September 4, 2026

National Stock Exchange of India Limited The Listing Department Exchange Plaza, 5th Floor Plot C 1 – G Block Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E) Mumbai 400 051 Scrip Code: SHRIRAMPPS	BSE Limited Dept of Corporate Services Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers Dalal Street, Fort Mumbai 400 001 Scrip Code: 543419

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: Newspaper Publication

Pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed herewith public notice confirming the dispatch of the Notice of 5th Annual General Meeting (post IPO) ("AGM") and Annual Report for FY26 of the Company published on September 4, 2026, in Businessline & Trinity Mirror (English newspapers) and Makkal Kural (Tamil newspaper).

We request you to take the above information on record.

Thanking you
Regards

For Shriram Properties Limited

K Rama Swamy

Digitally signed by K Rama Swamy
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K. Ramaswamy
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS 28580

GDP rejig being misread, says MoSPI Secretary

DATA DEFENCE. World Bank ED Mishra too 'shocked' by controversy on growth numbers

Our Bureau
New Delhi

Saurabh Garg, Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Neelkanth Mishra, World Bank Executive Director

It is "unfortunate" that the revision in the estimate of last year's first-quarter GDP under the new national accounts series is being misinterpreted as an attempt to mechanically boost the current year's growth rate, said Statistics and Programme Implementation Secretary Saurabh Garg, asserting that the comparison being made by critics mixes different GDP series and current-price and constant-price numbers.

World Bank Executive Director Neelkanth Mishra, meanwhile, described claims that Q1 growth was actually closer to 2.6 per cent as "ill-educated" and "egregiously wrong", arguing that independent high-frequency indicators corroborate the strength reflected in the official 7.8 per cent estimate.

REVISION DEBATE

The comments come amid a controversy over the revised national accounts series introduced in February 2026.

Former Finance Secretary Subhash Chandra Garg had questioned the sharp revision to the size of the economy in the June 2025 quarter and argued that the lower base could materially boost the subsequent year-on-year growth rate.

Saurabh Garg, defending the 7.8 per cent real GDP growth recorded in the April-June quarter of 2026-27, said the comparison of GDP across two years had to be made at constant prices and, crucially, using the same series.

"Whenever we compare two different years, we always compare at constant prices. Firstly, what has been done in that statement is comparing figures at current prices," Garg said. Comparing current-price figures across years, he said, would inevitably involve differences arising from price changes. The "even more glaring" problem, he said, was that the comparison used the Q1 2025-26 figure from the old 2011-12 base-year series against Q1 2026-27 data from the new 2022-23 series.

"As you are aware, in February, we released numbers with the new base year, 2022-23, and we had given numbers for all the years in the back series up to 2022-23," he said. "So, a number from the new base year for the first quarter of this year has been compared with a number from the obsolete series based on the old base year of 2011-12, even though the new series had already been published in February 2026," he said.

Garg said the argument that the figures had been "compressed" therefore referred to a number that had already been revised in February 2026 but was not being used in the comparison. "The claim that the numbers have been compressed now relates to a figure that was released in February 2026 but was not quoted," he said.

The Ministry's FAQ also explains that quarterly GDP is compiled using the benchmark-indicator approach, with the movement in estimates guided by hundreds of high-frequency volume and value indicators. These include crop production, cement production, finished steel consumption and commercial vehicle sales.

Garg pointed to such physical indicators to reinforce his argument. "When you look at the actual output or actual volumes, whenever a growth rate is compared from quarter to quarter, we do it based on actual production, let us say, of steel, cement and automobiles," he said. "In each of these areas, volume growth has been of the order of 10 per cent, 15 per cent and 20 per cent."

"It's unfortunate that a comparison is being made of apples and oranges," he said.

MISHRA'S ARGUMENT

Mishra made a similar argument, but from the perspective of the wider economic indicators. In a post on X, he said he was "shocked" by "the ill-educated and egregiously wrong claims" that using the "original" June 2025 base would result in substantially lower growth in June 2026.

"The new series introduced in February 2026 cleaned up the data and also significantly improved the methodology," Mishra said, adding that the downward revision in the base had been known in March.

More importantly, he said the latest GDP numbers were consistent with indicators that are difficult to manipulate. "That such claims got traction is itself surprising, given that easy-to-track and not-possible-to-fudge indicators of economic activity have been so robust," he said.

Mishra cited strong vehicle dispatches, tax collections, credit growth and construction activity as evidence of continuing momentum. Personal vehicle dispatches, including cars and SUVs, grew 35 per cent year-on-year in August, while two-wheeler growth exceeded 20 per cent and commercial vehicle dispatches rose more than 40 per cent, he said.

