हिन्दुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड
HINDUSTAN COPPER LIMITED
CIN No. : L27201WB1967GOI028825
भारत सरकार का उपक्रम
A GOVT. OF INDIA ENTERPRISE
पंजीकृत एवं प्रधान कार्यालय
Registered & Head Office
ताम्र भवन TAMRA BHAVAN
1, आशुतोष चौधरी एवेन्यू
1, Ashutosh Chowdhury Avenue,
पो०बॉ०सं० P.B. NO. 10224
कोलकाता KOLKATA - 700 019

No. HCL/ SCY/SE/ 2026 11.08.2026

To,
BSE Limited
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street
Mumbai 400 001
BSE Scrip Code: 513599

To,
National Stock Exchange of India Ltd
Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block G
Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East)
Mumbai 400 051
NSE Symbol: HINDCOPPER

Sub: Newspaper clipping of the Unaudited Financial Results of Hindustan Copper Ltd for the quarter ended 30.06.2026

Sir / Madam,

Pursuant to Regulation 30 and 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we enclose herewith the newspaper clippings of the Unaudited Financial Results of Hindustan Copper Ltd for the quarter ended 30.06.2026 published in the "Business Standard" (English newspaper) and "Bartaman" (Bengali newspaper) on 11.08.2026. The above is submitted for you information and record please.

This is for your information and records please.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

MRITUNJAY KUMAR DEV
Digitally signed by MRITUNJAY KUMAR DEV
Date: 2026.08.11 17:57:01 +05'30'

(Mritunjay Kumar Dev)
Company Secretary &
Compliance Officer

Encl: As stated

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‘1991 crisis a result of fiscal profligacy, political instability’

FROM PAGE 1

Was the response to the crisis driven by conviction or compulsion?

■ I call the phenomenon the triple C: Circumstances, compulsion and conviction. The line between them shifts over time — circumstances shape compulsions, and when compulsions produce good outcomes, they become part of one's conviction. Our circumstances — political instability, fiscal profligacy, shattered investor confidence — left little option but to act as we did; and because the outcomes were good, they became part of our conviction.

A few features stand out. First, the ethos within the IMF and World Bank had already changed, which meant you could not access one institution's resources without satisfying the other's terms. Second, Prime Minister P V Narasimha Rao's understated sagacity. He recognised that reforms of this scale required building support across the political spectrum. As Manmohan Singh once told me: "Finance ministers are as strong or as weak as the Prime Minister chooses to make them", and Rao staked his own political capital in giving Singh that strength.

Third, there was the deep-rooted Indian distrust, pre-dating Independence, of private and especially foreign capital — the "Bombay Club" feared de-industrialisation.

What we achieved by 1993 was macroeconomic stability, restored investor confidence, de-licensing, and an acceptable inflation range with rising growth. One of our IMF interlocutors told me: India is a tiger that has been caged for decades — injured, but now roaming free, digging up long-delayed reforms. His worry was that once its wounds healed, it might return to its cage, to complacency. He was hinting at the unfinished agenda: Land, labour, capital. Such was our success, in fact, that we exited the IMF programme two years early, in June 1993, curtailing the Fund's ability to press us further on those very reforms.

In that sense, the very success of the Indian negotiators — of which I was privileged to be a part — also contained our failure. Many have said that we got away rather lightly: That we ducked the more basic reforms of land, labour, and capital, deferring them to another day. These remain unfinished.

Was there anything the IMF or World Bank pushed the government to do, but it did not budge?

■ Many things — agricultural reforms, labour reforms, a faster opening of the capital account, deeper changes to the foreign direct investment (FDI) regime, and early moves on the statutory liquidity ratio), cash reserve ratio and banking-sector competition.

Were there serious differences within the finance ministry over the pace of liberalisation?

■ It would be unnatural, in a democratic Cabinet system, if there weren't. Shukla and Nayyar were both fierce nationalists and intellectually honest, but Nayyar felt the World Bank's structural conditions intruded on decisions that should belong to India, even while accepting the macro adjustments on the fiscal and current account side. Shukla was the balancing factor, with Singh taking the final call. Singh was an exceedingly democratic finance minister.

