था। इसके बाद दोनों के बीच संघर्ष बढ़ गया था और दस मई को संघर्ष विराम हुआ था।

पाकिस्तानी वायु सेना ने बुधवार को एक बयान में कहा, 'पाकिस्तानी वायु सेना प्रमुख एयर चीफ मार्शल जहीर अहमद बाबर सिद्धू ने अमेरिका की आधिकारिक यात्रा की। यह एक दशक से अधिक समय में वायु सेना के किसी भी सेवारत प्रमुख



जहीर अहमद बाबर सिद्धू • फाइल फोटो

पाकिस्तान को आपरेशन सिंदूर से लगा बड़ा झटका

नई दिल्ली: भारत ने आपरेशन सिंदूर के दौरान कई पाकिस्तानी हवाई ठिकानों पर हमला किया और रनवे तथा इमारतों को नुकसान पहुंचाया। इससे पाकिस्तान को बड़ा झटका लगा। उपग्रह से प्राप्त तस्वीरों में सरगोधा, नूर खान, भोलारी, जैकोबाबाद, सुक्कुर और रहीम यार खान में भारी नुकसान दिखा। यह पहली बार नहीं था, जब भारत ने नूर खान एयरबेस पर हमला किया था। वर्ष 1971 के युद्ध के दौरान भी भारतीय वायु सेना ने एयरबेस को निशाना बनाया था।

की पहली यात्रा है।' जहीर ने यात्रा के दौरान जनरल डेविड एल्विन और वायु सेना प्रमुख समेत शीर्ष अमेरिकी सैन्य और राजनीतिक नेतृत्व के साथ कई महत्वपूर्ण बैठकें कीं।

इन अमेरिकी हथियारों पर है नजर: सूत्रों के अनुसार, चीनी हथियारों की विश्वसनीयता को लेकर उपजी चिंता के बीच पाकिस्तान अपनी

वायु सेना के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए अमेरिका के एफ-16 लड़ाकू विमानों और वायु रक्षा प्रणालियों को हासिल करना चाहता है। पाकिस्तान हवा से हवा में मार करने वाली एआइएम-7 स्पैरो मिसाइलों और अमेरिका निर्मित हाई मोबिलिटी आर्टिलरी राकेट सिस्टम की बैटरियों को भी हासिल करने के प्रयास में है।

ये चीनी हथियार हो गए थे फुस्स: भारत की मिसाइलों और ड्रोन के आगे पाकिस्तान की चीनी रक्षा प्रणालियां काम नहीं आई थीं। चीन निर्मित एचक्यू-9पी और एचक्यू-16 मिसाइल रक्षा प्रणालियों को तबाह कर दिया था। इसके अलावा भारतीय सेना ने पीएल-15 मिसाइल को भी मार गिराया था।

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