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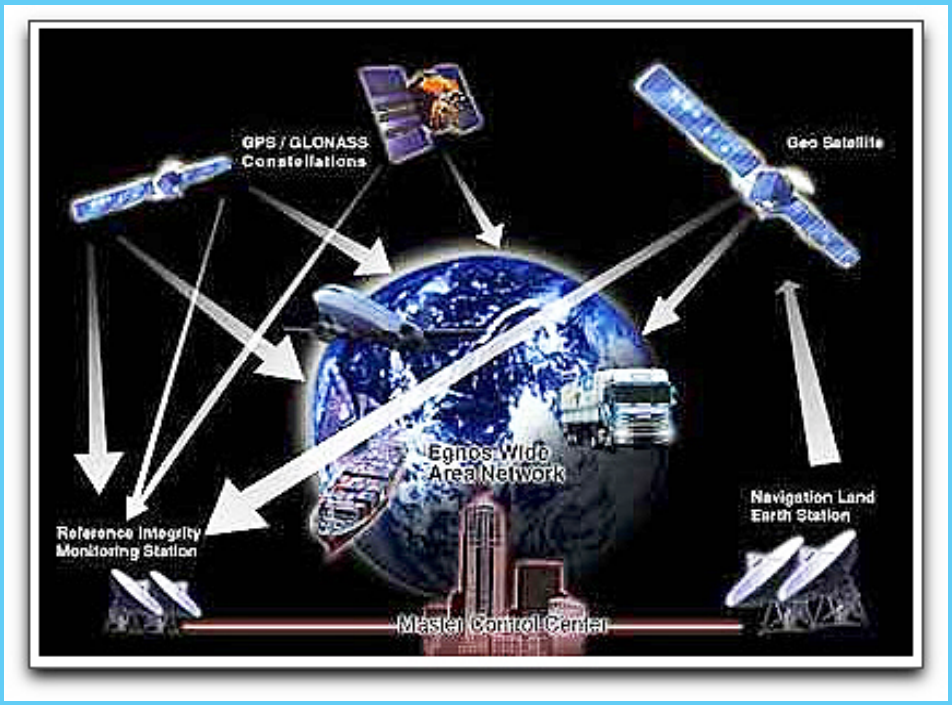

ISRO's Gagan: third eye for pilots - Details under Current affairs

READER'S RESPONSE

The editorial team invites your views, suggestions, to the News about Members Column and contributions to the e-news.

ISRO's Gagan: third eye for pilots

Frequent flyers who bemoan the delays that foggy conditions and bad weather constantly throw up, can look forward better days. The ISRO developed Satellite based Regional GPS Augmentation System (Gagan), which will be used for navigation and Air Traffic Management (ATM) by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) is expected to make India's air traffic safer and better managed. Gagan is in the final stage of implementation according to sources in the Indian Space Research Organisation. "The Technology Demonstration System (TDS) has been tested and completed, and the final stage of implementation is expected to take place by the end of the year or next," sources told Express. The Rs 774 crore project conceived in 2001 is expected to help AAI manage its airspace better, save fuel and improve efficiency forairlines. The satellite based navigation system will make India the fourth nation to possess such a system and is expected to allow higher air traffic to operate within the country's airspace.

Source: Indian Express

Indian Space Research Organisation hunt on for vyomanauts - desi astronauts

The hunt for India's first astronauts 'vyomanauts' in a desi tweak has begun. Two of the four selected vyomanauts (vyoma means 'space' or 'sky' in Sanskrit) will finally go on India's first manned space mission scheduled to lift off in 2015. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is laying down criteria for short-listing 200 Indian Air Force (IAF) fighter pilots, from whom four will be selected for the space mission, director-general of medical services, IAF, Air Marshal P Madhusoodanan told DNA. While two vyomanauts will finally go on the space mission, the other two will remain in reserve. The reason for choosing vyomanauts from the pool of IAF fighter pilots is that they are already trained to endure high gravity forces. This makes it easier to train them for space missions. "The module (for the selection) is being prepared at the moment," he said. The run-up to the selection process speeded up after February 2009, when the Union government gave its nod to the Rs. 12,400-crore manned space flight mission. India's first human space mission envisages a fully autonomous orbital vehicle carrying two vyomanautsinto space at an altitude of 300-400 km from sea-level, and safely returning them to Earth. The mission is expected to last between four and seven days.