PHOTO: N K SINGH

N K Singh was one of India's key interlocutors with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund during the 1991 balance-of-payments crisis

How did Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee carry forward the liberalisation process?

■ Vajpayee was acutely aware of the 1991 crisis, and senior BJP leaders had, in some form, been kept in the loop even then. As Prime Minister he gave economic reform fresh impetus, reconciling his own forward-looking instincts with more conservative elements in his party.

His clearest legacy is telecom reform: The New Telecom Policy of 1999 moved the sector from an unsustainable fixed-licence-fee regime to revenue-sharing. This rescued a financially unviable sector and laid infrastructure that information technology (IT) and IT-enabled services firms would later build on, feeding into India's digital-services expansion and its emergence as a hub for global capability centres.

Second was highway connectivity, complemented by the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana for rural India. Third was the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act of 2003 itself, which embedded fiscal prudence into statute rather than leaving it to an individual governments' discretion — a framework later extended to states via the Twelfth Finance Commission, and one I would later be asked to review and recalibrate.

Fourth, disinvestment took institutional shape — a dedicated department in 1999, later a ministry, with landmark divestments, alongside the opening of insurance to private participation. Fifth was power-sector reform through the Electricity Act, 2003, which delicensed generation, enabled open access, and unbundled state electricity boards into separate generation, transmission, and distribution companies. In these ways, Vajpayee strengthened and broadened the foundations laid in 1991 — and, perhaps more importantly, helped establish that economic reform was no longer the agenda of one government or one party, but part of a broader national consensus on India's economic future.

How should India set macroeconomic targets in an increasingly uncertain, volatile world?

■ Macro stability is dear to the Prime Minister (Narendra Modi) personally. Fiscal rectitude, not profligacy, has been his consistent instinct, evident across both BJP governments' FRBM initiatives: the original 2003 Act under Vajpayee, and the review committee I chaired under Modi.

The pandemic upset that trajectory. The finance minister has since set a fresh, more realistic terminal target of 50 per cent, plus or minus 1 per cent, by FY31 for the Centre, recognising that too sharp a fiscal compression would compromise growth. The critical variable remains the growth rate: At 7-8 per cent, the debt-to-GDP ratio will fall faster on its own. This government, unlike some predecessors, has never sought to inflate away debt — successive RBI governors have adhered to the inflation-targeting framework. I remain confident the 50 per cent target is achievable.

The finance ministry's latest monthly economic report speaks of India needing to reinvent itself in light of the disruption caused by artificial intelligence (AI) and the weaponisation of trade. What would such a reinvention look like?

■ Three things. First, FDI: India still draws far less than its potential — around 0.4-0.5 per cent of GDP, against a realistic target closer to 3 per cent. Second, legal reform: India has a fair, transparent judiciary, but lags as a credible seat for commercial dispute resolution compared even to the Gulf, let alone Singapore or the UK — fast-track commercial courts would meaningfully lift India's growth trajectory. Third, integrating AI as a productivity enhancer rather than treating it as external to economic activity — alongside scaling up apprenticeship and skilling programmes, and building further on India's role in global capability centres.

There is real rivalry among middle powers, including India and China. Can economic cooperation still grow?

■ The world is no longer bipolar; it is plurilateral. Coalitions form around specific issues — energy, technology, AI — rather than as overarching blocs. India has long championed the Global South, and middle powers — Brazil, European countries now relegated from great-power status, Australia, Indonesia — all have a role to play in improving cooperation, not deepening rivalry. On climate finance, for instance, the fact that the US has stepped back from the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC does not absolve the world of its responsibility towards the next generation.On China specifically: We have genuine security concerns, but that does not mean we halt all business. We need to be responsible and case-by-case, not categorical, in dealing with Chinese investment — this government has balanced these geopolitical tensions responsibly, to India's overall benefit.

