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# समाचार पत्रों से चयनित अंश Newspaper Clipping

समाचार पत्रों से रक्षा अनुसंधान और विकास संगठन (डीआरडीओ) से  
जुड़ी खबरों का संकलन

A compilation of news related to Defence Research and Development  
Organisation (DRDO) from newspapers



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Defence Research and Development Organisation



## India approves transfer of missile technology to defence industry

**Source: The Indian Express, Dt. 26 Aug 2026**

In a significant step towards building India's conventional missile force, Defence Minister Rajnath Singh Tuesday approved the transfer of technology for all conventional missile systems developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) to the Indian defence industry. The decision paves the way for domestic production of these missile systems by private players.

So far, the government had typically relied only on Defence PSU Bharat Dynamics Limited and certain in-house production capabilities of DRDO, while joint ventures like BrahMos Aerospace Private Limited with Russia manufactured the supersonic cruise missile BrahMos. Officials familiar with the development told The Indian Express that the initiative could start with the DRDO-developed beyond-visual-range air-to-air missile (BVRAAM) ASTRA, surface-to-air anti-radiation missiles RUDRAM, VSHORADS, anti-tank guided missile NAG as well as short-range missile systems like the Naval Anti-Ship Missile (NASM). The broader goal, however, is to allow the Indian defence industry to produce all conventional missile systems, they said. That said, Agni and the K-series missiles will not be included in the technology transfer as they are strategic missiles, the officials highlighted. A statement issued by the Ministry of Defence noted that this Transfer of Technology of conventional missile systems marks an important milestone in promoting greater participation of the domestic industries in the defence ecosystem by enabling them to undertake indigenous production, as per applicable qualifications, certifications and regulatory requirements.

It added that the provision will enable successful transition of missile system development to industrial production, reflecting the continued efforts of DRDO to leverage the capabilities of the Indian industry for the development and manufacture of advanced defence systems. "The objective is to enhance domestic manufacturing capabilities, strengthen the defence industrial base and create opportunities for the participation of Indian MSMEs and other technology partners in the supply chain," it noted. The Ministry further stated that the initiative aims to enhance operational capability, reduce import dependence and increase domestic value addition, while supporting the growth of India's defence manufacturing sector. "DRDO remains committed to working closely with Indian industry to facilitate the transfer and absorption of advanced defence technologies and to further strengthen the country's indigenous defence capabilities," it added.

The enhanced production of conventional missile systems by the private industry will further aid the creation of a conventional missile force. The US-Israel-Iran conflict had revealed the large-scale use of conventional missile systems by all sides to target each other. The development follows Defence Secretary Rajesh Kumar Singh's comments in a media conclave earlier this year, wherein he said there is an emerging rationale for the creation of a conventional missile force due to recent developments in West Asia. Singh had said the idea earlier was that it would mostly be used for strategic purposes, but that paradigm has shifted now, and India will thus adjust accordingly. However, he added that India will not wait for the institutional part of raising a force, but will go on in parallel with providing the supply orders to industry to start scaling up production of missiles.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/rajnath-singh-approves-drdo-brahmos-conventional-missile-technology-transfer-private-industry-10849237/>

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## DRDO successfully tests high-altitude combat parachutes in Ladakh

**Source: The Tribune, Dt. 27 Aug 2026**

The Military Combat Parachute System (MCPS) designed and developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has been successfully tested at one of the world's highest altitudes drop zones in Ladakh. The trials were carried out at Nyoma, close to the Line of Control in south-eastern Ladakh, where the IAF recently commissioned the world's highest airbase for fighter aircraft operation.



**Fig.:** An armed forces official during the testing of Military Combat Parachute System in Ladakh.

The MCPS has been developed by DRDO's Aerial Delivery Research and Development Establishment (ADRDE) Agra and the Defence Bioengineering and Electromedical Laboratory, Bengaluru. ADRDE test jumpers — Wg Cdr Rahul Jha Chief Test Jumper, MWO RJ Singh, MWO Vivek Tiwari — executed the jump from an altitude of 22,000 ft above mean sea level, the DRDO said on Wednesday. The parachute was deployed at 20,000 ft, with a safe landing at 13,700 ft. The temperature was minus 15 degrees Celsius and the test jumpers utilised MCPS and all other sub-systems, including indigenous para computer, oxygen system and jumpsuits. Nyoma has been the site of several military exercises, including para drops of troops, vehicles and equipment.

