BPTL/Sec/02/2026-27 **April 09, 2026**

To,
The Manager
BSE Limited
Bombay Stock Exchange,
P. J. Towers, Dalal Street,
Mumbai-400001

Script Code: 522105

Sub: Newspaper Publication under Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 Special Window – Re-lodgement for transfer of Physical Shares

Dear Sir/Ma'am,

Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. HO/38/13/11(2)2026-MIRSD-POD/I/3750/2026 dated January 30, 2026, the Company has published an advertisement today, i.e., April 9, 2026, in Business Standard (All Editions) and Pratahkal (Marathi), informing shareholders about the opening of a special window for re-lodgement of transfer requests for physical shares. The said window shall remain open for a period of one year, from February 5, 2026 to February 4, 2027.

In compliance with Regulation 30 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, copies of the aforesaid advertisements published in Business Standard (Mumbai Edition) and Pratahkal (Marathi) are enclosed herewith.

The same is also available on the Company's website at www.birlaprecision.com

You are requested to take the above information on record.

For Birla Precision Technologies Limited

Sweta Gupta
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Encl: A/a

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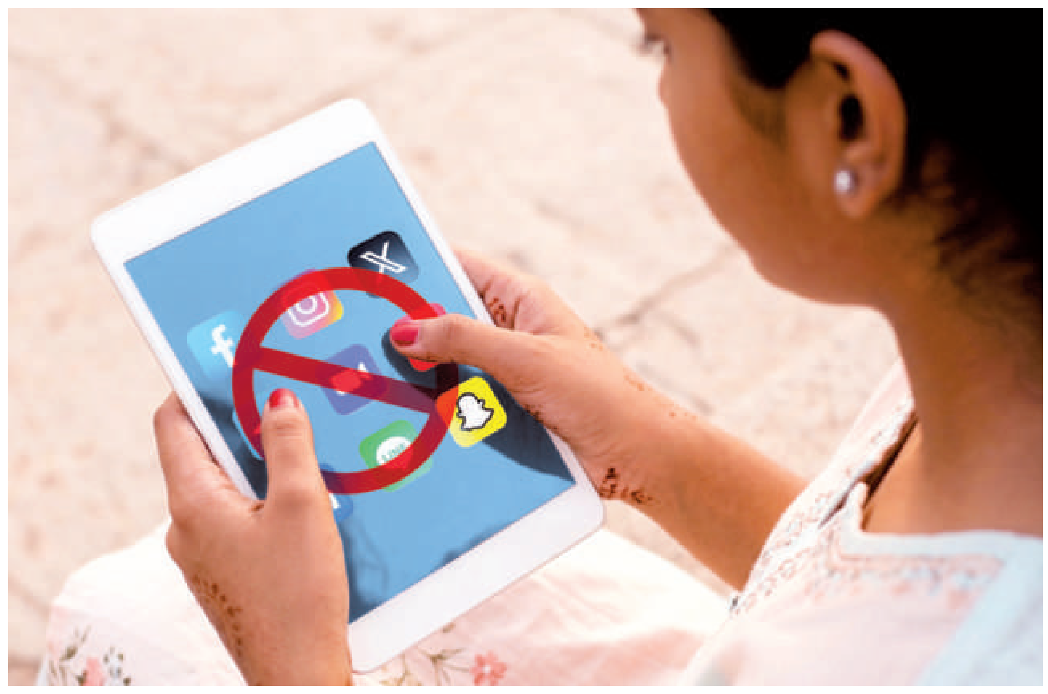
An ISO 9001:2000 & ISO 14001:2004 **Company CIN**: L29220MH1986PLC041214

A debate unscrolled

The question of whether or not to ban or regulate social media for children and teenagers has no easy answers



AASHISH ARYAN & AVIK DAS
New Delhi/Bengaluru, 8 April

Nearly six years after British scientist Tim Berners Lee launched the World Wide Web in 1991, American businessman Andrew Weinreich tapped into Greek philosopher Aristotle's statement, "Man is a social animal", to present a virtual universe that would allow that social instinct to exhibit itself in a way humankind probably never fathomed possible. He launched the world's first social media platform: SixDegrees.com.