CAG flags cost overruns at Bengaluru Metro

HIMANSHI BHARDWAJ
New Delhi, 10 August

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has flagged serious weaknesses in the planning, land acquisition, execution and financial sustainability of the Bengaluru Metro Rail Project. The CAG report pointed to a ₹6,603.39 crore overrun in land acquisition costs, avoidable payments running into hundreds of crores, and a network that "has been continuously incurring cash losses" and remains "completely dependent" on the Karnataka government to service its debt.

The report, tabled in Parliament on Monday, covering Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the rail project by Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL), scrutinised 117 contracts and concluded that the corporation planned, valued and financed the project poorly, leaving commuters underserved and the exchequer exposed.

CAG said land requirement for Metro corridors was not properly assessed, leading to ₹6,603 crore of cost overruns

"Land requirement for metro corridors was not properly assessed," the auditor said, adding that improper estimation and acquisition delays drove the ₹6,603.39 crore increase. On top of that, BMRCL paid ₹294.7 crore in excess compensation after 46 landowners converted farmland to non-agricultural use around the time detailed project reports were filed.

The business case, the CAG says, rested on numbers that did not hold. Actual peak-hour peak-direction traffic for Phase 1 in 2021 ranged between just 6,429 and 8,852 — far below the 15,000 threshold that justifies a Heavy Metro. "There was no study to show how ridership could be improved to justify investment in Heavy Metro," the report said.

"In view of insufficient revenue to meet External Debt Repayment obligations due to continuously incurring cash losses during the period from 2013-14 to 2021-22, BMRCL is completely dependent on GoK to service the debt raised for the project as of 31 March 2023," the auditor noted.

Despite investment of about ₹40,000 crore in Phases 1 and 2, the report said the governments and BMRCL had also not been able to deploy Value Capture Financing principles. The CAG has recommended using value created by Metro investments to generate resources for future projects and ensuring land earmarked for property development becomes available in time.

Among its recommendations, the auditor urged that ridership be estimated realistically using the city's mobility and transit-oriented development plans.

It also said that BMRCL should adopt a systematic approach while determining the project timeframe to ensure a time-cost trade-off to derive the most optimum time at which the cost is the lowest.

Kerala, Odisha lag in MPLADS fund payments

HIMANSHI BHARDWAJ
New Delhi, 10 August

Statewise figures placed before the Rajya Sabha on Monday showed that Kerala and Odisha were among the states that released the smallest share of their allocations to vendors under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).

Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra accounted for the largest gaps when measured in absolute rupees.

According to the data for the last three years and the current financial year, Kerala disbursed the smallest share of its allocation among the states, releasing just 36.6 per cent of its ₹760.4 crore allocation to vendors. It was followed by Odisha (37.25 per cent of Rs 722.25 crore), Haryana (38.50 per cent), Telangana (39.23 per cent) and Goa (39.43 per cent).

At the other end, the northeastern and hill states generally released a higher share of their funds. Nagaland disbursed 89.82 per cent of its allocation, Arunachal Pradesh 82.55 per cent, Sikkim 78.54 per cent and Mizoram 78.04 per cent. Among the bigger states, Uttar Pradesh released the largest share, followed by Tamil Nadu and Bihar.

In rupee terms, however, the picture is led by the two biggest recipients. Maharashtra, which was allocated ₹1,637.64 crore, disbursed ₹658.06 crore, thus leaving a gap of ₹980 crore, the widest of any state.

Uttar Pradesh, the single largest recipient at ₹2,549 crore, disbursed ₹1,594 crore, a gap of ₹955 crore. Yet, because both states received far larger allocations than others, their gaps as a share of allocation — 59.82 per cent for Maharashtra and 37.47 per cent for Uttar Pradesh — were smaller than their headline rupee figures suggested.

The ministry conducted a third-party physical evaluation of the MPLADS works completed during the period April 1, 2019, to March 31, 2024, in 504 nodal districts across the country to ascertain and assess various aspects of implementation of the MPLAD Scheme.

