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ଆକାଶରେ ମହାଜାଗତିକ ଦୃଶ୍ୟ
ଚଳିତବର୍ଷର ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଗ୍ରହଣ
ରାତି ୯.୫୭ ମିନିଟ୍‌ରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ
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ବିଭିନ୍ନ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରରେ ଦୃଶ୍ୟମାନ ହେଲା



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Blood moon



Sky show: The blood moon atop Bhubaneswar during the lunar eclipse on Sunday. The total eclipse phase began at 11.01 p.m. and skywatchers across India and other nations, turned their gaze towards the moon. BISWARANJAN ROUT

A total **lunar eclipse** occurs when the **Moon passes entirely through Earth's umbra (darkest part of its shadow)**, with the **Earth, Sun, and Moon perfectly aligned**, completely blocking direct sunlight.

- A **Blood Moon** refers to the **reddish or coppery appearance of the Moon** and occurs **only during total lunar eclipses**, which take place **two to three times a year**.

- During total lunar eclipses, the **Earth blocks direct sunlight** from reaching the Moon.

- However, **sunlight passes through Earth's atmosphere**, where it is **bent (refraction) and scattered**.
- The **blue wavelengths** of light are scattered away, while the **red and orange wavelengths** pass through and fall on the Moon's surface.
- This gives the Moon its **distinctive deep red or reddish-orange colour**.

GST inversion eases; Gap in input-output rates still remains a worry for industry

RAVIDUTTA MISHRA & AANCHAL MAGAZINE
NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 7

THE BROAD two-slab rate structure of 5 per cent and 18 per cent in the new GST regime may have addressed the inverted duty structure across a wide range of products, but the removal of the 12 per cent slab has created significant gaps between certain inputs taxed at 18 per cent and final products taxed at 5 per cent, raising concerns over capital blockage.

While the industry has found relief in a large section of the value chain, items such as bicycles, tractors, fertilisers and some types of textiles continue to face inverted duty structure as raw materials and inputs face higher tax than output. For instance, steel continues to attract 18 per cent GST while final products like bicycles and e-bicycles are in the 5 per cent GST slab. Similarly, while the government worked towards removing the inverted duty structure (IDS) anomalies in most sectors, especially agriculture-related items such as tractors and fertilisers, there are still some inputs for tractors which are in the 18 per cent slab or the subsidy for fertilisers is lowering the output price and leading to inversion.

An IDS under the GST regime occurs when the tax rate on inputs

exceeds the tax rate on the final output. This discrepancy leads to an accumulation of unutilised Input Tax Credit (ITC), as businesses pay more tax on their inputs than they collect on their output. Notably, the long-pending correction of inverted duty structure has been carried out for textiles and fertiliser sectors. GST cuts were announced for the man-made textile sector, with man-made fibre seeing the tax rate being cut to 5 per cent from 18 per cent and manmade yarn to 5 per cent from 12 per cent. But inversion in tax structure continues for a few items such as the inputs required for polyester fibre and textile machinery.

A textile industry executive said that IDS has been addressed in about 80 per cent of the textile value chain but minor inversions exist due to the wide difference between input items placed under the 18 per cent slab and final products under the 5 per cent slab. "The inversion has not been eliminated in its entirety. Two major inversion areas are raw material for polyester fibre and textile machinery. The machinery user industry comes at 18 per cent and the product at 5 per cent. This was an issue earlier too but now the wide difference between the two rates is significant and that is causing concern for working capital. We are hoping that the refund mechanism is

EXPLAINED **E** Inverted duty structure

THE INDUSTRY has found relief in a large section of the value chain. However, items such as bicycles, tractors, fertilisers and some types of textiles continue to face inverted duty structure as raw materials and inputs face higher tax than output.

smooth so that there is no capital blockage," the industry executive quoted above said.

For the fertiliser sector, GST has been reduced on inputs such as sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and ammonia to 5 per cent from 18 per cent. However, industry sources said there may still be some inversion on account of packaging costs. Also, since the government subsidies the fertilisers, the final output price may turn out to be lower than the price of inputs and hence, would result in inverted duty structure.

