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समाचार पत्रों से चयनित अंश

Newspapers Clippings

डीआरडीओ समुदाय को डीआरडीओ प्रौद्योगिकियों, रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकियों, रक्षा नीतियों, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों और विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी की नूतन जानकारी से अवगत कराने हेतु दैनिक सेवा

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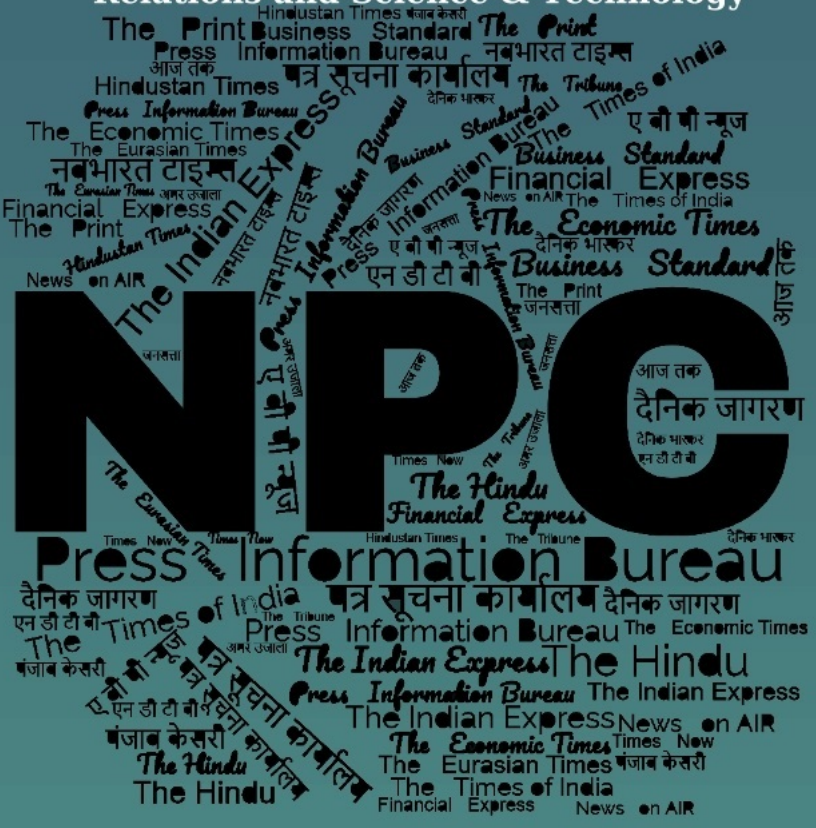

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Defence News

HAL revises LCA Mk-1A, basic trainer delivery targets

Source: Hindustan Times, Dt. 12 Dec 2025

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) plans to deliver at least five light combat aircraft (LCA Mk-1A) and three HTT-40 basic trainers to the Indian Air Force by the end of financial year 2025-26, down from 10 fighter jets and 12 trainers that the state-run plane maker was hoping to deliver under an earlier timeline, two officials aware of the matter said on Thursday.

The delivery schedule has been reworked because of a combination of factors including the pace of supply of engines for both the LCA Mk-1A and basic trainer, and the completion of a series of critical weapon trials of the fighter jet, said one of the officials, asking not to be named.

HAL hopes to recover from the deadline slippage and meet its overall delivery targets in the coming years to boost the air force's combat effectiveness, he added. IAF has so far placed two separate orders for a total of 180 LCA Mk-1As with a combined value of ₹1.1 lakh crore to shore up its fighter fleet, with the first contract for 83 jets inked in February 2021, followed by a second one for 97 fighters in September 2025.

The five LCA Mk-1As HAL plans to deliver by March 31, 2026, are part of the first order, which is likely to be executed over the next four to five years. Deliveries under the second order are expected to begin in 2027-28 and be wrapped up over six years. To be sure, the first aircraft under the 2021 order was to be delivered in March 2024.