“The successful trial demonstrated the efficacy, reliability and tactical employability of MCPS in extreme high-altitude conditions, reinforcing India's commitment to self-reliance in critical defence technologies,” DRDO said. Earlier, the MCPS had successfully undergone a combat freefall jump from an altitude of 32,000 ft. This makes it the only parachute system currently in operational use by the Indian Armed Forces capable of deployment above 25,000 ft. The MCPS incorporates several enhanced tactical features, including a lower rate of descent and superior steering capabilities, enabling paratroopers to safely exit aircraft, deploy parachutes at predetermined altitudes, navigate accurately and land at designated zones.

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/j-k/drdo-successfully-tests-high-altitude-combat-parachutes-in-ladakh/>

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## India to get 100% transfer of technology on Rolls Royce aero engine for AMCA

*Source: The Tribune, Dt. 27 Aug 2026*

India will receive a full transfer of technology (ToT) and retain the intellectual property rights (IPR) for the engine being offered by British aerospace major Rolls-Royce to power the country's under-development fifth-generation fighter aircraft, the Advanced Medium Combat Aircraft (AMCA). The core technology being offered to India by the UK is under an inter-governmental agreement (IGA) and is free from any US-imposed restrictions under the US International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), UK officials said. India is wanting 'deep' transfer of technology, including what is called the 'single crystal blade', a part of the engine, that does not heat up, allowing greater thrust.

The British offer is about India and Rolls-Royce designing an engine for India, a ground-breaking, fifth-generational engine with a 120-plus kilo newton thrust with scope of increasing the thrust to 145 kilo newton. In aviation circles, an engine with such power has not been developed, so far, for fighter jets. Details of the British offer have emerged days after the Rolls Royce and Reliance Industries Limited, on August 14, announced a partnership to develop an indigenous combat engine for India's under development fifth generation AMCA. Rolls Royce faces competition from Safran of France which has partnered the Gas Turbine Research Establishment (GTRE) under the DRDO – to make the 120 KN engine.

Rolls Royce makes any engine entirely on its own. One such engine engines powers the F-35B, the marine variant of the fifth-generation plane used by US and its NATO allies. The technology and experience exists and the Rolls Royce's engine making is free from any ties into the American system. Only three companies make an entire engine – the Rolls Royce and two US companies – others need to source some parts from US. UK officials Rolls-Royce bringing in knowledge base and is targeting a roll out the new engine by 2034. The UK India collaboration stems from the 'India-UK Vision 2035' released in June last year. Defence is one of the five key pillars of that 'Vision 2035'. A 10-year Defence Industrial Roadmap has been adopted. This targets to deepen collaboration in advanced technologies and complex weapons, supporting innovation and co-development, through cooperation programs such Jet Engine Advanced Core Technologies (JEACT).

The 120 kilo newton engine is to power the AMCA which is progressing. The Ministry of Defence has invited three companies to send in their Request for Proposal (RFP) for technical and commercial bids for the project. The bidders invited for the RFP are — Tata Advanced Systems Ltd (TASL), which is competing independently; a consortium led by Larsen & Toubro (L&T), State-owned Bharat Electronics Ltd (BEL), and Dynamatic Technologies Ltd; and another consortium of Bharat Forge, PSU BEML and Data Patterns. The winning partner will work with the **Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA)** under the **Defence Research and Development Organisation** to build five flying prototypes and one structural test aircraft. The shortlisted firms, selected based on their technical capabilities, will compete to build prototypes of the fighter aircraft. None of the three invited to bid, are engine makers hence the need to source an engine.

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/defence/india-to-get-100-transfer-of-technology-on-rolls-royce-aero-engine-for-amca/>

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