While officials involved in the GST rate rationalisation exercise admitted to the transitional issues and some cases of inversion especially arising because of packaging costs at 18 per cent slab, they said work has been done towards

correcting the inverted duty structure in majority of the cases that is expected to even result in savings on account of lower outgo for refunds. For instance, the GST authorities are anticipating savings for the fertiliser sector to the tune of Rs 5,000 crore as the annual refund outgo will reduce to that extent after correction of IDS due to the cut in GST rates for its inputs.

The GST Council has also given its nod for amendments in Section 54(6) of the Central GST (CGST) Act, that will pave the way for risk-based provisional sanction of refunds arising from IDS. "The Council recommended amending section 54(6) of the CGST Act, 2017, to provide for sanction of 90 per cent of refund claimed on provisional basis, in cases arising out of inverted duty structure, on similar lines as is presently available for refund in respect of zero-rated supply," the statement issued after last week's 56th meeting said.

Pending these amendments, instructions will be issued by the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) to direct central tax field formations to grant provisional refund equivalent to 90 per cent of amount claimed as refund, arising out of IDS on the basis of identification and evaluation of risk by the system, as in the case of provisional refunds on account of zero-rated supplies. This is likely to be operationalised

from November 1 and the timeline may get advanced to October, an official said. An industry executive who did not wish to be named said that if there is a risk of substantial amounts getting stuck within the refund process, it gives way to tendencies of evasion. "The widening gap should be lowered so that working capital is not stuck," the executive said.

Pradeep K Aggarwal, Chairman (Northern Region), Engineering Exports Promotion Council (EEPC) India, said that industry associations in Ludhiana along with the council have been pushing for a reduction in GST rates for bicycles and that an almost 7 per cent reduction from 12 per cent "is a very substantial reduction".

"But the issue that still remains is that the GST rate for raw materials is at 18 per cent, which poses a cash flow problem because companies will have to apply for a refund, which will be a huge amount. Steel being a basic product, GST at 18 per cent is very high. So bringing that down, the biggest advantage will be that more and more people will come into the tax as one of the reasons why the industry sought lower GST was also that at 12 per cent evasion was high. Lower rate will help compliance," Aggarwal said.

FULL REPORT ON www.indianexpress.com

.ocscorner.in



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The foreign capital question

India may be the world's fastest-growing economy. Yet, it is not attracting commensurate foreign capital inflows, which are actually at a decade-and-a-half low. What explains this?



HARISH DAMODARAN

INDIA IS the world's fastest-growing major economy, with its annual GDP increase averaging 8.2% during 2021 to 2024.

That's more than the corresponding rates over these four years for Vietnam (5.8%), China (5.5%), Malaysia (5.2%), Indonesia (4.8%), United Kingdom (3.7%); United States, Brazil and Mexico (3.6%), Argentina (3.1%), European Union (2.8%), Thailand (2.2%), and Japan (1.3%), as per World Bank data.

The growth momentum has been maintained even this calendar year. According to the National Statistics Office, the Indian economy registered year-on-year GDP growth of 7.4% and 7.8% respectively in the January-March and April-June 2025 quarters.

The impressive growth rates, however, don't seem to be reflected in the foreign capital flows received by the country.

Take foreign portfolio investors (FPI). During the last five financial years (April-March) from 2021-22, only one year (2023-24) saw net FPI inflows of \$25.3 billion into Indian equity markets. In all other years, the FPIs pulled out more than what they invested, translating into net outflows of \$18.5 billion in 2021-22, \$5.1 billion in 2022-23, \$14.6 billion in 2024-25 and \$2.9 billion in 2025-26 (till September 5).

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: CAPITAL VERSUS CURRENT				
	Capital Inflows (Net)	Trade Balance (1)	Invisibles Balance (2)	Current Account (1-2)
2007-08	107.9	-91.47	75.73	-15.74
2008-09	7.84	-119.52	91.60	-27.91
2009-10	51.62	-118.20	80.02	-38.18
2010-11	61.10	-127.32	79.27	-48.05
2011-12	65.32	-189.76	111.60	-78.16
2012-13	91.99	-195.66	107.49	-88.16
2013-14	47.80	-147.61	115.31	-32.30
2014-15	88.27	-144.94	118.08	-26.86
2015-16	40.06	-130.08	107.93	-22.15
2016-17	35.97	-112.44	98.03	-14.42
2017-18	92.29	-160.04	111.32	-48.72
2018-19	53.92	-180.28	123.03	-57.26
2019-20	84.15	-157.51	132.85	-24.66
2020-21	63.37	-102.15	126.07	23.91
2021-22	86.27	-189.46	150.69	-38.77
2022-23	57.92	-265.29	198.24	-67.06
2023-24	89.81	-244.91	218.80	-26.11
2024-25	18.34	-287.21	263.85	-23.37
Apr-Jun 24	13.11	-63.80	55.13	-8.68
Apr-Jun 25	7.70	-68.46	66.09	-2.37

Figures in billion dollars, Source: Reserve Bank of India.