Report card

Allocations to vendors under MPLADS (₹ cr)

Top 5	Allocation	Disbursed	% disbursed
Nagaland	40.3	36.2	89.8
Arunachal Pradesh	63.7	52.6	82.6
Sikkim	46.6	36.6	78.5
Mizoram	41.7	32.5	78.0
Manipur	68.7	50.0	72.8
Bottom 5			
Goa	81.7	32.2	39.4
Telangana	690.0	270.7	39.2
Haryana	350.0	134.8	38.5
Odisha	722.3	269.0	37.3
Kerala	760.4	278.3	36.6

Source: Mospi

NIRLON LIMITED

CIN L17120MH1958PLC011045

Registered Office: Pahadi Village, off the Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai 400 063

Email: **info@nirlonltd.com,** Website: **www.nirlonltd.com**

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 91 of the Companies Act, 2013 and in accordance with the Listing Agreement that the Register of Members of the Company will be closed from **Friday, September 4, 2026 to Friday, September 18, 2026 (both days inclusive)** for the purpose of the **67th** Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Subject to Members' approval, at their 67th Annual General Meeting to be held on **Friday, September 18, 2026 at 12.00 noon (IST)** through Video Conferencing **(VC)** / Other Audio Visual Means **(OAVM),** a final dividend of Rs.15.00 (@ 150% on the face value of equity share Rs.10/- each) per equity share for the F.Y. 2025-26, subject to applicable tax deduction at source shall become payable to Members as follows:

a. Dividend, in respect of equity shares held in **Dematerialised /Electronic Form** will be payable to the beneficial owners of shares as on **Thursday, September 3, 2026 (Record Date)** as per downloads furnished to the Company by Depositories for this purpose.

b. In case of shares held in **Physical Form,** the dividend will be paid to Members whose names shall appear on the Register of Members as on **Thursday, September 3, 2026 (Record Date).**

Please Note:

1. The Company has appointed MUFG Intime India Pvt. Ltd. **("MUFGIIPL")** to provide **Video Conferencing facility** thru their **"InstaMeet"** for Members to attend the 67th AGM. Please open the internet browser and launch the URL: **"https://instameet.in.mpms.mufg.com"**

2. The Company has also appointed **MUFGIIPL** to provide **e-voting facility** and voting at 67th AGM to Members to cast their votes electronically for the purpose of 67th AGM.

3. In case Members have any queries regarding login/ e-voting, they may send an email to **https://instameet.in.mpms.mufg.com / enotices@in.mpms.mufg.com,** and/ or contact Tele: +091 (022) 49186000.

4. Members of the Company holding shares either in Physical Form or Dematerialized Form as on the **cut-off date i.e. Friday, September 11, 2026,** may cast their vote by remote e-Voting. **The remote e-Voting period commences on Monday, September 14, 2026 at 9:00 a.m. (IST) and ends on Thursday, September 17, 2026 at 5:00 p.m. (IST).** The remote e-Voting module shall be disabled by MUFGIIPL for voting thereafter.

5. Members are requested to complete and/or update their Residential Status, Permanent Account Number **("PAN"),** Category as per the IT Act with their Depository Participants **("DPs"),** or in case shares are held in Physical Form, with the Company by sending documents on link of MUFG Intime India Private Limited at **https://web.in.mpms.mufg.com/formsreg/submission-of-Form-121-41.html** on or before 5.00 p.m. (IST), **Thursday, September 3, 2026.**

6. No communication on the tax determination/ deduction shall be considered after the Record date for the dividend, i.e. **Thursday, September 3, 2026.**

7. Registration of e-mail id for Members holding shares in **Physical Form** and who have not registered their e-mail addresses may get their e-mail addresses registered with Link Intime India Pvt. Ltd., by clicking the link: **https://web.in.mpms.mufg.com/EmailReg/Email_Register.html** in their web site **www.in.mpms.mufg.com** by providing details such as Name, Folio Number, Certificate number, PAN, mobile number and e mail id and also upload the image of share certificate in PDF or JPEG format (upto 1 MB).