"As expected, with the fiscal headwinds fading and monetary headwinds (falling credit growth till 1HFY26) becoming tailwinds (credit growth accelerating), GDP growth is surprising on the upside," Mishra said. He said this could push consensus estimates of trend growth to above 7 per cent.

At the same time, Mishra cautioned that there was still slack in the economy, reflected in weak real-wage growth, and that several quarters of above-trend growth could be needed before that slack was eliminated and inflationary pressures became sticky.

GDP methodology: MoSPI says negative manufacturing deflator does not mean that factory-gate prices fell

Our Bureau
New Delhi

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has sought to address concerns over the newly-released GDP estimates, saying a negative implicit deflator for manufacturing does not mean that manufacturing prices declined and that revisions to last year's GDP were not aimed at mechanically boosting the latest growth rate.

In a set of questions and answers released on Wednesday, the Ministry explained the impact of the new double-deflation methodology, the revisions to the GDP series and the differences between the GDP deflator, consumer price inflation and wholesale price inflation.

MINISTRY CLARIFIES

The clarification comes days after MoSPI released the updated annual and quarterly GDP estimates with 2022-23 as the base year. The revised series incorporates the new Producer Price Index (PPI), Banking Services Price Index and updated administrative data.

One of the key issues addressed by the Ministry was the -1.5 per cent implicit GVA deflator for manufacturing in the April-June quarter of 2026-27, despite increases in both output and input prices.

Under double deflation, output and intermediate consumption are deflated separately before real GVA is derived. If input prices rise faster than output prices, nominal GVA can grow more slowly than real GVA, resulting in a negative implicit deflator even when actual manufacturing prices are rising.

In Q1, manufacturing's nominal GVA grew 7.7 per cent, compared with 9.2 per cent growth in real GVA, resulting in the -1.5 per cent implicit deflator. MoSPI said this was particularly evident in activities such as textiles and cotton ginning, basic metals, and rubber and plastic products.

REVISION EXPLAINED

The Ministry also rejected the contention that the sharp revision in last year's current-price GDP, from the earlier ₹86.05 lakh crore estimate to ₹80 lakh crore, was intended to make the current year's growth rate appear stronger.

The ₹86.05 lakh crore figure was calculated under the old 2011-12 base-year series. Following the introduction of the 2022-23 base year, the corresponding Q1 2025-26 estimate was revised to ₹80.32 lakh crore. It was subsequently updated to ₹80.44 lakh crore in June 2026 and then to ₹80 lakh crore after the new IIP and PPI data were incorporated.

The clarification comes days after MoSPI released the updated annual and quarterly GDP estimates with 2022-23 as the base year

MoSPI said these changes reflected successive revisions arising from the base-year change, improved data sources, methodological changes and updated indicators, rather than an attempt to artificially raise growth. The relevant comparison for Q1 2026-27 GDP of ₹88.27 lakh crore, it said, is therefore with the ₹80.32 lakh crore estimate under the comparable new series and not with the ₹86.05 lakh crore figure from the superseded series.

ON GDP INFLATON RATE

The Ministry also explained why the 2.5 per cent implied GDP inflation rate in Q1 differed sharply from consumer inflation of 3.9 per cent and wholesale inflation of more than 9 per cent.

Unlike CPI and WPI, which cover specific baskets of goods and services at different stages of the supply chain, the GDP deflator covers the entire economy, including government expenditure, investment, exports and services.

MoSPI said high raw-material prices combined with relatively low inflation in some services could therefore produce a GDP deflator substantially different from CPI or WPI.

The Ministry further clarified that double deflation is not directly used to calculate private final consumption expenditure (PFCE). It is a production-side methodology used for calculating constant-price GVA, while PFCE is estimated using detailed volume and price indicators appropriate to individual goods and services.

The Ministry also addressed the large divergence between nominal and real GVA growth in mining. Real mining GVA contracted 2.4 per cent in Q1, broadly consistent with weak mining IIP readings during April and May, while nominal GVA grew 22.3 per cent because mineral prices rose sharply. Prices of crude petroleum and natural gas, for instance, rose 69.5 per cent in April, 72.2 per cent in May and 33.7 per cent in June on the PPI measure.

Services PMI moved up to 54.1 in August

Our Bureau
New Delhi

Contrary to manufacturing, the services sector in India improved in August though overall activity was near its weakest in more than four years, a survey report released by S&P Global showed on Thursday. Result of the survey, better known as Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), moved up to 54.1 in August. It was 53.3 in July.