It did what social media platforms today were originally meant to do, which is to let users add friends, family, and acquaintances through a common portal, and exchange interests with them. Its scale, of course, wasn't a match to the reach and impact of today's platforms, even though at its peak it had more than 3.5 million users worldwide, representing 3 per cent of all internet users active then.

Thirty years since SixDegrees.com opened an unexplored world rife with potential, social media has raced past all other internet activity to become the most widely used digital service. Today, nearly 97 per cent of all internet users log on to a social media service every day, spending an average of 2.5 hours on the activity, according to the Digital 2026 Global Overview report by We Are Social UK, a London-headquartered agency specialising in social media marketing, strategy, and research.

Among these users are teenagers and young adults, to whom the digital world comes as second nature — to the extent that it often blurs the line between what is real and what is virtual. Hence, the rising concern about its impact on the mental health, self-image, and overall behaviour of this cohort. As a result, several governments have increased their scrutiny of these platforms, their algorithms, and their impact.

On December 10, 2025, Australia became the first country to take decisive action and ban the use of social media for those aged under 16. Others, such as Indonesia, South Korea, Austria, France, the United Kingdom, and the Philippines, have followed suit and are either considering banning social media for children under a certain age or regulating its usage.

India, which is one of the largest markets and user bases for social media intermediaries of all kinds, has also started considering measures such as banning these platforms or heavily regulating their use by children.

The use of social media by children in India is already regulated under the provisions of the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, which requires all social media users below the age of 18 to obtain verifiable parental consent while logging on to such platforms.

Besides this, governments at both the central and state levels are stepping up efforts to further regulate social media usage, especially by children. The debate is about imposing a complete ban or adopting a regulatory stance, which would mean certain restrictions.

Soon after Australia banned social media for those under 16, Andhra Pradesh's Minister for Information Technology, Electronics and Communications Nara Lokesh also hinted at bringing in a similar regulation.

Karnataka became the first state to propose strict restrictions on social media for children. However, the state's IT minister, Priyank Kharge, later said the idea was to regulate what children are exposed to on the internet rather than impose a complete ban.

"I think 'ban' would be a very harsh word. And it's very difficult to ban these things because, first, if we ban them on regulated platforms, people go to unregulated sites, which is even more dangerous," Kharge told *Business Standard* in March.

Not long after Karnataka's proposal, made public in the state's annual Budget, Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N Chandrababu Naidu announced that the state would introduce a law by June to regulate the use of social media by teenagers and young adults, and ban it completely for those under 13.

Screenscrape

62% of Indian teenagers use a mobile device for internet access

42% say they operate others' social media accounts

56% say they can log in to someone else's account

- Over 50% children from affluent families get a mobile device between the age of 11 and 13, compared to 38% teens from urban low-income families, and 42% from rural low-income families

88% of urban affluent teens aged 16 and above have access to laptops, compared to 33% of urban low-income, and 19% of rural low-income teens

- About 93% of affluent children have a personal email ID, compared to 36% in urban low-income, and 28% in rural low-income groups

Restrictions and risks

The general view among those who work with this cohort is that an outright social media ban is unlikely to protect children from harm.

Uma Subramanian, founder and co-director of RATI Foundation, a Mumbai-based organisation focused on child protection, technology, and rights, is of the view that a blanket ban would be detrimental to children from marginalised segments of society since they mostly use shared devices, unlike those from well-off backgrounds who have access to personal devices.

"One should instead set accountability standards for these platforms," she said. "When we put a blanket ban, the risk-taking behaviour shifts to unregulated platforms."

When contacted, Tara Hopkins, the global director of public policy at Instagram, said: "We do share the same views as the vast majority of policymakers that teenagers, especially younger teenagers in the 13-15 age group, have the safest, most protected experience when they come to use social media platforms run by Meta."

Protecting children in their digital lives and ensuring they have a safe experience, however, is a "societal challenge", which cannot be solved solely by barring them from accessing certain platforms or services, Hopkins added.