Source: DNA

India to launch satellite to track rise in sea level

With the Indian Ocean rising steadily, India is set to launch a satellite for keeping track of the sea level rise near vulnerable points close to coasts and islands. "The satellite, SARAL, will be launched next year. It will have instruments to measure ocean surface topography accurately," said Mr Shailesh Nayak, secretary to the Union Ministry of Earth Sciences. SARAL is an Indo-French joint payload, which will complement ocean data collected Space Agency's ENVISAT. It will fly in the same orbit. "One of the primary tasks of SARAL would be keeping an eye on the mean sea level," Mr Marc Pircher, Director of the Toulouse Space Centre under the French space agency CNES, said at the 97th session of the Indian Science Congress here. Mr Nayak said between 2004 and 2008, the mean sea level of the Indian Ocean has risen cumulatively mm, almost 2.5 mm every year. This is at par with the observed global trend. Between 1961 and 2003, the mean sea level went up mm globally every year. The rise was accelerated in the recent past with recording of 3.1 mm sea level rise between 1993 and 2003. Studies conducted Indian Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad, shows the same trend in the Indian Ocean as well. The INCOIS scientists sourced their data from argo floats in the high seas (small buoys fitted with instruments to measure various ocean parameters) and two NASA satellites, GRACE and Jason-2.

Source: Deccan Herald

Doing good for science

On the one hand, there is the vision of India emerging as a major scientific and technological power in the world. On the other, there is the fear that the strains and limitations that are all too visible in the country's education and science system could cause it to stumble badly. At a time when rich nations and fast-growing developing countries alike are looking to ensure that science and its associated technological benefits become the bedrock for future competitiveness, India cannot afford to fall behind in this race. In the seven years up to 2007, research publications from India rose by about 80 per cent, noted a recent report from Mr Thomson Reuters; it added that if this trajectory continued, India's productivity would be "on a par with most G8 nations within 7-8 years and overtake them between 2015-2020." Inevitably, comparisons are made with neighbouring China. China's spending on science has risen so rapidly that it is now just behind the United States and Japan in terms of gross expenditure on R&D. It has increased its share of the world's researchers from 14 per cent in 2002 to about 20 per cent in 2007, according to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics. China has over 1,000 researchers per million inhabitants while India has only one-seventh of that.

Source: Hindu

A fine tradition of scientific research

Ireland has a unique system called the National Framework of Qualifications that stipulates ten levels that represent learning from the very initial stages to the most advanced. The world 'Ireland' creates some confusion in the minds of many of us who do not follow the history of this island. Traditionally our school text-books give a confusing statement that Britain or the UK comprises England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. This is only partly true. Though the island of Ireland is geographically a single unit, it is politically divided into two. The north-eastern part, measuring nearly one-sixth of the total area, is called Northern Island which is part of the United Kingdom. The remaining five-sixth form the Republic of Ireland or simply Ireland or simply Ireland. Its Irish name is Eire. We discuss here the opportunities for higher education in the sovereign state of Ireland. It has a fine tradition in quality education and scientific research. A country with 99 per cent literacy and the home of Nobel laureates such as George Bernard Shaw, W.B. Yeats, Mr Samuel Beckett, and physicist Ernest Walton brings to our mind an ambience of excellence in education.