IAF is concerned about the current pace of the LCA Mk-1A programme because of the possible risks a delay in the induction of new fighters could pose to its combat effectiveness. The LCA Mk-1A programme (83 aircraft) was hampered by a delay in the supply of F404-IN20 engines by US firm GE Aerospace. The delivery of engines for the first order is slowly stabilising --- GE Aerospace has already delivered five engines, another 20 units are expected next year as the US firm has fixed supply chain bottlenecks, and the engine maker has said it will deliver more than 20 engines per year 2027 onwards.

"We are getting closer to operational capability as LCA Mk-1A weapon trials are progressing well and another round is planned in December-end. And with engine supply picking momentum next year onwards, HAL will be able to make up for the current delay. New manufacturing facilities will help accelerate deliveries of both LCA Mk-1A and HTT-40 (Hindustan Turbo Trainer-40)," the second official said.

In October, defence minister Rajnath Singh Singh inaugurated production lines of the LCA Mk-1 and the HTT-40 basic trainer in Nashik to meet the air force's growing needs. HAL can build 16 LCA Mk-1As every year in Bengaluru, and the Nashik production line will help it increase production to a total of 24 jets. Also, the firm is capable of producing a total of 20 HTT-40s a year at its factories in Bengaluru and Nashik.

The air force ordered 70 basic trainers for ₹6,838 crore two years ago to train its rookie pilots. The project has slowed down due to a delay in the supply of TPE331-12B turboprop engines by US firm Honeywell, which is wrestling with supply chain bottlenecks.

Honeywell was supposed to deliver the first engine in September under a $100 million contract signed three years ago for the supply and manufacture of 88 TPE331-12B engines/kit. The US firm will supply 32 units and the rest will be built by HAL through technology transfer.

The first engine is expected in January 2026, another four by March 31 and the rest at the rate of two per month, HT has learnt. Two series production HTT-40s are already flying with 'Category B' (used) TPE331-12B engines that powered prototype aircraft. HAL was supposed to supply 12 basic trainers to IAF this financial year under the 70-aircraft contract, with the first plane to be delivered in September.

Currently, ab initio (Stage-I) flying training of all rookie pilots is carried out on Swiss-origin Pilatus PC-7 MkII basic trainers. Stage-I training is common for all pilots after which trifurcation into fighter, transport and helicopter streams takes place. Those selected for the fighter stream proceed for Stage-II training on PC-7 MkII and Kiran Mk-1A jet trainers and then Stage-III on the British-origin Hawk advanced jet trainers before they can fly supersonic fighter planes. Pilots from the other two streams carry out their Stage II and III training on different types of transport aircraft and helicopters.

https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/hal-revises-lca-mk-1a-basic-trainer-delivery-targets-101765479644922.html

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Indian Navy to commission first indigenous Diving Support Craft 'DSC A20'

Source: Press Information Bureau, Dt. 11 Dec 2025

The Indian Navy will commission DSC A20, the first vessel of the indigenously designed and constructed Diving Support Craft (DSC), at Kochi on 16 Dec 2025 under the aegis of Southern Naval Command. The ship will be formally inducted into service in presence of Vice Admiral Sameer Saxena, Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Naval Command. The event will mark the addition of a key operational asset to the Navy's inventory, enhancing its diving and underwater support capability.

DSC A20 is the lead ship in a series of five Diving Support Craft being built by M/s Titagarh Rail Systems Limited (TRSL), Kolkata. Purpose-built for a wide spectrum of diving and underwater missions in coastal waters, the vessel is equipped with advanced, state-of-the-art diving systems that meet the highest standards of safety and operational efficiency.

Featuring a catamaran hull form, the ship offers superior stability, enhanced deck area, and improved seakeeping characteristics, and has a displacement of approximately 390 tons. Designed and built in accordance with the Naval Rules and Regulations of the Indian Register of Shipping (IRS), DSC A20 underwent extensive hydrodynamic analysis and model testing at the Naval Science and Technological Laboratory (NSTL), Visakhapatnam, ensuring optimal performance and reliability.