2007-08.

The trend has continued in the current fiscal, with capital inflows during April-June 2025 falling over 40% compared with that for April-June 2024. This was despite a stronger-than-expected GDP growth of 7.8% in the latest quarter.

It raises the obvious question: Why aren't overseas investors partaking in the India Growth Story? Are they less sanguine about

borrowings have gone up, with net inflows of \$15.8 billion in 2024-25, as against outflows of \$86 million and \$3.8 billion in the preceding two fiscals.

Why capital flows have dipped

A plausible explanation for India not receiving foreign capital flows commensurate with its status as the world's fastest-growing major economy has to do with past in-

ment consulting firm reckons about 59% of PC/VC exits in 2024 to have been through public markets that were, in turn, enabled by the rich stock valuations in India.

Something similar has happened with FPIs. Even as they have been on sell-off mode, their place has been taken by the more bullish domestic investors who have ensured attractive public market valuations for profitable exits – whether by FPIs or PE/VC firms.

BOP implications

India's imports of goods far exceed its exports, resulting in large merchandise trade deficits that have more than trebled since 2007-08 to \$287.2 billion in 2024-25.

But the ballooning goods trade deficits have been greatly counterbalanced by surpluses on the "invisibles" account of the BOP, mainly arising from exports of services and private remittances sent by overseas Indians.

The invisibles surpluses have kept the overall current account deficits in India's external transactions well below \$50 billion in most years, as can be seen from the table. These deficits have then been comfortably financed through capital inflows, with excesses adding to the official foreign exchange reserves.

That comfort could come under challenge, though, in a scenario of further widening of trade deficits or drying up of capital flows. The US President Donald Trump's 50% tariffs on Indian goods can particularly derail shipments to a market that accounted for \$86.5 billion out of its total goods exports of \$437.7 billion in 2024-25.

As far as capital inflows go, much rests upon how foreign investors perceive India. Their primary concern, beyond headline GDP



ଏକ୍ସପ୍ରେସ୍ ନିଉସ୍ ପ୍ୟାପର ପତ୍ରିକା ଏବଂ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସୂଚନା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରୁଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନ ଭାବରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦକର୍ତ୍ତାଙ୍କୁ ଏକାଠି ରଖିବା ପାଇଁ ଯତ୍ନ ରଖାଯାଇଛି।

ଅକ୍ଟୋବରରୁ ତେଲ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ବଢ଼ାଇବ ଓପେକ୍ ପୁସ୍

ଲଣ୍ଡନ/ମସ୍କୋ/ବାଗଦାଦ୍, ୭/୯: ଆସନ୍ତା ଅକ୍ଟୋବରରୁ ତେଲ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ବଢ଼ାଇବାକୁ ଓପେକ୍ ପୁସ୍ର ସଦସ୍ୟ ଦେଶଗୁଡ଼ିକ ରାଜି ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି। ଦୀର୍ଘଦିନ ଧରି ତେଲ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ କମାଇବା ପରେ ଗତ ଏପ୍ରିଲରୁ ଏମାନେ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ବଢ଼ାଇବା ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିଛନ୍ତି। ରବିବାର ଅନଲାଇନରେ ହୋଇଥିବା ଏକ ବୈଠକରେ ଓପେକ୍

ପୁସ୍ର ୮ ସଦସ୍ୟ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ଅକ୍ଟୋବରରୁ ଦୈନିକ ଅଧିକ ୧,୩୭,୦୦୦ ବ୍ୟାରେଲ୍ ତେଲ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ କରିବାକୁ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ନେଇଛନ୍ତି। ତେବେ ଜୁନ୍ ଓ ଜୁଲାଇରେ ହୋଇଥିବା ଦୈନିକ ୪,୧୧,୦୦୦ ବ୍ୟାରେଲ୍ ଏବଂ ଅଗଷ୍ଟ ଓ ସେପ୍ଟେମ୍ବରରେ ଦୈନିକ ୫,୫୫,୦୦୦ ବ୍ୟାରେଲ୍ ଅଧିକ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ତୁଳନାରେ ଏହା କମ୍।

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Japan PM resigns after party's loss in July polls

Associated Press

TOKYO

Japan's Prime Minister Shigeru Ishiba announced on Sunday that he will resign, following growing calls from within his party to take responsibility for a historic defeat in parliamentary election in July.