Despite the improvement, the August reading was the second weakest since March 2022 and remained marginally below its long-run average of 54.5. However, the good news is that firms ramped up hiring at the fastest pace in over a year.

"India's services activity expanded faster in August. Growth was supported by stronger output and new business," said Pranjul Bhandari, Chief India Economist at HSBC. According to S&P Global, global demand offered limited support as new export orders expanded at a broadly similar rate to July. On the labour front, services firms hired at the fastest rate in 15 months, suggesting some confidence remains.

GDP data not fudged, but the optics are really bad, says Pronab Sen

bl.interview

Amiti Sen
New Delhi

GDP data for Q1 FY26 were revised sharply downward, from ₹86.05 lakh crore to ₹80 lakh crore — a 7 per cent cut that has sparked a debate. Former Chief Statistician of India Pronab Sen explains what is behind the revision.

Edited excerpts:

> PPI is theoretically superior because it measures prices at the first point of sale. However, companies frequently refuse to disclose transaction prices due to varying tier-based pricing structures and competitive sensitivity
>
> PRONAB SEN
> Former Chief Statistician of India

The drop in Q1 FY26 GDP from ₹86.05 lakh crore to ₹80 lakh crore after revision has raised eyebrows. How can that be explained?

That's the key question. The controversy hinges on this massive drop — ₹6 lakh crore on a base of ₹80 lakh crore, a 7 per cent decline. A 1-2 per cent drop wouldn't have mattered much, but 7 per cent is huge.

The real question is whether this was a one-time data problem. Also, if you compare the initial estimates for each quarter of FY26 (up to Q1 FY27) with their later revisions, is the pattern consistent? If so, why are we consistently overestimating GDP first and revising downward later? What's going wrong in data collection that causes this overestimation?

What could be the reasons for this overestimation?

Quarterly estimates rely on very little data. For agriculture, State-level estimates are fairly consistent. For non-agriculture, there's almost no data except quarterly results of listed companies, since only they report quarterly earnings. This data is extrapolated first to all companies, then to the unorganised sector — multiple levels of extrapolation, which is the core problem.

But doesn't the gap between the initial and revised estimates appear much larger than what we have seen historically?

If you look at the 2011-12 range, there was a 2-3 per cent gap. It was then corrected in 2011 when we did the revision. This time it is 7 per cent. So, the gap has indeed widened. As for where it is originating, that's an exercise that can be done quite easily if you're willing to spend the time and effort on it.

Does the change in the base year also explain the downward revision in the GDP?

Yes, partly. Previous estimates from 2011–12 onward, which was the old base, were overestimates. The base year revision included full measurements, which adjusted the GDP downward.

That is why suddenly India dropped from the 3rd to 5th largest economy globally. The downward revision is showing up here. You revised the base down because you're overestimating for the previous 13-14 years.

Is the controversy due to lack of transparency?

That's right. They didn't actually open up and elaborate on the price switching until Subhash (former Finance Secretary) brought it up. That's the bad optics. Because that's where the charge of fudging comes in. My estimate, whatever little I have, is that they have not fudged. They have just switched. They are consistent with the new methodology. The optics of it were really bad.

What are the main practical challenges of switching from WPI to PPI?

PPI (Producer Price Index) is theoretically superior because it measures prices at the first point of sale. However, companies frequently refuse to disclose transaction prices due to varying tier-based pricing structures and competitive sensitivity. WPI was used as a reliable fallback because wholesale market quotations were stable and easily verifiable, even if they reflected a later point in the distribution chain.

How reliable is the current PPI data, given these collection constraints?

Reliability remains uncertain because sampling methods and cross-verification mechanisms for PPI are not fully transparent. Unlike WPI, which can be validated via independent wholesale samples, unverified PPI figures likely rely on mathematical approximations, making the underlying estimates questionable.

What is the correct approach for transitioning from WPI to PPI?

The standard method requires building a robust, multi-year dataset of first-point-of-sale prices before making a full transition. Switching prematurely forces reliance on assumed historical ratios between producer and wholesale prices — an assumption that remains unvalidated without long-term tracking.

Why is relying on assumed WPI-to-PPI ratios risky?

Mathematical approximations require long-term historical data to prove that the price ratio between producer and wholesale levels remains stable over time. Applying fixed ratios after only a short collection period makes the overall output highly suspect.

What complications arise from introducing double deflation?