Outright bans, as in the case of Australia, are blunt instruments that leave open "an awful lot of concerns and questions" for the government, the social media intermediary, as well as the parents, she said.

Although all social media intermediaries have complied with the law of the land, industry estimates indicate that Australian children are increasingly using virtual private networks (VPNs) to access their social media accounts.

> A 2024-25 STUDY BY THE RATI FOUNDATION FOUND THAT DIGITAL SAFETY OF TEENAGERS IN INDIA WAS LARGELY "FRAGMENTED"

Australian children have also resorted to using "logged out" versions of these platforms, while also logging on to other lesser-known social media services that may not have as strict safety features, a senior executive at a social media intermediary said, asking not to be named.

To prevent similar problems, India will need to put in place safeguards, along with adopting a more controlled, regulated approach to exposing children to online platforms, Namita Viswanath, a partner at law firm CMS Induslaw, said.

Placing the onus entirely on social media intermediaries may not work in the long run, she said, since children will find ways to circumvent the restrictions placed on them, and the platforms might find it difficult to stop such logins completely.

"It is important to strike a balance, to incentivise platforms to also play a responsible role in this. Platforms cannot devote all their resources to trying to build technology to curb such usage," Viswanath said.

The India case

Studies have shown that teenagers and young adults in India use the internet and social media platforms very differently compared to similar-age users globally.

A 2024-25 study by the RATI Foundation found that the digital safety of teenagers in India is largely "fragmented".

"Many teens adopt practices in a piecemeal way, such as setting strong passwords yet missing foundational protections, such as avoiding password sharing or enabling recovery options. Platform safety features remain underused, leaving accounts especially vulnerable in shared-device contexts," the study covering 1,277 teenagers in the 13-17 age group across economic strata revealed. Though Meta's Instagram will soon introduce stricter age-gating and content norms for children in India, lawmakers will also need to identify children's online behaviour and their behaviour on their devices before enacting laws that regulate social media usage, Hopkins said.

Most teenagers, including those in India, use their devices by switching between apps and services such as Instagram, artificial intelligence tools and chatbots such as ChatGPT and Claude, as well as educational and sports applications of their respective schools, she said.

The challenge in enacting a law prohibiting children's use is, therefore, not limited to device and digital usage patterns. For example, even though the DPDP Act prohibits behavioural monitoring and targeted advertising, stakeholders believe it could lead to children losing out on the benefits of a personalised internet.

"Without personalisation, children could experience irrelevant content, reducing their ability to engage meaningfully online and also limiting innovative services to them," policy advocacy body CUTS International said in a report.

Such prohibition under the DPDP Act can expose children to inappropriate content, such as material promoting self-harm, violence, or misinformation. It could result in them facing an overwhelming flow of irrelevant or harmful material, posing risks to their online safety and diminishing their digital experience, the report said.

A similar approach, if used to implement the social media ban, could have an adverse, unintended impact on children, Viswanath said, adding that the states and the central government will have to work in tandem to ensure the restrictions are applied meaningfully.

"The ability to enforce this will depend heavily on the central government's cooperation," she said. I think it will come down to what the threshold of expectation and obligations on social media intermediaries is, and what the impact of non-compliance is."

When it comes to impressionable minds and something as intense and all-pervasive as social media, there is clearly no one answer.

OPINION

Welfare politics and some procedural issues

Are the new or revised schemes costed properly? If not, what will it do to the Budget figures?

ASHOK KUMAR LAHIRI

In the olden days, the word of the supreme ruler was law, and they could order disbursal of funds to whoever, for whatever, and whenever they liked. This is not so any longer for chief ministers, and even prime ministers, in rule-bound democracies. Now, their powers are circumscribed by the Constitution. Discretionary powers are limited to the contingency fund established in the nature of an imprest to meet unforeseen expenditure. The legislature has to authorise even such expenditure post-facto under Articles 205 or 206. Some states, for example West Bengal, use the contingency fund sparingly — the last transfer to this fund was in 2021-22 to the tune of ₹180 crore.