Mr. Ishiba, who took office in October, said he was stepping down as Prime Minister and as the head of his conservative Liberal Democratic Party.

Mr. Ishiba, a 68-year-old centrist, had resisted demands from opponents further to the right within his own party to resign. He argued that he wanted to avoid a political vacuum at a time when Japan faces key domestic and international challenges, includ-



Shigeru Ishiba

ing U.S. tariffs, rising prices and growing tensions in the Asia-Pacific.

Mr. Ishiba explained at a press conference on Sunday that he had intended for some time to take responsibility for his party's summer election loss, but was first determined to make progress in tariff negotiations with the United States. He described it as a matter of national interest. "Who would seriously negotiate with a government whose leader says he is stepping down?" he said.

Weak U.S. dollar, Fed rate-cut hope boost gold, silver



Upward journey: Gold and silver could seek higher levels in the short term. REUTERS

B. Krishnakumar

After a few months of lull, precious metals regained sheen last month. Both gold and silver recorded impressive gains, especially in the latter half of August.

The weakening of the U.S. dollar along with expectations of a further interest rate cut by the U.S. Federal Reserve played a key role in bolstering sentiment towards precious metals.

Comex gold gains

Comex gold gained 5.2% in August and closed at \$3,516.1. The performance of Comex silver was even more impressive with the white metal gaining 10.76% to settle at \$40.75 by the end of August.

Mirroring the trend in the global markets, MCX Gold price closed 5.06% higher to settle well above the psychological ₹1,00,000 mark at ₹1,03,780 per 10-gram. MCX silver recorded a 8.95% gain in August to settle at ₹1,21,702 per kilogram.

As observed in the last few months, the Comex gold price resumed its uptrend on the breakout of the upper end of the prior range at \$3,450. A move past this level triggered momentum to the uptrend, pushing the gold price to fresh all-time highs. The short-term outlook is positive and Comex gold price could head to the next target of \$3,680-3,720 range. This positive outlook would be invalidated only if the gold price slips below the support zone at \$3,350-\$3,370.

Comex silver has displayed relative out-performance versus gold in the past few months, and this persisted in August too. As observed last month, the silver price cooled off a wee bit in August before taking off again.

The breakout above the key resistance at \$38.5 imparted momentum to the upside and helped silver price scale fresh 52-week high of \$40.75. The short-term outlook remains positive for Comex silver, and the price could head to the next upside target of \$43.5-44.5. A close below \$35.5 would invalidate the positive outlook.

The uptrend in the international price had a positive rub-off on MCX gold. The MCX gold price managed to breakout above the key resistance level of ₹1,02,000 which is a positive sign. The price could head to the next target zone of ₹1,10,000-₹1,12,000.

Only a breach of the support level at ₹96,500 would invalidate the positive outlook for MCX gold.

Contrary to expectations, MCX silver staged a sharp recovery last month and managed to scale a fresh 52-week high towards the end of August. The silver price could seek higher levels in the short term. A move to ₹1,30,700 -₹1,31,500 appears likely. The positive outlook would be under threat if the price falls below ₹1,11,000.

To summarise, both gold and silver appear to have resumed their uptrend and could seek higher levels in the short term.

(The author is a Chennai based analyst/trader. The views and opinion featured in this column is based on the analysis of short-term price movement in gold and silver futures at COMEX & Multi Commodity Exchange of India. This is not meant to be a trading or investment advice.)