The commissioning of DSC A20 marks a milestone in India's pursuit of Aatmanirbharta and exemplifies success of 'Make in India' initiative in the maritime domain. The platform represents seamless collaboration between the Indian Navy, the indigenous shipbuilding industry, and national research organisations in delivering specialised, technologically advanced vessels.

With its induction, the Indian Navy's capability in diving support, underwater inspection, salvage assistance, and coastal operational deployment will be substantially strengthened. DSC A20 will be based at Kochi and operate under Southern Naval Command.

https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2202541&reg=3&lang=1

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Navy Chief in Brazil to strengthen India Brazil defence cooperation

Source: The Hindu, Dt. 12 Dec 2025

Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Dinesh K. Tripathi, who is on an official visit to Brazil from December 9 to 12, held a series of high-level meetings with senior Brazilian leadership to deepen the expanding India Brazil defence partnership.

Indian Navy Chief Admiral Dinesh K. Tripathi shakes hands with Brazilian Navy Commander Admiral Marcos Sampaio Olsen during his visit, in Brazil on Wednesday, December 11, 2025

During his engagements, Admiral Tripathi met Celso Amorim, Chief Advisor to the President of Brazil, and José Múcio Monteiro, Brazil's Minister of Defence. The discussions offered a comprehensive review of the growing defence cooperation between the two countries, with focus on strengthening strategic collaboration, enhancing joint operational frameworks, expanding training exchanges and improving maritime security mechanisms.

According to the Indian Navy, both sides also explored opportunities in defence industry cooperation and capability-building initiatives aimed at boosting long-term interoperability and shared security objectives. Emphasis was laid on deeper coordination in maritime domain awareness and on strengthening mechanisms that support a secure and stable maritime environment.

Regional and global dynamics, including the South Atlantic, the broader Indo Pacific and the collective role of the Global South, were part of the strategic deliberations. The talks underlined a shared commitment to a rules based international order and highlighted the converging maritime outlooks of India and Brazil, it added.

Admiral Tripathi's visit includes interactions with key figures in Brazil and the engagements are expected to reinforce operational level linkages and identify new avenues for collaboration. These high-level engagements reaffirmed the strategic convergence and the mutual commitment to elevate India Brazil defence cooperation under the spirit of Bridges of Friendship.

https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/navy-chief-in-brazil-to-strengthen-india-brazil-defence-cooperation/article70384802.ece

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अमेरिका ने पाकिस्तान को लड़के विमान के लिए तकनीक बेचने के लिए मंजूरी दी

Source: Jansatta, Dt. 12 Dec 2025

इस्लामाबाद, 11 दिसंबर (भाषा)।

अमेरिका ने पाकिस्तान को एफ-16 लड़ाकू विमानों के लिए उन्नत तकनीक और सहायता बेचने को मंजूरी दे दी है, जिसका मूल्य 68.6 करोड़ डालर है। गुरुवार को एक खबर के मुताबिक, अमेरिकी रक्षा सुरक्षा सहयोग एजंसी (डीएससीए) ने सोमवार को संसद को भेजे गए एक पत्र में इस बिक्री को मंजूरी दी है। इस पैकेज में लिंक-16 सिस्टम, क्रिप्टोग्राफिक उपकरण, एवियोनिक्स अपडेट, प्रशिक्षण और व्यापक साजोसामान संबंधी सहायता शामिल है।

डीएससीए के पत्र में इस बिक्री का कारण स्पष्ट किया गया है। इसमें कहा गया है कि यह कदम 'अमेरिका की विदेश नीति और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा उद्देश्यों का समर्थन करेगा, क्योंकि इससे पाकिस्तान को आतंकवाद-रोधी अभियानों और भविष्य की आकस्मिक परिस्थितियों की तैयारी में अमेरिकी और साझेदार बलों के साथ अंतर-परिचालन बनाए रखने में मदद मिलेगी।' प्रस्तावित बिक्री का उद्देश्य पाकिस्तान के एफ-16 बेड़े का आधुनिकीकरण करना और परिचालन सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं का समाधान करना भी है।