8. Members are requested to furnish their Bank Account details, change of address etc. if any, by sending the required applicable Form as prescribed by the SEBI i.e. ISR 4 etc. to the Share Transfer Agent of the Company, i.e. MUFG Intime India Pvt. Ltd., C-101, Embassy 247, LBS Marg, Vikhroli (West), Mumbai 400 083, in respect of shares held in Physical Form, and in case the shares are held in Electronic Form, then the said details should be furnished to their respective Depository Participants.

By Order of the Board of Directors
For Nirlon Limited
Sd/-
Jasmin K. Bhavsar
Company Secretary, V.P. (Legal) & Compliance Officer
FCS 4178

Mumbai, August 10, 2026

Rameshwar Media

हिन्दुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड

HINDUSTAN COPPER LIMITED

(A Government of India Enterprise)

Extract of Statement of Consolidated Unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter ended 30th June, 2026

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quarter Ended			Year Ended
		30th June, 2026 (Unaudited)	31st March, 2026 (Audited)	30th June, 2025 (Unaudited)	31st March, 2026 (Audited)
1	Total income	953.60	1188.76	526.65	3149.67
2	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period Before Tax and share in profit/(loss) of Subsidiary and non-controlling interests (after exceptional and extraordinary items)	471.77	592.21	179.36	1232.72
3	Net Profit /(Loss) for the period After Tax and share in profit/(loss) of Subsidiary & Joint Venture/Associate attributable to owners of the Company (after exceptional and extraordinary items)	352.37	444.27	134.25	918.54

The Board of Directors of Hindustan Copper Limited, in its meeting held on August 10, 2026 has approved the Standalone & Consolidated Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026. The results alongwith the Independent Auditor's Report have been hosted on the Company's website at https://www.hindustancopper.com/Content/PDF/Financial-Results-for-quarter-ended-30th-June-%202026.pdf and can be accessed by scanning the Quick Response (QR) code given below:

SCAN THE QR CODE TO VIEW THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

स्थान / Place: Kolkata
तिथि / Date: 10.08.2026

https://www.hindustancopper.com/Content/PDF/Financial-Results-for-quarter-ended-30th-June-%202026.pdf

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sd/-
(RVN Vishweshwar)
Director (Finance) & CFO
(DIN: 09518994)

Regd. Office: Tamra Bhavan, 1, Ashutosh Chowdhury Avenue, Kolkata - 700019
Tel: (033) 2283-2226, E-mail: investors_cs@hindustancopper.com
Website: www.hindustancopper.com, CIN: L27201WB1967GOI028825

UPSURGE INVESTMENT AND FINANCE LTD.

CIN: L67120MH1994PLC079254

egd. Office : 303, Morya Landmark I, Behind Crystal Plaza, Off. New Link Road, Andheri (W), Mumbai-400 053.

Extract of Unaudited Standalone Financial Results for the Quarter ended 30th June, 2026

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Quarter Ended			Year Ended
	30.06.2026 (Unaudited)	31.03.2026 (Audited)	30.06.2025 (Unaudited)	31.03.2026 (Audited)
Total Income from Operations	3441.71	243.23	2,417.95	5524.71
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	2056.33	(800.10)	1,090.63	500.58
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	2056.33	(800.10)	1,090.63	500.58
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	1606.44	(623.38)	767.98	322.77
Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	1606.44	(623.38)	767.98	322.77
Equity Share Capital	2192.14	2192.14	2,007.14	2192.14
Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve)		-	-	9525.67
Earnings Per Share (of Rs. 10/- each) (for continuing and discontinued operations)				
1. Basic:	7.33	(2.84)	3.83	1.47
2. Diluted:	7.33	(2.84)	3.29	1.47

otes :

The above unaudited financial results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and have been approved by the Board of Directors at their respective meetings held on 10th August 2026 pursuant to Regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations 2015 (as amended)

The above results have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

The Board of Directors declared an interim dividend @ 5% (Re.0.50 per Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each) for the F.Y.2026-27. Further, in accordance with Regulation 42 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulation, 2015, the Record date for determining the entitlement of the shareholders for the payment of aforesaid Interim Dividend shall be Friday, 21st August, 2026.