DUBAI

Undersea cables cut in the Red Sea, disrupts Internet in Asia, West Asia



REUTERS

Undersea cable cuts in the Red Sea disrupted Internet in parts of Asia and West Asia on Sunday, though it was not clear what caused the incident. NetBlocks, which monitors Internet access, said "subsea cable outages in the Red Sea degraded Internet connection in countries," which it said included India and Pakistan. AP

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ଲୋହିତ ସାଗରରେ କଟିଗଲା କେବଲ୍

ନ୍ୟୁଆଦିଲ୍ଲା, ୭/୯: ଲୋହିତ ସାଗରରେ କେବଲ୍ କଟିଯିବାରୁ ଭାରତ, ପାକିସ୍ତାନ ସମେତ ମଧ୍ୟପ୍ରାଚ୍ୟ ଓ ଏସିଆର ଅନେକ ଦେଶରେ ଇଣ୍ଟରନେଟ୍ ସେବା ବାଧାପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହୋଇଛି। ଇଣ୍ଟରନେଟ୍ ସେବା ଉପରେ ନଜର ରଖୁଥିବା ସଂସ୍ଥା ନେଟ୍‌ବ୍ଲକ୍ସ ପକ୍ଷରୁ କୁହାଯାଇଛି ଯେ ଲୋହିତ ସାଗରରେ ଏକାଧିକ କେବଲ୍ କଟିଯାଇଛି। ଏଥିଯୋଗୁ ଅନେକ ଦେଶରେ ଇଣ୍ଟରନେଟ୍ ସେବା ବ୍ୟାଧିତ ହୋଇଛି। ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଦେଶଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଭାରତ ଓ ପାକିସ୍ତାନ ରହିଥିବା କୁହାଯାଇଛି। ଆସୋସିଏଟେଡ୍ ପ୍ରେସ୍ ସୂଚନା ଆଧାରରେ ଏହା କୁହାଯାଇଛି।

ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ସୂତ୍ରରୁ ଜଣାଯାଇଛି ଯେ ଲୋହିତ ସାଗରରେ କେବଲ୍ କଟିବା କାରଣରୁ ବିଶ୍ୱ ଇଣ୍ଟରନେଟ୍ ଟ୍ରାଫିକ୍ ୧୭ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ହୋଇଛି। ଏହି ଅସ୍ଥିକାଳ ପାଇଁ କେବଲ୍ ମାଇକ୍ରୋସଫ୍ଟର କ୍ଲଉଡ୍ ପ୍ଲାଟଫର୍ମ ଆକ୍ସରରୁ ଏହି କମ୍ପାନି ଯୁରୋପ ଏବଂ ଏସିଆରେ ଇଣ୍ଟରନେଟ୍ ସେବା ଯୋଗାଇଥାଏ। ୬ ତାରିଖରେ ଏଭଳି ସ୍ଥିତି ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇଥିଲା। ସିକମ୍/ଟିଜିଏନ୍-୯ଏ, ବିଲମ୍ ସେଭେଲ୍ ବୋଲି ଗ୍ରାହକମାନଙ୍କୁ ସୂଚନା ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା। ସ୍ଥିତି ବଦଳିଲେ ଏ ନେଇ ସୂଚନା ଦିଆଯିବ ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଇଥିଲା। ପରେ ସବୁ ଠିକ୍ ଥିବା କମ୍ପାନି କହିଛି। ଚାଟା କମ୍ପାନିକେସନ୍ସ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିଚାଳିତ ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ପୂର୍ବ ଏସିଆ-ମଧ୍ୟପ୍ରାଚ୍ୟ

ଏହି କମ୍ପାନି ଯୁରୋପ ଏବଂ ଏସିଆରେ ଇଣ୍ଟରନେଟ୍ ସେବା ଯୋଗାଇଥାଏ। ୬ ତାରିଖରେ ଏଭଳି ସ୍ଥିତି ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇଥିଲା। ସିକମ୍/ଟିଜିଏନ୍-୯ଏ, ବିଲମ୍ ସେଭେଲ୍ ବୋଲି ଗ୍ରାହକମାନଙ୍କୁ ସୂଚନା ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା। ସ୍ଥିତି ବଦଳିଲେ ଏ ନେଇ ସୂଚନା ଦିଆଯିବ ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଇଥିଲା। ପରେ ସବୁ ଠିକ୍ ଥିବା କମ୍ପାନି କହିଛି। ଚାଟା କମ୍ପାନିକେସନ୍ସ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିଚାଳିତ ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ପୂର୍ବ ଏସିଆ-ମଧ୍ୟପ୍ରାଚ୍ୟ