क्षेत्रीय संतुलन को लेकर चिंताओं पर भी पत्र में कहा गया है कि 'उपकरणों की प्रस्तावित बिक्री और समर्थन क्षेत्र में बुनियादी सैन्य संतुलन को नहीं बदलेगा।' इस बिक्री का कुल अनुमानित मूल्य 68.6 करोड़ डालर है, जिसमें 3.7 करोड़ डालर मूल्य का प्रमुख रक्षा उपकरण और 64.9 करोड़ डालर मूल्य की अन्य सामग्री शामिल है।

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Trump lines up new $686 million military aid package for Pakistan

Source: The Times of India, Dt. 12 Dec 2025

Amid strained ties with New Delhi, the Trump administration has notified Congress of a $686 million sustainment and modernisation package for Pakistan's aging F-16 fighter jet fleet just weeks after Islamabad's high-profile lobbying blitz secured warmer ties with the White House.

The Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) transmitted the proposal to US lawmakers earlier this week, kicking off a 30-day congressional review period. Of the total value, $649 million funds items such as avionics upgrades, cryptographic modules like AN/APX-126 Identification Friend or Foe systems, mission-planning software, spare parts, simulators, training, and logistical support from contractors such as Lockheed Martin in Fort Worth, Texas.

About $37 million covers defense equipment, including 92 Link-16 tactical data link systems for secure, real-time battlefield data sharing with US and NATO forces, plus six inert Mk-82 500-pound bomb bodies for integration testing. DSCA justifies the sale as vital to US national security, enabling Pakistan—a Major Non-NATO Ally—to sustain interoperability in counterterrorism operations and joint exercises.

The upgrades target Block 52 and Mid-Life Update F-16 variants, addressing "critical flight safety concerns" and extending their service life through 2040. Officials stress the package adds no new offensive capabilities or US personnel on Pakistani soil, insisting it "will not alter the basic military balance in the region"—a pro-forma nod to Indian sensitivities.

This marks the latest in a string of F-16 deals dating to post-9/11 counter-insurgency efforts. In 2016, the US sold eight Block 52A/B jets for $665 million (later amended to $699 million), including radars and spares. Earlier, 2006's "Peace Drive I" delivered 18 F-16C/D aircraft with AIM-120C missiles for $890 million, while a 2010 sustainment package cost $78.6 million.

The 2025 notification builds on February's $400 million upgrade and October's AMRAAM missile supply, signaling steady US commitment despite past frictions, including from Pakistan being a breeding ground for a scores of terrorists from Osama bin Laden to Khalid Shaikh Mohammed.

The timing amplifies Indian concerns, coming amid President Donald Trump's visible pivot toward Islamabad this year. Since his January inauguration, Trump has hosted Army Chief Gen. Asim Munir twice—at the White House in June and September—and met Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif three times this year. Trump has lavished praise on Sharif as a "good guy" and is also in apparent awe of the title “Field Marshal” which he keeps repeating like a pet mantra.

Analysts say Pakistan's aggressive diplomacy, including hiring Trump's former business partners and bodyguard as lobbyists, cryptocurrency deals with his family and friends, and promises to supply rare earth ores, has flipped US policy. While this netted Pakistan favorable tariff treatment, the F-16 nod follows Trump's imposition of heavy tariffs on Indian goods, exacerbating bilateral strains. New Delhi has maintained official silence on the matter.