The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly financial results filled with BSE Ltd. under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015. The full format of Quarterly results are available on the website of the Stock Exchange i.e. www.bseindia.com and on the website of the company i.e.www.upsurgeinvestment.com

lace: Mumbai
ate: 10th August, 2026

By order of the Board
For Upsurge Investment & Finance Limited
Sd/-
Dayakrishna Goyal
Managing Director
DIN:00398539

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বৃদ্ধের মৃত্যু, গ্রেপ্তার মহিলা চালক

নিজস্ব প্রতিনিধি, বিধাননগর: নিউটাউনের এক অভিজাত আবাসনের ভিতরে গাড়ির ধাক্কায় মর্মান্তিকভাবে মৃত্যু হল এক বৃদ্ধের। সন্ধ্যার সময় তিনি হাঁটতে বেরিয়েছিলেন। সেই সময় এক মহিলা পার্কিং থেকে গাড়ি বের করে বেপরোয়াভাবে তাঁকে ধাক্কা দেন। ওই ঘটনায় জখম হয়েছেন আরও দু'জন। মৃতের নাম শ্রীবাসচন্দ্র ওঝা (৮৬)। টেকনোসিটি থানায় লিখিত অভিযোগ দায়ের হওয়ার পর রবিবার অভিযুক্ত মহিলাকে গ্রেপ্তার করা হয়েছে। পুলিশ জানিয়েছে, ধৃতের নাম পূজা আলুওয়ালিয়া। তাঁর আদি বাড়ি হাওড়ায়। তিনি ওই আবাসনে ভাড়া থাকতেন। এই ঘটনায় এলাকায় ব্যাপক শোরগোল ছড়িয়েছে।পুলিশ সূত্রে জানা গিয়েছে, দুর্ঘটনাটি ঘটেছে গত ৪ আগস্ট। ওইদিন সন্ধ্যা সাড়ে ৬টা নাগাদ ক্যাম্পাসের ভিতরেই পরিচারকের সাহায্য নিয়ে শ্রীবাসচন্দ্রবাবু হাঁটছিলেন। পার্কিং এলাকা থেকে আচমকা ওই মহিলা একটি এসইউভি বের করে তাঁকে সজোরে ধাক্কা মারেন। আরও দু'জনকেও ধাক্কা মারে গাড়িটি। অভিযোগ, গাড়িটি যথেষ্ট গতিতে ছিল। ওই বৃদ্ধকে প্রথমে নিউটাউনের একটি বেসরকারি হাসপাতালে ভরতি করা হয়। পরে কলকাতার ইএম বাইপাসের ধারে একটি কর্পোরেট হাসপাতালে স্থানান্তর করা হয়। গভীর রাতে সেখানেই তাঁর মৃত্যু হয়। দুর্ঘটনায় তাঁর পরিচারকের কাঁধের হাড় ভেঙেছে। অন্য এক বাসিন্দা মাথায় গুরুতর চোট পেয়েছেন। তাঁরা চিকিৎসাধীন। ৫ আগস্ট টেকনোসিটি থানায় লিখিত অভিযোগ দায়ের হয়। পুলিশ জানিয়েছে, ওই মহিলা গাড়ি শেখার জন্যই পার্কিং থেকে বের করেছিলেন। তাঁর ড্রাইভিং লাইসেন্স ছিল না। দুর্ঘটনার পর কমপ্লেক্সের ভিতরে নিরাপত্তা ব্যবস্থা আরও কঠোর করেছে রেসিডেন্ট ওয়েলফেয়ার অ্যাসোসিয়েশন। আবাসনের মধ্যে মোটরবাইক ও গাড়ি চালানোর প্রশিক্ষণ সম্পূর্ণ নিষিদ্ধ করা হয়েছে।

