

September 27, 2026 – Dinamani Newspaper – Tit bits

1. Tamil Nadu Chief Minister S. Joseph Vijay will launch the State Government's 'Thaimaman Thanga Mothiram' (Maternal Uncle's Gold Ring) Scheme in Madurai on Monday (September 28).

(i) Scheme for Newborn Babies

- The Tamil Nadu Government recently announced that the 'Thaimaman Thanga Mothiram' Scheme would be launched on Monday (September 28) to provide gold rings to babies born in government hospitals and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in Tamil Nadu.
- Under this scheme, gold rings will be provided to babies born on or after June 22, 2026.

(ii) Launch Ceremony

- The launch ceremony will be held at Madurai Government Rajaji Hospital at 12 noon on Monday.
- Chief Minister Joseph Vijay will participate in the event and launch the scheme by presenting gold rings to 30 babies in the first phase.

2. Bangladesh Signs Key MoU with the US on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy

Bangladesh has signed a key Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the United States with the objective of further strengthening bilateral relations in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

(i) The agreement was signed at an event held in New York, USA. Rehan Azad, Adviser to the Prime Minister of Bangladesh on Science and Technology, and Jacob Helberg, Under Secretary of State for Economic Growth, Energy and Environment of the United States, signed the agreement.

(ii) Bangladesh is making serious efforts to meet its long-term energy requirements and diversify its sources of electricity generation. Against the backdrop of the construction of Bangladesh's first nuclear power plant at Rooppur, the main objective of the agreement is to expand international cooperation in nuclear science and technology.

(iii) Both countries have pledged that nuclear cooperation will be carried out with the highest safety standards, while fully complying with the safety guidelines of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the provisions of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

(iv) Earlier, in May, an agreement had been reached for broad-based cooperation in the energy sector. The new agreement, however, focuses specifically on the peaceful use of nuclear energy as its principal objective.

3. The Central Government has declared the following ports as Major Ports:

Deendayal Port in Gujarat, Adani Group's Mundra Port in Gujarat, Jawaharlal Nehru Port in Maharashtra, Paradip Port in Odisha

(i) Legal Basis

Under Section 73(1) of the Indian Ports Act, 2025, the Central Government notified the eligibility criteria for classifying a port as a Major Port.

(ii) According to a gazette notification issued by the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways, the major ports Deendayal, Jawaharlal Nehru and Paradip, along with Mundra Port, which was not previously included in the list of major ports, have fulfilled the prescribed criteria.

(iii) Major Ports in India

At present, India has 12 major ports:

- Deendayal Port
- Mumbai Port
- Mormugao Port
- New Mangalore Port
- Cochin Port
- Chennai Port
- Kamarajar Port (Ennore)
- V.O. Chidambaranar Port
- Visakhapatnam Port
- Paradip Port
- Kolkata Port (including Haldia)
- Jawaharlal

Nehru

Port

4. Tamil Nadu has secured the first position in India by attracting ₹55,900 crore (\$5.95 billion) in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) during the first quarter.

(i) The figures were released by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under the Central Government.

(ii) The DPIIT has released data on the top 10 states that attracted FDI during the April–June quarter of the current financial year.

(iii) Top Three States

Tamil Nadu – ₹55,900 crore (\$5.95 billion) – 1st

Maharashtra – ₹39,800 crore (\$4.22 billion) – 2nd

Delhi – ₹25,203 crore (\$2.67 billion) – 3rd

(iv) Sector-wise FDI

- The services sector attracted the highest investment in the country, with \$7.04 billion, securing the first position.

- Computer software and hardware received \$2.84 billion, ranking second.
- Trading attracted \$1.92 billion, ranking third.
- Non-conventional energy received \$1.24 billion, ranking fourth.

(v) Country-wise Investment

- During this period, \$5.71 billion in FDI came from Japan. Japan ranked first among the countries from which India received the highest FDI.
- Singapore followed with \$5.22 billion.
- Mauritius contributed \$2.31 billion.
- The United States contributed \$1.34 billion.
- Total FDI in India increased to \$30.65 billion during the first quarter of the current financial year.

FDI – 2026–27 (April–June)

Rank	State	Investment
1	Tamil Nadu	₹55,900 crore
2	Maharashtra	₹39,800 crore
3	Delhi	₹25,203 crore
4	Karnataka	₹19,857 crore
5	Haryana	₹12,776 crore
6	Telangana	₹12,506 crore
7	Gujarat	₹12,287 crore
8	Uttar Pradesh	₹538 crore

9 Rajasthan ₹99 crore

10 Jharkhand ₹1 crore

5. Resolution against Chief Election Commissioner: What do the removal rules say?

(i) Opposition parties belonging to the 'INDIA' alliance, including the Congress and Samajwadi Party, are considering bringing a removal resolution against Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) Gyanesh Kumar in the upcoming Winter Session of Parliament.

- The opposition parties allege that the Election Commission failed to address or pay heed to their demands and grievances.
- Gyanesh Kumar was selected as the Chief Election Commissioner on March 12 by a high-level committee headed by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, after which the Central Government issued the notification for his appointment.

(ii) Constitutional Rules and Removal Procedure for the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC)

- Under Article 324(5) of the Constitution of India, the procedure to remove the Chief Election Commissioner is identical to the process required to remove a Supreme Court judge.
- To remove the CEC, a resolution must be passed in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha with a special majority, requiring the support of two-thirds (2/3rd) of the members present and voting in each House.
- Concrete evidence supporting the specific grounds for bringing the removal resolution must be submitted.
- If the Speaker of the Lok Sabha or the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha accepts the resolution, a three-member committee is constituted to investigate the charges.
- The inquiry panel consists of:
 - A Judge of the Supreme Court.
 - A Chief Justice of a High Court.
 - A distinguished jurist.
- The committee's report is submitted to Parliament for discussion. If both Houses pass the resolution with the requisite special majority following the debate, the President of India issues the order to remove the Chief Election Commissioner.

(iii) Contrast with Removal Rules for Other Election Commissioners

- The procedure for removing other Election Commissioners (ECs) is completely different and does not require Parliamentary approval or a special majority vote.
- Under Article 324(5), the President can remove other Election Commissioners only based on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.
- The Central Government cannot directly remove other Election Commissioners without an explicit recommendation from the CEC.