Double deflation requires deflating gross output and every individual intermediate input separately using specific price indices. For complex manufacturing, this increases required price points from a few hundred output estimates to thousands of input variables. Without transparent, verifiable input data, double deflation relies heavily on broad extrapolations.

Is the fundamental issue the methodology itself or the underlying data quality?

The issue is data availability. While PPI and double deflation represent superior statistical frameworks conceptually, executing them without adequate, high-frequency input data weakens the overall quality of the national accounts.

Is MoSPI's proposal for a five-year parallel run of WPI and PPI appropriate? What must be done to maintain comparability and trust?

Running both indices in parallel is the correct procedure, but it should have preceded the official methodology switch. Implementing a theoretical change first and verifying its consistency afterward reverses proper statistical protocol.

The government should publish dual estimates — one using the traditional WPI framework and another using the new PPI-based system — for at least a five-year long transition period.

Fully disclosing data coverage, gap-filling techniques, and sampling methodologies will address data concerns and restore confidence in national economic statistics.

Nepal seeks climate compensation from India

Nepal has launched a diplomatic push seeking climate-related compensation from India, China and the United States following the devastating flash floods that have killed more than 1,000 people and left thousands missing.

Nepal's Foreign Minister Shisir Khanal said the country should receive compensation for climate-related losses rather than merely humanitarian assistance. He argued that Nepal contributes only a very small share of global greenhouse-gas emissions but is disproportionately exposed to the effects of climate change, including increasingly severe floods and landslides.

The demand comes after a catastrophic flood triggered by a glacial collapse in the Himalayan region near Nepal's border with China. The disaster swept through settlements and valleys, destroying homes, roads, bridges and hydropower infrastructure. Rescue operations have continued, with authorities searching for hundreds of people still reported missing.

Khanal said Nepal's position was based on the principle of climate justice and that major greenhouse-gas emitters should bear responsibility for the damage suffered by vulnerable countries. The demand places India alongside China and the US in Nepal's call for financial compensation linked to climate-related losses.

The issue has emerged alongside a wider international debate over the "loss and damage" principle, under which countries particularly vulnerable to climate change seek financial assistance for destruction that cannot be prevented through adaptation alone. Nepal has also moved to seek support through the UN-backed Loss and Damage Fund.

At the same time, Nepal has acknowledged the assistance it has received from neighbouring countries. Prime Minister Balendra Shah thanked India and China for their prompt support during the disaster, including rescue and relief assistance. India has been involved in the ongoing emergency response along with China, the US and other international partners.

The disaster is expected to impose a major economic burden on Nepal. Earlier estimates put the reconstruction requirement at between $4 billion and $5 billion, equivalent to a significant share of the country's economy.

Nepal's compensation demand could therefore add a new dimension to its relations with India, China and the US, shifting the discussion from immediate disaster relief towards long-term responsibility for climate-related damage.

New space arms race already here

V.V.S. Manian

Space is no longer simply the high ground from which modern militaries observe, communicate and navigate. It is becoming an operational domain in its own right, where spacecraft can manoeuvre, approach, inspect, interfere with and potentially disable other spacecraft. The United States, China and Russia are developing increasingly sophisticated counterspace capabilities, while military forces are becoming more dependent on satellites for communications, navigation, intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, missile warning and precision operations. The result is a strategic paradox: the satellites that make modern warfare more effective are also becoming some of its most vulnerable targets.

Recent developments involving China's classified reusable spaceplane, the U.S. Space Force and Russia's evolving anti-satellite doctrine illustrate how rapidly this competition is moving. The emerging contest is not yet a conventional "space war" in the science-fiction sense. It is more likely to begin with surveillance, jamming, cyberattacks, dazzling or temporary disruption, followed by increasingly sophisticated attempts to manoeuvre near or disable critical spacecraft.

China's secretive spaceplane, generally identified as Shenlong, has provided one of the clearest recent examples of this evolution. According to a Reuters investigation published on September 2, 2026, the Chinese uncrewed spaceplane released a small satellite in June during its latest mission. Commercial space-tracking company LeoLabs subsequently observed the object manoeuvring around another Chinese spacecraft before moving back towards the spaceplane. The activity demonstrates an increasingly sophisticated ability to conduct coordinated proximity operations in orbit, although the precise military purpose of the manoeuvre remains unknown.