Trump’s $ 686 million package came even as the Republican majority US Congress, rendered supine and toothless in the face of White House assertion of executive authority, wheeled out familiar lines about U.S-India ties being the “defining relationship of the 21st century” which is important for a “free, open, and secure Indo-Pacific” at a hearing of the House Foreign Relations Committee on Thursday. By most accounts, including testimony by three experts – Jeff Smith,

Dhruva Jaishankar, and Sameer Lalwani – who spoke before the panel, the Trump administration has fallen short of nurturing US-India ties in its second term.

https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/us/trump-lines-up-new-686-million-military-aid-package-for-pakistan/articleshow/125913853.cms

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Science & Technology News

अमेरिकी सैटेलाइट को अंतरिक्ष में ले जाएगा इसरो का 'बाहुबली'

Source: Dainik Jagran, Dt. 12 Dec 2025

नई दिल्ली, आइएएनएस : अंतरिक्ष के क्षेत्र में कई कीर्तिमान रच चुका भारत अब अमेरिकी सेटेलाइट को कक्षा में पहुंचाने को तैयार है। इसरो का 'बाहुबली' राकेट एलवीएम3 अमेरिका के 6.5 टन वजनी सेटेलाइट ब्ल्यूबर्ड-6 के साथ 15 दिसंबर को अंतरिक्ष की उड़ान भरेगा। लांच व्हीकल मार्क3(एलवीएम3) भारत का सबसे शक्तिशाली राकेट है। ब्ल्यूबर्ड-6 संचार उपग्रह है। इसे अमेरिका स्थित एएसटी स्पेस मोबाइल ने विकसित किया है। यह सबसे भारी कमर्शियल सेटेलाइट में से एक है। यह 19 अक्टूबर को अमेरिका से भारत पहुंचा था।

एएसटी स्पेस मोबाइल ने बयान में कहा, ब्ल्यूबर्ड-6 को अमेरिका से लाइसेंस मिल चुका है। 15 दिसंबर को भारत के सतीश धवन अंतरिक्ष केंद्र से इसकी लांचिंग निर्धारित है। लांचिंग के बाद यह लगभग 2,400 वर्ग फीट में सबसे बड़ा कमर्शियल फेज्ड एरे प्रदर्शित करेगा। यह ब्ल्यूबर्ड-1-5 की तुलना में 3.5 गुना बड़ा होगा। इसकी डाटा क्षमता 10 गुना अधिक होगी। इस लांचिंग से भारत और अमेरिका के बीच अंतरिक्ष सहयोग को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। ब्ल्यूबर्ड-6 की लांचिंग इसरो की कमर्शियल शाखा न्यू स्पेस इंडिया लि.(एनएसआइएल) के जरिये की जाएगी।

6.5 टन वजनी सेटेलाइट के साथ 15 दिसंबर को रवाना होगा, भारत का सबसे शक्तिशाली राकेट है लांच व्हीकल मार्क3

बाहुबली प्रक्षेपण यान की खूबियां

- जियोसिंक्रोनस सेटेलाइट लांच व्हीकल (जीएसएलवी) को एमके3 भी कहा जाता है
- 8000 किग्रा तक के पेलोड अर्थ आर्बिट में ले जाने में सक्षम
- 4000 किग्रा वजन वाले पेलोड जियोसिंक्रोनस ट्रांसफर आर्बिट (जीटीओ) में ले जा सकता है।
- 2023 में चंद्रमा के दक्षिणी ध्रुव पर सफलतापूर्वक उतर चुका है बाहुबली राकेट
- पिछले माह संचार उपग्रह सीएमएस -03 को कक्षा में ले गया था।
- 4,410 किलोग्राम वजनी सीएमएस-03 भारत का सबसे भारी स्वदेशी संचार उपग्रह है।