অভীক দে'র বিরুদ্ধে তদন্ত কমিটি

নিজস্ব প্রতিনিধি, কলকাতা: থ্রেট কালচার সহ একাধিক বিষয়ে অভিযুক্ত বিতর্কিত চিকিৎসক ডাঃ অভীক দে'র কাজকর্মের বিরুদ্ধে তদন্ত কমিটি গঠন করল রাজ্য। কমিটিকে ১০ দিনের মধ্যে রিপোর্ট জমা দিতে বল হয়েছে। বর্ধমান মেডিকেল কলেজে রেডিয়ো ডায়াগনসিস বিভাগে কর্মরত অবস্থায় অভীক কীভাবে সার্ভিস কোটায় পিজিতে কাজে যোগ দিলেন, তা খতিয়ে দেখতেই এই কমিটি। এমনই জানা গিয়েছে স্বাস্থ্যদপ্তর সূত্রে। কমিটির চেয়ারম্যান হয়েছেন সাগর দত্ত মেডিকেল কলেজর অধ্যক্ষ ডাঃ পার্থপ্রতিম প্রধান। অভিযোগ, অভীক বর্ধমানের অনাময় সুপারস্পেশলিটি হাসপাতালে কাজের সময়টিকে সরকারের কাছে পেশ করে সার্ভিস কোটার সুবিধা 'অন্যায়ভাবে' নিয়েছিলেন। যদিও অনাময়ের পদস্থ কর্তারা জানিয়েছিলেন, অভীককে তাঁরা কোনোদিন কাজ করতে দেখেননি।

একটি গাড়ি। আন্ডারপাসে কোনোভাবে আটকে যায় ওই গাড়িটি। সেই সময়ে যথেষ্ট জল জমে ছিল। জল ঢুকে গাড়িটির ইঞ্জিনে বন্ধ হয়ে যায়। বৃষ্টি না থামায় আন্ডারপাসে জলস্তর বাড়তে থাকে। গাড়ির চালক কোনোমতে বেরিয়ে আসেন। পরে জলস্তর বেড়ে গাড়ির জানালা পর্যন্ত ডুবে যায়। কলেজ স্ট্রিটের বইপাড়াতেও এদিন জল জমে। বেহালা, তারাতলা, গড়িয়াহাট, টালিগঞ্জ, চেতলাতেও ভারী বৃষ্টি হয়।

maintaining of WBNC ERP Appliation for 2026-2029" required by the office. Interested traders may follow the following website **https ://wbtenders.gov.in / https://www.wbnc.in** to submit tenders. **Open from 11.08.2026 at 12.00 Hrs.**

REGISTRAR
West Bengal Nursing Council

KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION e-TENDER

ABRIDGED NIT

The Director General (M)/Roads, KMC invites e-tender online in two bid system for the following work:

NIT No.: KMC/DG(M)/ASP/GG/M-20/2026-27

Name of the Work: **Continuation of operation of Drum Mix Plant at Asphaltum Goragacha for one year**; Estimated Amount : **Rs. 23,99,544.00**; Earnest Money: **Rs. 48,000.00**; Period of Completion: **365 Days**; Last date and time of submission of bid : **29.08.2026 (12 noon)**; Bid opening date and time for technical proposal: **31.08.2026 (1 p.m.)**; The bid forms and other details are available on and from **13.08.2026 (5 p.m.)** from the website: **https://wbtenders.gov.in**

The Director General (S&D), KMC invites e-tender online percentage rate two bid system for the following work:

NIT No.: S_D_CEN_BRIX_KCMT_2611

Name of the Work: **Shifting and relocation of sewer line along Western Side of D. H. Road from Manilal Banerjee Road to Khidderpore Crossing under BR-IX**; Estimated Amount (Incl. GST & CESS) : **Rs. 58,68,794.12**; Earnest Money: **Rs. 1,21,000.00**; Period of Completion: **60 Days**; Last date and time of submission of bid (online) : **25.08.2026** up to **2 p.m.** Bid submission start date and time (online) : **11.08.2026** at **2 p.m.** The bid forms and other details are available on and from **11.08.2026** at **2 p.m.**