Proximity operations are not inherently weapons deployments. The same rendezvous and proximity technologies used to inspect or repair a satellite can be repurposed to jam, relocate, or disable an adversary's space assets. Traditional military satellites remained in predictable, fixed orbits. Modern defense architectures, however, favor mobile, networked platforms—making it nearly impossible for ground-based observers to distinguish between a benign servicing vehicle and an offensive counterspace tool.To counter these developments, the U.S. Space Force and its allies are pivoting toward distributed satellite constellations, protected communications, and enhanced space-domain awareness. Meanwhile, Russia is exploring asymmetric countermeasures to hold Western commercial and military networks at risk. Rather than relying solely on kinetic anti-satellite (ASAT) missiles—which create hazardous orbital debris clouds—major spacefaring powers are focusing on non-kinetic methods like electronic jamming, high-energy lasers, and cyber intrusions to achieve temporary or permanent disruption.The escalation of orbital competition creates unique challenges for global stability:

Attribution and Ambiguity: Non-kinetic attacks—such as sensor dazzling or satellite manipulation—are notoriously difficult to distinguish from routine technical malfunctions or space weather, raising the risk of unintentional escalation.

Civilian and Military Blurring: Modern militaries heavily leverage dual-use commercial constellations for communications, reconnaissance, and timing. Attacking these commercial assets threatens both defense infrastructure and global civilian economic stability.

Regional Repercussions: Middle powers, including India, are reassessing their strategic posture. Following its 2019 Mission Shakti test, India has prioritized building institutional resilience through its Defence Space Agency, emphasizing rapid satellite replacement and robust space-domain awareness over purely offensive capabilities.

Ultimately, space has evolved into critical global infrastructure. The primary threat to international security is no longer just kinetic destruction, but the swift escalation that can arise from subtle, ambiguous maneuvers in orbit

Meloni Govt sets Italy's longevity record

Giorgia Meloni's government has set a new longevity record in Italy, becoming the country's longest-serving uninterrupted administration since World War II and underlining a remarkable period of political stability in a nation long associated with short-lived governments.

Meloni's conservative coalition reached 1,413 consecutive days in office, overtaking the previous record held by Silvio Berlusconi's second government, which served from 2001 to 2005. The milestone is striking in a country that has had 68 governments since becoming a republic in 1946.

Meloni took office in October 2022 as Italy's first woman Prime Minister. Her arrival initially caused unease among European partners and financial markets because her Brothers of Italy party has roots in Italy's post-fascist political tradition. However, she has largely adopted a pragmatic approach, helping her maintain the same coalition without the crises and defections that frequently brought down previous administrations.

Her Government has maintained strong support for Ukraine, worked with European institutions and emphasised fiscal discipline, helping reinforce confidence among allies and investors. Supporters point to a stronger employment picture and tighter public finances as evidence of progress. Meloni has said her policies helped create more than one million stable jobs, while unemployment has fallen below 6 per cent.

Her Government has also highlighted measures aimed at curbing irregular migration and controlling public debt.

India Belgium deepen clean energy partnership

New Delhi, Sept 4: India and Belgium have agreed to expand cooperation in defence, clean energy, critical minerals, semiconductors, research and talent mobility, giving fresh momentum to bilateral ties as both countries seek to strengthen economic and strategic cooperation.

The decision followed talks between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Belgian Prime Minister Bart De Wever in New Delhi. The two countries also agreed to establish an Investment Fast-Track Mechanism to facilitate Belgian investments in India and set an ambitious target of doubling bilateral trade over the next five years.

Defence and clean energy have emerged as two key areas of the expanding partnership. Cooperation in critical minerals and semiconductors is also expected to gain importance as India and Belgium look to build more resilient supply chains in strategically important industries.

The two sides further agreed to strengthen cooperation in research and facilitate greater mobility of skilled professionals and talent. The initiatives reflect an effort to broaden the relationship beyond conventional trade and investment.

The developments come as India and the European Union prepare to implement their long-delayed trade agreement, which is expected to reduce tariffs on a large proportion of goods traded between the two sides and strengthen economic engagement.

Belgium's renewed engagement with India provides its companies with greater access to one of the world's fastest-growing major economies, while India stands to benefit from Belgian investment, technology and industrial expertise. The partnership could become increasingly important in sectors linked to energy security, advanced manufacturing and strategic technologies.

India's strong economic growth is also providing a favourable backdrop for the relationship.

London robotaxis mark Europe's autonomous driving debut

London has taken a cautious but significant step into the age of autonomous transport, with Uber and British self-driving technology firm Wayve launching the first autonomous taxi rides available to the public in the United Kingdom.