Source: Hindu

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Source: Hindu

I'm not a prophet, I only know about ribosomes: Venkatraman Ramakrishnan

Nobel laureate Dr Venkatraman Ramakrishnan was evidently astounded by the rock-star welcome he received at the J.N. Tata Auditorium in the Indian Institute of Science here. Facing a packed hall not to mention overflowing crowds swarming around at least three projection screens outside the celebrated structural biologist spoke eloquently, and from the heart, on subjects ranging from the complex ribosome structures that he helped demystify to his pragmatic approach to science. While tracing his journey from a little-known girls' school in Baroda to his small molecular biology laboratory in Cambridge, the U.K., he said what transformed him were the eminent scientists he met. "And none of them were in the business of just generating information, or publishing papers. They were in the business of generating an understanding." Instead of wasting time duplicating material or doing "pedestrian work," Dr. Ramakrishnan saw that they tackled real problems. Science cannot be quantified by the number of papers published, and if that were the case you might as well feed data into the computer and leave the rest to it, he insisted.

Source: Hindu

ISRO launched 10 rockets in two days to study the eclipse

The India Space Research Organisation (ISRO) launched 10 rockets in two days to study the partial annular solar eclipse, which was observed by many people on its path, which included many African and Asian countries. The fleet of small suborbital rockets was launched for the purpose of studying the effects of a sun-moon alignment. The eclipse was the longest eclipse of the millennium. The Rohini series indigenous sounding rockets were launched by the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station and the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota. Many skywatchers took close observation of the eclipse while the exercise of rocket launching was only seen in India. The VSSC launched two each of the type RH 300 Mk II and RH 200 while three sounding rockets of the type RH 300 Mk II and two sounding rockets of RH 200 from Thumba were launched. The RH 300 Mk II and RH 200 rockets can attain an attitude of 116 km and 70 km, respectively. Another larger rocket of RH 560 Mk II series was launched from Sriharikota on Friday with the capability to attain an altitude of 548 km.

Source: TopNews.in

IAF's second AWACS to arrive in March

The Indian Air Force (IAF) will get its second Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS), called the eye-in-the sky, in March providing a dramatic boost to its capability to *see* beyond enemy lines and to detect incoming airborne threats. "The second AWACS will arrive in. March. Though a little delayed than the scheduled delivery, it would enhance IAF's capabilities tremendously," an IAF official said. The IAF has purchased three AWACS from Israel to give it a capability beyond conventional ground-based and tethered electromagnetic radars. The first one arrived in May last year. "The second AWACS will also be based at Agra air base," official said.

Source: Indian Express

DRDO Research centre

The Defence Minister, Mr A.K. Antony, will inaugurate a Rs 20 crore DRDO research centre at the Bharathiar University. Established by the DRDO and the Tamil Nadu Government, the Centre would carry out research in vital areas such as bio-nanotechnology, bio-chemical sensing, bioremediation, remote sensing and Nano particle drug delivery, the University Vice-Chancellor, Dr C.Swaminathan, told reporters.

Source: Hindu

BIA boards big-expansion flight, BIA expansion work to be over in 18 months

After 20 months in operation, the dreams of Bengaluru International Airport attaining the stature of a mega world-class airport have taken wing. Over the next four to eight years, BIA would be expanded to handle passenger traffic of 51 million per annum, from its current capacity of a little over 10 million. The entire expansion process will happen in three phases, with the third phase constituting the building of a second terminal building, T2. T2 will initially be built to handle annual passenger traffic of around 15 million, which would be scaled up to 36 million. These decisions were taken at the meeting of the board of Directors of BIAL. G V Sanjay Reddy, vice-chairman of GVK Industries which holds a 29% stake in BIAL, told TOI: "To begin with, the existing terminal would undergo certain modifications to increase capacity. Then, in another two months, work on expanding the existing terminal to handle 15 million passengers would commence."

BIA expansion work to be over in 18 months

Bangalore: The expansion of the current Bangalore International Airport terminal is likely to be completed in the next 12 to 18 months.