इससे पहले इसरो- नासा ने मिलकर लांच किया था निसार : इससे पहले इसरो और नासा ने जुलाई में संयुक्त परियोजना, नासा-इसरो सिंथेटिक अपर्चर रडार (निसार) सेटेलाइट को लांच किया था। 1.5 अरब डालर की लागत वाला यह मिशन पृथ्वी की सतह की निगरानी में अभूतपूर्व बदलाव लाने वाला है। निसार प्रत्येक 12 दिनों पर समूची पृथ्वी की भूमि व बर्फीली सतहों को स्कैन करेगा। यह एक सेंटीमीटर स्तर तक की सटीक फोटो खींचने व प्रसारित करने में सक्षम है। इसमें नासा की तरफ से तैयार एल-बैंड और इसरो द्वारा विकसित एस-बैंड रडार लगाया गया है जिन्हें विश्व में सबसे उन्नत माना जा रहा है।

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Chandrayaan-4 to be launched in 2027, configuration finalised: Jitendra to Parl

Source: The Tribune, Dt. 12 Dec 2025

Chandrayaan-4 is slated to be launched in 2027, and its targeted landing site is the southern polar region of the Moon, Union Minister Jitendra Singh told Parliament on Thursday. Giving details about the status of the lunar mission, Singh said the configuration of the spacecraft as well as the critical design of avionics, mission and flight dynamics had been finalised.

In a written response to Andhra Pradesh MP Meda Raghunadha Reddy, Singh said, “The major objective of the Chandrayaan-4 mission is to successfully land on lunar surface, extract lunar

sample through robotic arm, ascent from lunar surface and bring back the collected lunar sample to the Earth."

"The configuration of the spacecraft is finalized and the critical design of avionics, mission and flight dynamics is completed. The planned timeline for Chandrayaan-4 mission is 2027," he added. He said that the landing region was expected to be geologically diverse, having close proximity to permanently shadowed regions (PSR). "It also offers the possibility of finding water/ice. Besides, the polar regions of the Moon remain largely unexplored and the global scientific community is focused on exploring it in detail," he said.

The mission would be followed by Chandrayaan-5, a collaborative mission between the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA). The Union Minister said, "The spacecraft for the mission comprises a lander and a rover. The lander is being developed by ISRO, while the rover is being designed and built by JAXA."

"The collaborative work extends to the finalisation of interfaces between the lander and rover, interfaces between the spacecraft and JAXA's launch vehicle and launch operations. However, the two agencies are not collaborating for the Chandrayaan-4 mission," Singh said.

ISRO is also pursuing large amount of technology development and R&D activities in critical space technologies required for future Indian space programmes – including stage recovery and reuse, liquid oxygen-methane engine, air breathing/hybrid propulsion, advanced materials and manufacturing, advanced inertial systems, low cost spacecraft, inter-linking of satellite networks, electric propulsion, advanced scientific payloads, space-based surveillance and regenerative life support systems.

https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/india/chandrayaan-4-to-be-launched-in-2027-configuration-finalised-jitendra-to-parl/

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Parliament Question: Technology Transfer to Industry

Source: Press Information Bureau, Dt. 11 Dec 2025

ISRO is pursuing large amount of Technology development and R&D activities in critical space technologies required for future Indian space programme includes Stage Recovery & Reuse, LOX-Methane Engine, Air breathing / Hybrid Propulsion, Advanced Materials & Manufacturing, Advanced Inertial systems, Low Cost Spacecrafts, Inter-linking of satellite networks, On-Orbit Servicing, Docking, Lunar sample return, Quantum Communication, Electric Propulsion, Advanced Scientific Payloads, Space Based Surveillance, Atomic Clock, Travelling Wave Tube Amplifiers for communication payloads, Technologies for sustained Human space missions viz. Regenerative Life support systems, Rendezvous & Docking, Inflatable habitats, Human factor & Engineering studies etc.

ISRO along with NSIL and IN-SPACe is taking various proactive measures required to maximize the transfer of technologies generated in various areas to Indian industries, thereby contributing towards technological self-reliance, industrial growth and national development.