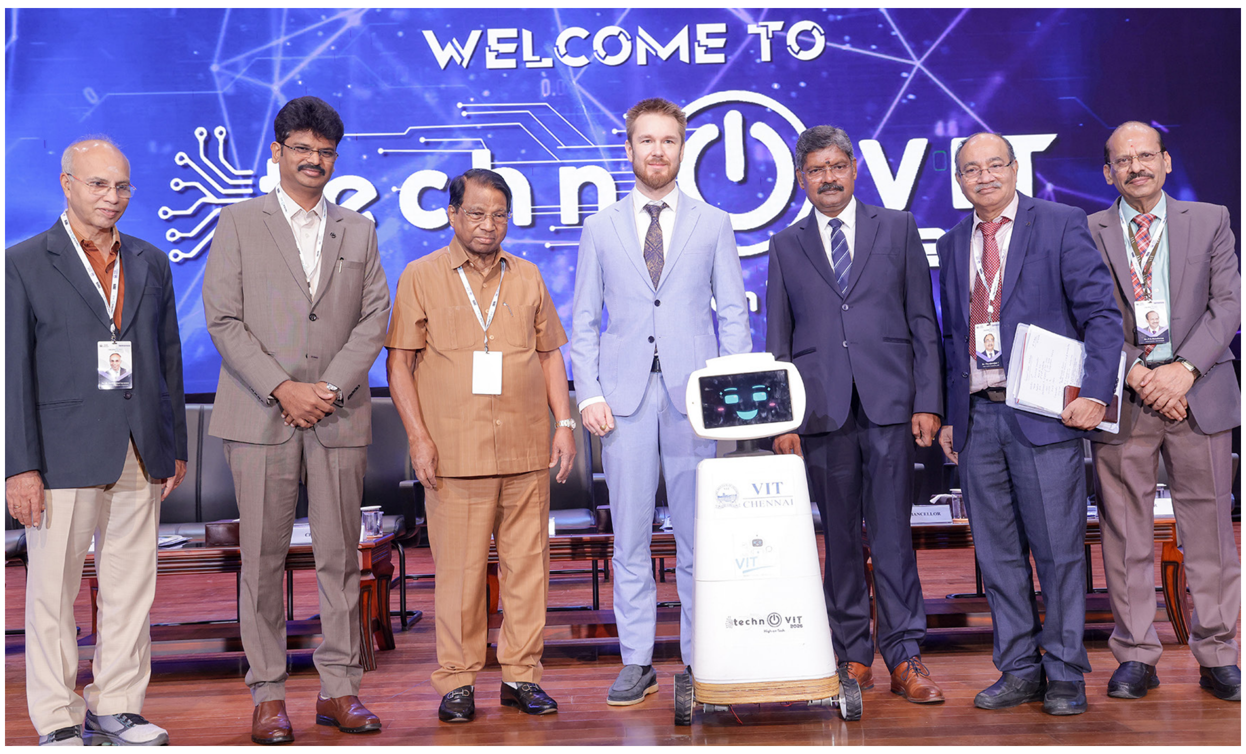
The service, which began this week, uses a small fleet of all-electric Ford Mustang Mach-E vehicles fitted with Wayve's AI Driver technology. Passengers requesting UberX, Uber Electric or Uber Comfort may be matched with one of the autonomous vehicles at no additional cost, although they can choose to switch to a conventional ride.

The launch marks a milestone for Europe, where regulators have taken a more cautious approach to self-driving passenger vehicles than the United States and China. Unlike fully driverless robotaxis already operating in several American and Chinese cities, London's initial service remains supervised.

A trained, Transport for London-licensed private-hire driver sits inside each vehicle to monitor the journey and can take control if required. Full approval for services operating without a human safety driver has not yet been granted under the UK Government's pilot framework.

The vehicles will initially operate in London, excluding airports, with Uber and Wayve planning to expand gradually depending on passenger demand, technological readiness and regulatory developments. More than 140,000 Londoners had already opted in for the chance to experience an autonomous ride before launch.

London offers one of the toughest tests for self-driving technology. Its narrow and congested roads are shared by cars, buses, cyclists, electric rental bikes and pedestrians.



விஐடி சென்னையில் 2 நாட்கள்

'டெக்னோ விஐடி' மாணவர் சர்வதேச தொழில்நுட்ப திருவிழா: 14 நாட்டு மாணவர்கள் பங்கேற்றனர்

சென்னை, செப். 4–

விஐடி சென்னையில் 'டெக்னோ விஐடி' என்ற சர்வதேச தொழில்நுட்பத் திருவிழாவின் தொடக்க விழா நடந்தது. விழாவுக்கு விஐடியின் நிறுவனர் மற்றும் வேந்தர் கோ.விசுவநாதன் தலைமை தாங்கினார். விஐடி துணைத் தலைவர் ஜி.வி.செல்வம் முன்னிலை வகித்தார்.