হিন্দুস্তান কপার লিমিটেড
(ভারত সরকারের একটি উদ্যোগ)

৩০শে জুন, ২০২৬ তারিখে সমাপ্ত ত্রৈমাসিকের জন্য একত্রীভূত অনিরীক্ষিত আর্থিক ফলাফলের বিবরণের সংক্ষিপ্তসার

(₹ কোটি -তে)

ক্র. নং.	বিবরণ	ত্রৈমাসিকে সমাপ্ত			বর্ষে সমাপ্ত
		৩০শে জুন, ২০২৬ (অনিরীক্ষিত)	৩১শে মার্চ, ২০২৬ (নিরীক্ষিত)	৩০শে জুন, ২০২৫ (অনিরীক্ষিত)	৩১শে মার্চ, ২০২৬ (নিরীক্ষিত)
১	মোট আয়	৯৫৩.৬০	১১৮৮.৭৬	৫২৬.৬৫	৩১৪৯.৬৭
২	কর এবং সহায়ক ও অনিয়ন্ত্রিত সুদের লাভ /(ক্ষতি)-তে শেয়ারের (ব্যতিক্রমী এবং অসাধারণ আইটেমের পরে) পূর্ববর্তী সময়সীমার জন্য নিট লাভ/(ক্ষতি)	৪৭১.৭৭	৫৯২.২১	১৭৯.৩৬	১২৩২.৭২
৩	কর এবং সহায়ক ও কোম্পানির মালিকদের জন্য আরোপযোগ্য যৌথ উদ্দ্যোগ/সহযোগীর লাভ/(ক্ষতি)-তে শেয়ারের (ব্যতিক্রমী এবং অসাধারণ আইটেমের পরে) পরবর্তী সময়সীমার জন্য নিট লাভ/(ক্ষতি)	৩৫২.৩৭	৪৪৪.২৭	১৩৪.২৫	৯১৮.৫৪

হিন্দুস্তান কপার লিমিটেডের বোর্ড অফ্ ডিরেক্টরস্ আগস্ট ১০, ২০২৬ তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত নিজেদের মিটিংয়ে ৩০শে জুন, ২০২৬ তারিখে সমাপ্ত ত্রৈমাসিকের জন্য স্ট্যান্ডালোন এবং একত্রীভূত অনিরীক্ষিত আর্থিক ফলাফল অনুমোদন করেছেন। স্বাধীন অডিটরের প্রতিবেদন সহ ফলাফল কোম্পানির ওয়েবসাইট **https://www.hindustancopper.com/Content/PDF/Financial-Results-for-quarter-ended-30th-June-%202026.pdf** -তে দেওয়া আছে এবং নীচে প্রদত্ত ক্যুইক রেসপন্স (কিউআর) কোড স্ক্যান করে অ্যাক্সেস করা যাবে।

অনিরীক্ষিত আর্থিক ফলাফল দেখতে
কিউআর কোড স্ক্যান করুন

https://www.hindustancopper.com/Content/PDF/Financial-Results-for-quarter-ended-30th-June-%202026.pdf

স্থান : কলকাতা
তারিখঃ ১০.০৮.২০২৬

বোর্ড অব ডিরেক্টরস্-এর তরফে
স্বা/-
(আরভিএন বিশ্বেশ্বর)
ডিরেক্টর (ফাইন্যান্স) এবং সিএফও
(ডিআইএন : ০৯৫১৮৯৯৪)

রেজি. অফিস : তাম্র ভবন, ১, আশুতোষ চৌধুরি অ্যাভিনিউ, কলকাতা – ৭০০০১৯
ফোনঃ (০৩৩) ২২৮৩ ২২২৬, ইমেলঃ investors_cs@hindustancopper.com
ওয়েবসাইটঃ www.hindustancopper.com, সিআইএনঃ L27201WB1967GOI028825

Bartaman (Kolkata) 11/08/2026