Except for money 'charged' on the consolidated fund, for example governors' salaries and interest payments, all other expenditure, according to the Constitution, can be incurred by state governments only after authorisation by the legislature. In the understandable rush to get 'popular' schemes implemented before elections, have these rules been given short-shrift by some, for example, in West Bengal?

Welfare schemes, particularly women-specific ones, have become very popular with parties in power in poll-bound states. One example is Assam, which introduced Orunodoi in 2020 offering ₹830-1,100 monthly to women heads of households. Then there is Ladli Behna in Madhya Pradesh launched in March 2023, paying ₹1,000-1250 per month; Majhi Ladki Bahin scheme in Maharashtra in August 2024, offering ₹1,500 monthly to women aged 21-65; Maiya Samman in Jharkhand in August 2024, offering ₹1,100 monthly, later increased to ₹2,500 right before elections; and Mahila Rozgar Yojana in Bihar launched months before the 2025 election, offering Rs 10,000 in immediate assistance and a provision for up to ₹2 lakh in financial support.

The incumbent governments in all the four states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Bihar won the elections with a larger number of seats than before: In Madhya Pradesh, it increased its tally from 109 to 163 seats out of 230; in Maharashtra, from 161 to 236 seats out of 288; in Jharkhand, the JMM-Congress-RJD alliance improved its count from 47 to 56 seats; and in Bihar, the NDA increased its tally from 125 seats in 2020 to 202 out of 243.

Assam is going to polls soon, and we will know the outcome in a couple of months. Some wonder whether the ability to announce such schemes has turned 'anti-incumbency' into 'pro-incumbency' in elections.

With such empirical regularity, it is to be expected that parties in power in other states will also find it difficult to resist the temptation of introducing such schemes or enhancing their benefits. Particularly West Bengal, where the Trinamool Congress (TMC) government had introduced Lakshmir Bhandar — or Goddess Lakshmi's treasury — in February 2021, providing financial assistance to women from economically weaker sections. It provided women in the age group of 25-60 years and enrolled in 'Swasthya Sathi' ₹1,200 every month in SC/ST households and ₹1,000 per month to others. Launched a month before legislative elections at end-March 2021, it coincided with the TMC increasing its tally from 211 in 2016 to 215 out of 292 and romping home to power.

With the state going to polls in late April 2026, the TMC government in its Interim Budget presented on February 6 announced an increase in beneficiaries from 22.1 million to 24.2 million, and an additional amount of ₹500 per month per beneficiary retrospectively from February 2026. The government proposed an additional allocation of ₹15,000 crore for 2026-27. Strangely, there is no mention of the additional allocation needed in 2025-26, which could be upward of ₹2,000 crore.

There was also the announcement in the West Bengal Budget of a new scheme, 'Banglar Yuba Sathi', or Friend of Youth, from August 15, 2026 entitling youth aged 21-40 years a monthly assistance of ₹1,500 till they get employment or up to five years, whichever is earlier. There was an allocation of ₹5,000 crore in the Budget for this scheme. Not even a week had passed, when the chief minister announced that the scheme would start from April 1 instead of August 15. Reportedly, there are eight million applicants, and the annual outgo on this scheme will be ₹14,400 crore, and not ₹5,000 crore.

Furthermore, there was the long-pending issue of dearness allowance (DA) of state government employees and pensioners. The government had repeatedly argued against this payment on grounds of financial crisis. The Supreme Court did not accept the argument, and, on February 5, ordered the state government to release the first instalment of arrears by March 31. The Interim Budget for West Bengal had no mention of this DA case.

On March 15, at 4 pm, the Election Commission announced legislative elections in West Bengal in two phases — on April 23 in 152 constituencies and then on April 29 in 142 constituencies. At 2:40 pm, the chief minister increased the allowances for Muezzin and priests by ₹500 per month, and after 25 minutes, at 3:05 pm, she announced that the state government would start paying the pending DA arrears to the state government employees and pensioners from March this year. Where will the money come from? What does it do to the 2026-27 and even the 2025-26 Budget?