நேற்று துவங்கி இன்றும் நடைபெறும் இந்த தொழில்நுட்ப திருவிழாவில், செயற்கை நுண்ணறிவு, ரோபோட்டிக்ஸ் உள்ளிட்ட பல்வேறு பிரிவுகளில் 140க்கும் மேற்பட்ட நிகழ்வுகள் நடைபெறுகிறது.

இதில், உஸ்பெகிஸ்தான், பிலிப்பைன்ஸ், சிங்கப்பூர், இந்தோனேசியா, தென் கொரியா, மலேசியா, ஜப்பான், பிரான்ஸ், நார்வே, ரஷ்யா, ஆஸ்திரேலியா, தான்சானியா, ஐக்கிய அரபு அமீரகம் மற்றும் வட அமெரிக்கா உள்ளிட்ட 14 நாடுகளை சேர்ந்த மாணவர்கள் மற்றும் தமிழ்நாடு, கேரளா, உத்தரபிரேதசம் உள்பட நாடு முழுவதும் இருந்து முன்னணி கல்வி நிறுவனங்களை சேர்ந்த 15 ஆயிரத்துக்கும் மேற்பட்ட மாணவ, மாணவிகள் பங்கேற்றுள்ளனர்.

விழாவில் சிறப்பு விருந்தினராக சென்னையில் உள்ள ரஷ்ய துணைத் தூதரகத்தின் துணைத் தூதரக அதிகாரி அலெக்சாண்டர் ஃபோமின், கவுரவ விருந்தினராக டெய்ம்லர் இந்தியா கமர்சியால் வாகனங்கள் நிறுவனத்தின் செயல்முறை மற்றும் லாஜிஸ்டிக்ஸ் துணைத் தலைவர் திரு. அருள்செல்வம் ஹரிகிருஷ்ணன் ஆகியோர் கலந்துகொண்டனர்.

தொடக்க விழாவில், ரஷ்ய துணைத் தூதரகத்தின் தூதரக அதிகாரி அலெக்சாண்டர் ஃபோமின் பேசுகையில், "பொறியியல், ரோபோட்டிக்ஸ், கணினி கோடிங், வடிவமைப்பு மற்றும் பல துறைகளைச் சேர்ந்த மாணவர்கள் மற்றும் இளம் தொழில் வல்லுநர்களை 'டெக்னோவிஐடி' ஒன்றிணைக்கிறது. பொதுவான சவால்கள், எரிசக்திப் பாதுகாப்பு, சுகாதாரம், சுற்றுச்சூழல் நிலைத்தன்மை, போக்குவரத்து மற்றும் உணவுப் பாதுகாப்பு ஆகியவற்றை எதிர்கொள்ளத் தொழில்நுட்பம் உதவ வேண்டும் என்று கூறினார்.

"இச்சவால்கள் தேசிய எல்லைகளுடன் நின்றுவிடுவதில்லை. எனவே, அவற்றுக்கான தீர்வுகளைத் தேடும் நமது முயற்சியும் எல்லைகளுக்குள் முடங்கிவிடக் கூடாது. இந்தியா–ரஷ்யா இடையில் அறிவியல், தொழில்நுட்பம் மற்றும் கல்வி ஒத்துழைப்பு தொடர்ந்து வலுப்பெற்று வருகிறது. இரு நாடுகளும் விண்வெளி, அணுசக்தி, செயற்கைக்கோள் தொழில்நுட்பம் மற்றும் டிஜிட்டல் துறைகளில் இணைந்து செயல்படுகின்றன என்றார்.

கூடங்குளம் அணுமின் நிலையம் இந்தியா–ரஷ்யா தொழில்நுட்ப ஒத்துழைப்பின் முக்கிய எடுத்துக்காட்டாக விளங்கி வருகிறது. இளைஞர்கள் மற்றும் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் இரு நாடுகளின் எதிர்கால ஒத்துழைப்பில் முக்கிய பங்கு வகிக்க வேண்டும்" என்றார் அவர்.