Source: Times of India

Euro fighter Typhoon to built 126 combat jets for India

European aerospace conglomerate EADS, the manufacturer of the Eurofighter Typhoon, has aggressively pushed for an Indian Air Force (IAF) order for 126 combat jets by offering the plane with a thrust vector upgrade that will considerably improve its operational capabilities. The upgrade will pay for itself through life cycle cost reductions, an EADS statement Equipping the twin-engine Typhoon's EJ200s with thrust vectoring nozzles (TVNs) could reduce fuel burn on a typical mission by up to 5 percent while increasing available thrust in supersonic cruise mode by up to 7 percent, the statement added. Thrust vectoring would "improve agility, survivability, maneuverability and the aircraft's ability to carry an asymmetric weapons load. It also reduces trim drag and therefore, fuel consumption", the statement pointed out. The Eurofighter Typhoon is one of the six jets in contention for the IAF order, which could eventually rise to some 200 planes. The flight trials of the six aircraft are currently underway in India and are set to conclude later this month after which, another set of trials will be conducted in the country of manufacture. Thereafter, the IAF will shortlist two or three aircraft before homing in on the final choice. The first 18 aircraft will be bought in a flyaway condition and the remaining will be manufactured in India through the transfer of technology route by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL).

Source: Calcutta Tube

ISRO plans to use semi-cryogenic engines

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has embarked on a programme to induct semi-cryogenic engines, which will use kerosene as fuel, and this engine will form the booster for its future launch vehicles, ISRO Chairman Dr K. Radhakrishnan said. The Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV Mark III), which was under development, would put a four-tonne satellite in a geo-synchronous transfer orbit. The ISRO had embarked on a human space programme, and it planned to put two Indians in space in an orbit around the earth in seven years, he said addressing the Indian Science Congress here.

Vizag centre

Dr Srikumar Banerjee, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, said a second research centre of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre would be set up in Visakhapatnam because BARC, Trombay, was expanding in a big way. The Visakhapatnam centre would concentrate on energy science and environment. The Department of Atomic Energy's mandate was also to conduct basic research in physics, chemistry, mathematics and material sciences, Dr. Banerjee said.

Source: Hindu

Challenges ahead in putting 2 Indians in space

Plans to put two Indians in space by 2015 require cutting edge technologies such as building a robust and reliable launch vehicle, a livable crew capsule, providing life support systems for the astronauts and "a 100 per cent reliable crew escape system" in case of an emergency, according to Mr S. Ramkrishnan, Chief Executive, Human Space Flight Programme of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). The most challenging part was to ensure that the two-man crew were brought back safely to earth, said Mr. Ramakrishnan at the Space Summit of the Indian Science Congress, which is under way here. The astronauts would remain in low-earth circular orbit at an altitude of 300 km for seven days. The mission called for building a launch vehicle that could safely take two humans into space, navigation, guidance and control systems, plans to pre-empt disasters, etc. "But we have established our credentials for doing very complex missions," he said. Mr. Ramakrishnan, who is also Director (Projects), Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), Thiruvananthapuram, said the ISRO was building a technology demonstrator of a reusable launch vehicle, called RLV-TD, similar to the U.S. space shuttle. The RLV-TD's engineering model was ready. A scaled-down model would be flown by the end of 2010.

Source: Hindu

DRDO builds technology blocks to kill enemy satellites

The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is building the technology blocks needed to "neutralise" hostile satellites in low earth and polar orbits, according to Dr V.K. Saraswat, DRDO Director-General and Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister. These blocks are the kill vehicles that will bring down the adversarial satellites, long-range radars, communication systems, laser-based systems and imaging infra-red seekers that give a complete picture of the satellite. They will be generated as part of the Ballistic Missile Defence Programme, which will reach "maturity in totality" in 2014, Dr. Saraswat said. He was addressing a press conference.

