

# National Technology Day 2020 - May 11

'National Technology Day' is observed to commemorate the contributions of individuals in the field of Science and Technology. This article lucidly explains the history and significance of 'National Technology Day' in India.

Aspirants can find information on the structure and other important details related to the [IAS Exam](#), in the linked article.

National Technology Day (India)	May 11
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1. The Technology Development Board (TDB) selects a theme for each year's event and the theme for National Technology Day 2020, was '**Rebooting the Economy through Science, Technology and Research Translations titled RESTART**'.
2. National Technology Day is observed in a large scale event held in Delhi, with the [President of India](#) as its Chief Guest. Awards are conferred to scientists and technologists by the President of India. The event has the attendance of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Ministry of Earth Sciences, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Bio-Technology and other scientific departments.

## National Technology Day in India - History

1. 'National Technology Day' was first observed on May 11, 1999.
2. May 11 was declared as 'National Technology Day' by former Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
3. The Government of India, officially declared 11 May as National Technology Day to commemorate the 5 nuclear tests that were successfully carried out on 11 May 1998.

## National Technology Day: Significance of May 11, 1998 Pokhran II - Nuclear Tests

1. After successful conduct of 5 nuclear tests, India officially declared itself as a full fledged nuclear state.
2. These 5 nuclear tests were code named as 'Operation Shakti'. However, the whole operation is also known as Pokhran-II.

3. The nuclear tests were carried out at Pokhran test range located in Rajasthan, India.
4. These 5 nuclear tests were carried out by Indian Army in collaboration with scientists of [Defence Research and Development Organisation \(DRDO\)](#), Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMDER).
5. Pokhran-II nuclear tests helped India achieve the capability to build thermonuclear weapons and fission bombs.
6. Successful [Pokhran-II](#) nuclear tests gave India the capability to build nuclear bombs with yields up to 200 kilotons.

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