The social, economic and moral justification of welfare schemes vis-à-vis long-term development is a controversial issue. But the procedural part is straight and simple. Are the new or revised schemes costed properly? If not, what will it do to the Budget figures? How does a state government announce a scheme and start implementing it with finances from the consolidated fund of the state without the prior approval of the legislature? What happens to legislative oversight? What happens to the integrity of the Budget?

When the new outlays are large, it may not even be possible to manage the problem with reappropriation. With the nonchalant way we have started treating the public accounts committees, will the Comptroller and Auditor General's objections make any difference to the way governments function? We need to pay greater attention to these procedural issues if we want to avoid the current financial indiscipline ballooning into a fiscal crisis in some states.

The writer is a member of the West Bengal legislative Assembly and former chief economic adviser to the Government of India

चांदी १३ हजारांनी महाग; सोन्याने ओलांडला नवा उच्चांक

मुंबई, दि. ०८ (प्रतिनिधी): ८ एप्रिल रोजी सोन्या-चांदीच्या दरात मोठी उसळी पाहायला मिळाली. मल्टी कमोडिटी एक्सचेंज (एमसीएक्स) वर चांदीचा भाव सुमारे सहा टक्क्यांनी वाढून प्रति किलो ₹२,४४,७७० वर पोहोचला. अवघ्या एका दिवसात चांदी जवळपास ₹१३,००० ने महागली. त्याचबरोबर सोन्याच्या दरातही लक्षणीय वाढ होत नवीन टप्पा गाठला आहे. दरम्यान, सोन्याच्या किमतीत सुमारे २.४ टक्क्यांची वाढ नोंदवली गेली. प्रति १० ग्रॅम सोन्याचा भाव ₹३,६०० ने वाढून ₹१,५३,९४४ वर पोहोचला. आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारात स्पॉट गोल्ड २.३ टक्क्यांनी वाढून प्रति औंस ४,८११.२६ डॉलरवर गेले, तर यूएस गोल्ड फ्युचर्स ३.३ टक्क्यांनी वाढून प्रति औंस ४,८४० डॉलरवर बंद झाले.

दरवाढीमागे आंतरराष्ट्रीय घडामोडींचा मोठा प्रभाव असल्याचे तज्ज्ञांचे मत आहे. डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प यांनी इराणसोबत दोन आठवड्यांच्या शस्त्रसंधीची घोषणा केल्यानंतर जागतिक बाजारात सकारात्मक वातावरण निर्माण झाले. या निर्णयामुळे गुंतवणूकदारांचा आत्मविश्वास वाढला असून सुरक्षित गुंतवणूक म्हणून सोने-चांदीकडे ओढा वाढल्याचे दिसून आले.

याशिवाय कच्च्या तेलाच्या किमतीत १५ ते २० टक्क्यांची घसरण झाल्यानेही मौल्यवान धातूंना आधार मिळाला. तेल स्वस्त झाल्याने महागाई कमी होण्याची शक्यता व्यक्त होत असून, त्यामुळे गुंतवणूकदारांनी सोने-चांदीची खरेदी वाढवली. तसेच भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँक (आरबीआय) ने रेपो दर ५.२५ टक्क्यांवर स्थिर ठेवण्याचा निर्णय घेतल्यानेही बाजारातील तेजीला बळ मिळाले.

देशातील प्रमुख शहरांमध्येही दरवाढ स्पष्टपणे दिसून आली. दिल्ली येथे २४ कॅरेट सोन्याचा भाव प्रति १० ग्रॅम ₹१,५३,५४० तर २२ कॅरेट सोन्याचा भाव ₹१,४०,७४५ नोंदवला गेला. मुंबई मध्ये २४ कॅरेट सोन्याचा भाव ₹१,५३,८१० तर २२ कॅरेट सोन्याचा भाव ₹१,४०,९९३ आहे. चांदीचा भाव येथे ₹२,४४,५२० प्रति किलोवर पोहोचला.