அருள்செல்வம் ஹரிகிருஷ்ணன்

அருள்செல்வம் ஹரிகிருஷ்ணன் பேசும்போது, "எந்தவொரு புதிய கண்டுபிடிப்பும் அல்லது உருவாக்கமும் ஒரு நோக்கத்தைக் கொண்டிராவிட்டால் அது நிலைத்திருக்காது. அந்த நோக்கம் மனிதநலனைச் சார்ந்ததாக இருக்க வேண்டும். அவ்வாறு இல்லையெனில், அது உண்மையான மாற்றமாக இருக்காது. இளைஞர்கள் மனிதநலன் சார்ந்து புதிய கண்டுப்பிடிப்புகளை உருவாக்க முன்வர வேண்டும்'' என்றார்.

விஐடியின் நிறுவனர் மற்றும் வேந்தர் முனைவர் கோ.விசுவநாதன் பேசுகையில், "வளர்ச்சியடையவும் பொருளாதார ரீதியாக முன்னேறவும் விரும்பும் எந்தவொரு சமூகத்திற்கும் அறிவியலும் தொழில்நுட்பமும் பயனுள்ளவையாக உள்ளன. விவசாயத்தில் உற்பத்தித் திறனை அதிகரிக்க நாம் தொழில்நுட்பத்தைப் பயன்படுத்தலாம். பிற வெளிநாடுகளுடன் போட்டியிடுவதற்கு, உற்பத்தித் துறை உள்ளிட்ட பல்வேறு துறைகளில் இந்தியா தனது உற்பத்தித் திறனை மேம்படுத்திக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்." என்றார்.

ஜி.வி.செல்வம்

துணை தலைவர் ஜி.வி.செல்வம் பேசுகையில், "டெக்னோ விஐடி'' என்பது மாணவர்களால், மாணவர்களுக்காக மற்றும் மாணவர்களாலேயே நடத்தப்படும் ஒரு நிகழ்வாகும். இவ்விழாவின் ஒவ்வொரு நிகழ்வையும் ஒருங்கிணைப்பதில் மாணவர்கள் முழுமையாக ஈடுபடுவதால், தங்கள் தலைமைத்துவப் பண்புகளை வளர்த்துக்கொள்ளும் வாய்ப்பை டெக்னோவிஐடி அவர்களுக்கு வழங்குகிறது." என்றார்.

விஐடி சென்னையின் இணை துணைவேந்தர் தியாகராஜன், இயக்குநர் கே.சத்தியநாராயணன், கூடுதல் பதிவாளர் பி.கே.மனோகரன், டெக்னோவிஐடி ஒருங்கிணைப்பாளர் எம்.ஜெயசுதா உள்ளிட்டோர் கலந்து கொண்டனர்.

தங்கம் சவரனுக்கு ரூ.120 உயர்ந்தது

சென்னை, செப்.4–

தங்கத்தின் விலை இன்று சவரனுக்கு ரூ.960 அதிகரித்து ஒரு லட்சத்து 14 ஆயிரத்து 880 ரூபாய்க்கு விற்பனை செய்யப்படுகிறது. கடந்த 2 நாட்களில் தங்கம் விலை சவரனுக்கு 3280 ரூபாய் உயர்ந்துள்ளது.

சர்வதேச நிலவரங்களால் தங்கத்தின் விலை கடந்த சில நாட்களாக ஏறுவதும், குறைவதுமாக இருந்தது. நேற்று முன்தினம் தங்கம் விலை சவரனுக்கு ரூ.1,800 குறைந்து, ரூ.1,11,600க்கு விற்பனை செய்யப்பட்டது. இதனிடையே நேற்று தங்கம் விலை அதிரடியாக உயர்ந்தது. அதன்படி சவரனுக்கு ரூ.2,320ம், கிராமுக்கு ரூ.290ம் அதிகரித்து, ஒரு சவரன் ரூ.1,13,920க்கும், ஒரு கிராம் ரூ.14,240க்கும் விற்பனையானது.

இந்த நிலையில் இன்று சென்னையில் 22 கேரட் ஆபரணத் தங்கத்தின் விலை இன்று சவரனுக்கு ரூ.960 உயர்ந்து, ஒரு சவரன் ரூ.1,14,880க்கு விற்பனை செய்யப்படுகிறது. கிராமுக்கு ரூ.120 உயர்ந்து, ஒரு கிராம் ரூ.14,360க்கு விற்பனை செய்யப்படுகிறது.

வெள்ளி விலையில் மாற்றமில்லை. ஒரு கிராம் ரூ.255க்கும், ஒரு கிலோ ரூ.2 லட்சத்து 55 ஆயிரத்துக்கும் விற்பனையானது.