In this regard, IN-SPACe as well as NSIL have taken initiative to list out all the ISRO technologies which are available for transfer to Indian Industry (including startups) in their web portal(s) and offer the same with a price support of 30% concession in the Technology Transfer Fee to all the

categories of industries viz., Startups, MSMEs, Academia etc., under Differential Pricing Policy of IN-SPACe. Department has drafted new Technology Transfer Guidelines and it is processed for approval of the Competent Authority.

https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2202458&reg=3&lang=1

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Parliament Question: Physical Data Centres

Source: Press Information Bureau, Dt. 11 Dec 2025

ISRO is engaged in the study of various next generation satellite technologies that also include on-board data processing and data storage. The preliminary evaluations indicate that developing a proof of concept on edge computing infrastructure in space is feasible and such a system is being conceived. However, a full-fledged edge computing infrastructure to become a reality, breakthrough development in several areas including in-orbit power generation, radiation hardened GPUs/ CPUs, security shield for orbiting satellites, etc need to be pursued.

As the study was preliminary, it was carried out within the department. The Satellites equipped with on-board data processing would enable transmission of only the required information to the ground, hence reducing latency for time critical application such as Disaster management and strategic applications. Further, on-board processing enables flexibility for communication satellites, as the satellite can be reconfigured in-orbit.

https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2202462&reg=3&lang=1

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DPIIT signals Copyright Act changes to address AI issues

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The Union government is working to make changes to copyright law, necessitated by the new demands of artificial intelligence, within the next three years, a senior official said on Thursday (December 11, 2025). The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) released a working paper on AI and copyright issues last week. It suggested a “blanket licensing” framework, where websites whose data is crawled by large language models (LLMs) like ChatGPT would receive royalty payouts through a copyright society which would split the money between them.

The proposal aims to resolve the growing tensions worldwide between online content publishers (such as book publishers and news organisations) and AI firms, who “train” their LLMs with a large amount of text data, usually scraped from the public internet. Publishers have argued that they need to be compensated because of their contribution in developing and improving these models. The DPIIT proposal suggests generally allowing the scraping of content by AI developers while ensuring that they eventually pay content publishers.

Payout post-commercialisation

This will be followed in about two months by another working paper that will look into whether AI-generated works are copyrightable, and how authorship is decided for them, DPIIT Additional

Secretary Himani Pande said in a news briefing. Following this, the government is likely to move an amendment to the Copyright Act, 1957 in Parliament to establish the new regime.

Ms. Pande said that the copyright society, known as the Copyright Royalties Collective for AI Training (CRCAT), would only seek payments from AI firms once they commercialise their models, as opposed to when they are mining data from the internet to develop or train them. The compensation of copyright holders has been a contentious issue, with news publishers in particular suing AI firms around the world. Newswire agency ANI (from which The Hindu syndicates video content) and The New York Times are among those who have sued ChatGPT developer OpenAI for allegedly regurgitating their content in chat conversations. OpenAI has denied their accusations.

AI firms dissent

Tech industry body Nasscom, which had one seat in the committee that drafted this report, dissented from the model proposed by the DPIIT. The body, which represents Google, Meta, Amazon, and other large firms with significant AI investments, said that publishers should be able to opt out of including their data in training models, warning that a blanket licensing model could expose firms to further disputes.

In a note shared with The Hindu, a Big Tech firm that develops AI models raised specific concerns about the DPIIT proposal. “As per stated copyright jurisprudence, the burden of proof to establish infringement is on the copyright owner who is making the claim,” the note says. “The Hybrid proposal reverses this. It is well established in copyright law that in a copyright infringement suit, the plaintiff (content owner) must prove that the defendant (AI developer) [infringed their copyright]. If the burden of proof is on the AI Developer then they have to prove that they have not used the content owner’s material even if the output is similar. This is extremely onerous and technically infeasible because Gen AI tools are probabilistic and not deterministic.”

https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/technology/copyright-act-likely-to-be-amended-to-address-ai-issues-within-three-years-dpiit-official-says/article70384033.ece

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