चेन्नई मध्ये २४ कॅरेट सोन्याचा भाव ₹१,५४,२६० तर २२ कॅरेट ₹१,४०,४०० नोंदवला गेला. कोलकाता येथे २४ कॅरेट सोन्याचा भाव ₹१,४९,९५० असून २२ कॅरेट सोन्याचा भाव ₹१,३७,३५० आहे. कोलकात्यात चांदीचा भाव ₹२,४९,९०० प्रति किलोवर पोहोचला.

आरबीआयचा रेपो दर ५.२५ टक्क्यांवर स्थिर; गृहकर्जाच्या ईएमआयवर कोणताही परिणाम नाही

मुंबई, दि. ०८ (प्रतिनिधी) : महागाई नियंत्रणात राहण्याची शक्यता आणि जागतिक अनिश्चिततेच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर रिझर्व्ह बँक ऑफ इंडियाने रेपो दर ५.२५ टक्क्यांवर कायम ठेवण्याचा महत्त्वपूर्ण निर्णय घेतला. आर्थिक वर्षातील पहिल्या द्विमासिक पतधोरण बैठकीनंतर सहा सदस्यीय पतधोरण समितीने हा निर्णय एकमताने घेतला. या निर्णयामुळे गृहकर्जदारांना तातडीचा दिलासा मिळण्याची शक्यता व्यक्त केली जात आहे. रेपो दर स्थिर ठेवताना आरबीआयचे गव्हर्नर संजय मल्होत्रा यांनी महागाईची स्थिती अनुकूल असल्याचे सांगितले. मात्र पश्चिम आशियातील संघर्ष, कच्च्या तेलाच्या किमतीतील चढउतार, रुपयाचे अवमूल्यन आणि जागतिक व्यापारातील व्यत्यय या घटकांमुळे अनिश्चितता कायम असल्याने सावध भूमिका घेण्यात आल्याचे त्यांनी स्पष्ट केले. समितीने धोरणात्मक भूमिका 'तटस्थ' ठेवण्याचाही निर्णय घेतला. आरबीआयच्या मते देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था सुदृढ स्थितीत असून विकासाचा वेग स्थिर आहे. जागतिक आव्हाने असली तरी मध्यम कालावधीत व्याजदर कमी राहण्याची शक्यता कायम असल्याचे संकेत गव्हर्नरांनी दिले. विद्यमान आर्थिक वर्षासाठी सकल देशांतर्गत उत्पादन वाढ ६.९ टक्के राहण्याचा अंदाजही व्यक्त करण्यात आला.

गेल्या आर्थिक वर्षात आरबीआयने रेपो दरात १२५ आधार बिंदूंची कपात केली होती. त्याचा काही अंशी लाभ कर्जदारांना मिळाल्याचे आरबीआयने नमूद केले. बँकांनी कर्जदरात सुमारे ९० आधार बिंदूंची कपात केली असून ठेवींवरील दरातही १०० आधार बिंदूंपेक्षा अधिक घट झाली आहे.

रेपो दर स्थिर ठेवल्यामुळे गृहकर्ज, वाहन कर्ज आणि ग्राहक कर्जावरील व्याजदर तातडीने वाढणार नाहीत. त्यामुळे विद्यमान कर्जदारांच्या ईएमआयमध्ये वाढ होण्याची शक्यता कमी आहे. तसेच भविष्यात महागाईचा दबाव कमी राहिल्यास व्याजदरात कपात होण्याची शक्यता कायम असल्याने कर्जदारांसाठी हा निर्णय दिलासादायक मानला जात आहे.

स्थिर व्याजदरामुळे घरगुती खर्च आणि गुंतवणूक निर्णयांनाही चालना मिळेल, असा विश्वास तज्ज्ञांनी व्यक्त केला आहे. आरबीआयची 'जैसे थे' भूमिका अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या स्थैर्यासोबतच कर्जदारांसाठी सकारात्मक संकेत देणारी ठरत असल्याचे मत व्यक्त करण्यात आले.