Source: Hindu

Technology to aid missile-satellite link

The technologies on which the DRDO is working are related to tracking the satellite, command and control network for the interceptor and a laser seeker that can use three dimensional images to guide the kill vehicle. The DRDO expects to have the building blocks ready between 2012 and 2014. Saraswat denied having any plans to test the anti-satellite weapons to test its efficacy. "It will never be tried out in real life conditions unless there are exigencies. It's a weapon for deterrence," he said. The interceptor will be de signed to kill satellites circling the earth at altitudes varying from275 to 800 km. "Satellites used in network-centric war fare are either in low earth or polar orbit," he said. Asked about the progress in the naval version of the light combat aircraft, Dr Saraswat said the first flight of naval LCA was expected in 2011. Along with imported MiG 29 K, the naval LCA is expected to be the mainstay aircraft on board the Indian Aircraft Carrier, under construction in Cochin ship yard. But though the IAC is likely to join the navy it's not certain if the DRDO would be able to deliver the naval LCA in time. Dr Saraswat claimed that there cent successful flight of the LCA trainer version in Bangalore is an important step towards realising the naval LCA as the naval version will also have two pilots unlike the single pilot version for the air force.

Source: Deccan Herald

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Hubble Telescope peers at oldest galaxies known

The refurbished Hubble Space Telescope has set a new record by discovering the oldest galaxies ever seen, dating back 13 billion years, or 600-800 million years after the Big Bang, NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) said. The never-seen before galaxies are key to interpreting the development of the first stars and the formation of the first galaxies that later evolved into the elliptical galaxies like our own Milky Way that now populate the universe, the space agency said. The age and masses of the galaxies were calculated by combining new data from Hubble – the first space telescope was refurbished by a shuttle mission in May and images from NASA's Spitzer Space Telescope, the agency said. "The masses are just one percent of those of the Milky Way," explains astronomic research team member Ivo Labbe of the Carnegie Observatories.

Source: Hindu Business Line

Most of the supercomputers of India are in Bangalore

The latest ranking by Supercomputer Education and Research Centre (SERC) shows that Bangalore has five of India's top 15 supercomputers, including the third fastest. The 'Top supercomputers-India' list identifies the number of supercomputers and the most powerful ones in India, and is complementary to the 'Top 500' project that lists supercomputers globally, according to the Times of India. According to the survey, Pune and Chennai follow Bangalore with three Supercomputers each. Delhi has two Supercomputers, while Mumbai and Hyderabad have one each. But when it comes to speed Pune has the two fastest supercomputers in India, which are HP supercomputer at Computational Research Laboratory and Param supercomputer at C- DAC, Pune. IISc's IBM Blue Gene supercomputer in Bangalore is at the third spot. Blue Gene is followed by HP Proliant at Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, and SGI Altix at (CSIR) Centre for Mathematical Modelling and Computer Simulation. The procedures for submission of supercomputers and verification in India are similar to the ones needed for the world list. The evaluation procedure is the same as in Top 500 project, in which the best performance on the Linpack (software) benchmark is used as the measure for ranking every supercomputer. The performance criteria for ranking is a minimum 1.71 TFlops.

Source: Silicon India

Nanotechnology turns fifty

On December 29, we celebrated the golden jubilee of Nanotechnology. It was on this day, fifty years ago Professor Richard P. Feynman (Nobel Laureate, 1965) delivered the celebrated talk, "There's plenty of room at the bottom,' which predicted the era of nanotechnology the technology of nanometre scale objects. He proposed a new kind of technology by assembling things atom, in today's terms, 'molecular nanotechnology'. The terminology, nanotechnology itself came into being in 1974, due to Professor Norio Taniguchi. Feynman talked about writing the entire Encyclopedia Britannica on the tip of a needle; he envisioned that one day the entire information of the world could be contained in an envelop. He forecasted that little motors could move within blood vessels and do surgeries, as if the surgeon has gone.