ଏବଂ ୧ ଏବଂ ଇଆଇଜି ଆଦି କେବଲ୍ କଟିଛି। ଏଥିଯୋଗୁ ବ୍ୟବସାୟ, ଅନଲାଇନ କ୍ଲାସ୍ ଏବଂ ଷ୍ଟ୍ରିମିଂ ସେବା ବ୍ୟାଧିତ ହୋଇଛି।

ମାଇକ୍ରୋସଫ୍ଟର ଆକ୍ସର କ୍ଲଉଡ୍ ସେବାରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅସ୍ଥିତି ଦେଖାଦେଇଥିଲା। ମଧ୍ୟପ୍ରାଚ୍ୟ ଦେଇ ଯାଇଥିବା ମାର୍ଗରେ ଇଣ୍ଟରନେଟ୍ ପହଞ୍ଚିବା

ବିଲମ୍ ସେଭେଲ୍ ବୋଲି ଗ୍ରାହକମାନଙ୍କୁ ସୂଚନା ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା। ସ୍ଥିତି ବଦଳିଲେ ଏ ନେଇ ସୂଚନା ଦିଆଯିବ ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଇଥିଲା। ପରେ ସବୁ ଠିକ୍ ଥିବା କମ୍ପାନି କହିଛି। ଚାଟା କମ୍ପାନିକେସନ୍ସ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିଚାଳିତ ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ପୂର୍ବ ଏସିଆ-ମଧ୍ୟପ୍ରାଚ୍ୟ

ତଳାତଳ ସମୟରେ ଏହା କଟିବା ଆଶଙ୍କା ରହିଛି। ସେହିଭଳି କେହି ଜାଣିଶୁଣି ମଧ୍ୟ ଏହାକୁ କାଟିଦେବା ସମ୍ଭାବନା ରହିଛି। ତେବେ ଏହାର ମରାମତି ପାଇଁ ଅନେକ ସମ୍ପାଦନା ଲାଗିଥାଏ। ଏଥିପାଇଁ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଜାହାଜ ଓ ତାଲିମପ୍ରାପ୍ତ

- ବିଶ୍ୱର ୧୭% ଇଣ୍ଟରନେଟ୍ ସେବା ବ୍ୟାଧିତ
- ବ୍ୟବସାୟ, ଷ୍ଟ୍ରିମିଂ ସେବା ପ୍ରଭାବିତ

ପଶ୍ଚିମ ଯୁରୋପ ୪ କେବଲ୍ ସହିତ ଆଲକାଟେଲ-ଲୁସେଣ୍ଟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିଚାଳିତ ଭାରତ-ମଧ୍ୟପ୍ରାଚ୍ୟ-ପଶ୍ଚିମ ଯୁରୋପ କେବଲ୍ ବିଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ କାରଣରୁ ଇଣ୍ଟରନେଟ୍ ସେବାରେ ଅସ୍ଥିତି ଦେଖାଦେଇଛି ବୋଲି ରିପୋର୍ଟ ମିଳିଛି।

ସମୁଦ୍ରରେ ବିଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ ହୋଇଥିବା କେବଲ୍ କଟିବାର ଅନେକ କାରଣ ରହିଛି। ଜାହାଜ

କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ରହିଥାଏ। ଗାଜାରେ ଇସ୍ରାଏଲର ଆକ୍ରମଣକୁ ବିରୋଧ କରି ଯେମେନର ହୁତି ବିଦ୍ରୋହୀମାନେ ଅତୀତରେ ଜାହାଜ ଉପରେ ଆକ୍ରମଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି। କିନ୍ତୁ ଏଥିରେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ହାତ ନଥିବା ହୁତି ପକ୍ଷରୁ କୁହାଯାଇଛି। କମ୍ପାନି ଏବଂ ସରକାରୀ ସ୍ତରରେ ଏହାର କାରଣ ଜାଣିବା ଲାଗି ଉଦ୍ୟମ ଚାଲିଛି।





INDIA LIFTS ASIA CUP

The Indian hockey team celebrates after defeating defending champions South Korea 4-1 to lift the Asia Cup trophy after eight years and qualify for next year's World Cup. *PTI REPORT, P16*