Source: Hindu

Aerospace institute to come up in Bangalore

Bangalore may soon have the country's first academy to generate manpower for aviation and aerospace industries. The Indian Institute of Aerospace Engineering and Management will start its first academic programme an MBA specialising in aeronautics management month end, Dr C G Krishnadas Nair, former chairman and managing director of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, said at the 97th Indian Science Congress. Affiliated to Jain University, the academy has received the government's approval and has set up its campus in Kanakpura. It will also have a city campus. The academy will offer both under graduate and post-graduate courses in various branches of aeronautics, aerospace and civil aviation with the intention of bridging the skilled manpower gap. Currently an academy, run Cochin International Airport Ltd (CIAL) and Indian Institute of Space Technology, here, offer some academic programmes on specific areas in airport management and aerospace.

Source: Deccan Herald

India soon to become self-reliant in cryogenic propulsion technology: ISRO chief

India is getting ready to launch Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) with indigenously developed cryogenic engine, said Dr. K. Radhakrishnan, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) Chairman. Dr. Radhakrishnan was talking to reporters at Sabarimala Sannidhanam during his 47th pilgrimage to Lord Ayyappa Temple. He said ISRO is planning to test GSLV-D3 carrying the communication satellite GSAT-4 with a two tonne payload at Sriharikottah on January 24. Dr. Radhakrishnan said achieving self-reliance in cryogenic propulsion technology would boost India's image, besides taking it to the league of select countries having the technology. So far, India has been using Russian-made cryogenic engines in its launching vehicles. He said ISRO was also planning to undertake a space mission to take man to space and bring him back safe after conducting studies for a few days there. The ISRO chairman also said that the pilgrim facility at Sabarimala has been improved much in recent years.

Source: The Hindu

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BUSINESS

India, Russia close to PACT on next generation fighter

Late last year, a defence ministry delegation to Sukhoi's flagship aircraft facility in Siberia became the first Indians to set eyes upon the next-generation fighter that is slated to form the backbone of the future Indian Air Force (IAF). In that first meeting, carefully choreographed by Sukhoi, the new fighter, standing on the tarmac waved a welcome to the Indians, moving all its control fins simultaneously. The effect, recounts one member of that delegation, was electric. The senior IAF officer there walked silently up to the aircraft and touched it almost incredulously. This was the Sukhoi T-50, the first technology demonstrator of what India terms the Fifth Generation Fighter Aircraft (FGFA). Senior defence ministry sources tell Business Standard that after five years of haggling over the FGFA's form, capabilities and work-share a detailed contract on joint development is just around the corner. The contract, which Bangalore-based Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL) will sign with Russia's United Aircraft Corporation (UAC), will commit to building 250 fighters for the IAF and an equal number for Russia. The option for further orders will be kept open. HAL and UAC will be equal partners in a joint venture company, much like the Brahmos JV, that will develop and manufacture the FGFA.

Source: Business Standard

India intends to buy 10 C-17 Globemaster cargo planes

India intends to purchase 10 C-17 Globemaster cargo planes, U.S. aerospace major Boeing announced. India wants the C-17 Globemaster cargo planes, each worth at least 200 million U.S. dollars, to replace their fleet of Russian aircraft, according to Boeing. India sent the request to the U.S. government for the acquisition of the 10 aircraft last year, Boeing spokesman Jerry Drelling said, adding that finalization of the agreements could take years. "It's been a good start to the year for the C-17 program," Drelling said. "We're very excited about this project." Final assembly of the C-17 takes place at Boeing's Long Beach plant near Los Angeles, which employs 5,000 workers. The aircraft takes about 10 and a half months to finish, Mr Drelling said. The C-17 Globemaster III air lifter is often used to transport combat equipment and troops or to deliver humanitarian supplies. The C-17 has a payload of 77 tons and requires a runway of only 915 meters to take off. Boeing has delivered 193 C-17s to the U.S. Air Force and have also sold them to Britain, Canada, Australia, Qatar and a NATO-led consortium of 12 nations, according to Mr Drelling.

Source: News

ACHIEVEMENTS

Ex-ISRO chief honoured

Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said the Indian space programme was ranked among the most advanced ones today. He was speaking after conferring the Panampilly Prathibha Puraskaram to former ISRO chairman Dr G Madhavan Nair at a function here. The products and services offered programme including commercial satellite launches had a ready market among countries like Korea, Italy and Germany. He said the scientists and engineers led Madhavan Nair had played a key role in this achievement. The award instituted skritha Samithi, the cultural wing of the Kerala PCC, was in memory of Panampilly Govinda Menon, former chief minister of Travancore-Cochin and a prominent political figure during 1947 – 1955

AWARDS

C.R. Rao bags Indian Science Award

The Indian Science Award declared in connection with the 97th Indian Science Congress has gone to Mr C.R. Rao, statistician. The award, instituted by the Department of Science and Technology of the Union government, carries Rs.25 lakh in cash. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh gave away the award during the inaugural ceremony of the congress. The recipients of other awards given away by the Prime Minister are: Srinivas Ramanujan Birth Centenary Award: Mr Rajinder Jeet Hans Gill, Chandigarh. M.N. Saha Birth Centenary award: Mr S.M. Saha, Visiting Professor, University of Mumbai. P.C. Ray Memorial award: Mr Ganesh Prasad Pandey, Director Grade Scientist, National Chemical Laboratory, Pune. H.J. Bhabha Memorial Award: Mr Anilkumar, scientist, National Chemical Laboratory, Pune. J.C. Bose Memorial Award: N.K. Gupta, IIT, Delhi. Vikram Sarabhai Memorial Award: Dr K. Radhakrishnan, Chairman, ISRO.

Source: Hindu

Five honoured with Sardar Patel award

A US-based NRI neuro scientist and a painter from Gujarat were among five personalities honoured with the fourth Sardar Patel Award 2009 for their contribution to society. Former Delhi Chief Minister Madan Lal Khurana gave away the award to Mr Surendra S Parmar, a scientist in the US, for his contribution in the field of science, and Mr Ashok Khant, a painter, for his depiction of reality of rural life and for his portraits of Sardar Patel. Noting the contribution of Patel in the integration of the country, Mr Khurana said 'it was because of Patel we had a peaceful integration of the country and Kashmir became an integral part of India only because of him. Other awardees included Govind bhai Dholakia, a leading businessman in the diamond industry in Surat, Dr Radhakrishnan Piliai, an educationist. And Mr Shashichandra Desai, an engineer, who have worked for the Gujarati community in Mauritius.

Source: Indian Express

Bahrain, Singapore Aviation Events Coming Up

Two big aviation events are coming up on the calendar — the Singapore Airshow, Feb. 2 to 7, is the biggest show of its kind in Asia, and this week the first Bahrain International Airshow launches. The three-day Bahrain show is produced by the same folks who put on the well-known Farnborough event in Great Britain. The inaugural trade show at Sakhir Airfield will focus on civil, defense, and business aviation, and aims to promote networking among companies that operate in the region. Static displays and flight demos will showcase products. Companies sign up for "ultra-luxurious hospitality space" in fully equipped chalets where buyers and sellers can meet. The Singapore Airshow, which first launched in 2008, is back for its second edition. The show welcomes the trade for four days, then opens up to the public for the weekend, with airshows scheduled for both days. This year's airshow will feature the F-111 strike aircraft operated by the Royal Australian Air Force, making its last performance in Asia. And the A-10 Thunderbolt II, operated by the U.S. Air Force, will make its Asian show debut. The Singapore Airshow also features a series of high-level conferences dedicated to leading players in the global aviation industry — the Singapore Airshow Aviation Leadership Summit and the Asia-Pacific Security Conference. Click here for more info.

Source: AV Web

EVENTS

The Royal Aeronautical Society is pleased to announce a call for papers for the 2010 Airworthiness & Maintenance Conference...

Reducing Maintenance Costs Through Innovation

Date : Thursday 16 September 2010

Venue : Cranfield Univesity, Vincent Building, Crandield, UK

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