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# PANT & PUJARA

● Big hits include infra play, bank privatisation, large capex

● Plays defensive with modest revenue, expenditure targets

KG NARENDRA NATH

**U**NDAUNTED BY A yawning Budget deficit, finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman has given an explicit thrust to budgetary capex and sought to put in place new institutional structures to facilitate stable long-term debt finance for infrastructure projects of assorted variety.

Operational public infrastructure assets, where the risk is already borne by the state, will be monetised systematically, to increase the governments' own fiscal heft to fund infrastructure. The assets to be up for grabs will include prime land parcels, highway stretches, power transmission networks, freight corridors, airports, ports, gas pipelines, warehousing facilities and even sports stadiums. The proceeds are meant for productive re-investments in infrastructure.

The minister announced creation of a new development financial institution (DFI), with ₹20,000 crore initial capital base and higher risk-tolerance than banks or even state-run, sector-specific lenders like PFC-REC or IRFC. The proposed DFI will aspire to have a lending portfolio of "at least ₹5 lakh crore in three years". It will work under a framework where private corporate funds and even global patient capital will find viability in India's infrastructure projects. The idea is to address the issue of asset-liability mismatches faced by banks as they lend to long-gestation projects and lure the elusive private investor. The DFI will be distinctly different from the existing four — Nabard, NHB, SIDBI, and EXIM Bank —



**ROADS**  
Increased allocation of ₹1.18 lakh crore, new economic corridors for improved connectivity

**FUND-RAISING**  
Eligible infra debt funds can issue tax-efficient 'zero coupon bonds', could become a staple source of fund-raising

or even the IIFCL. It will provide not just incremental last-mile finance and refinance, but will be the key anchor of the projects being financed.

Despite the sharp fall in

**FINANCING**  
₹20,000-crore Development Finance Institution proposed to be set up

**URBAN TRANSPORT**  
PPP model for buses to create new areas of forging partnership, likely to hasten EV introduction in public transportation

times the BE in FY21 and 6.8% in FY22), Budget capex in the current fiscal is revised to ₹4.39 lakh crore from ₹4.12 lakh crore (BE). The outlay for FY22 is, again, an impressive ₹5.54 lakh crore, up 65% from the FY20 level.

However, overall public capital expenditures, including those financed by internal resources of CPSEs and extra budgetary resources, are seen at the same level as the BE in the RE for FY21 (₹10.85 lakh crore) and only marginally higher (₹11.37 lakh crore) in FY22. Also, since tax transfers to states are heavily impacted by the dip in collections and the states' declining share in gross receipts, their capex plans could be adversely impacted.

While monetisation of public assets, including prime lands with CPSEs, and other undertakings like the defence establishments, major ports, and the railways, have been talked about for a while, the progress has been tardy. The National Highways Authority of India has managed to leverage some of its operational highway stretches to raise a few thousand crores. Unlocking of the huge capital locked in such assets could now be more efficient, with the minister announcing a 'National Monetisation Pipeline' of potential brownfield infrastructure assets.

Debt financing of infrastructure investment trusts and real estate investment trusts will be facilitated, augmenting capital availability for infrastructure and real estate sectors. Eligible infrastructure debt funds can issue tax-efficient zero coupon bonds, so that larger pool of household savings could be tapped for the upcoming projects.

## 2-MINUTE BUDGET

Healthcare spending doubled to ₹2.2 lakh crore; govt allocates ₹35,000 crore for Covid vaccines

FDI in the insurance sector raised from 49% to 74% to attract greater overseas capital inflows

Agri credit target raised to ₹16.5 lakh crore in FY22; produce procurement under MSP will continue steadily

Capital infusion of ₹20,000 crore into public sector banks in 2021-22 to meet regulatory norms

No Covid income tax but interest on EPFO to be taxed if annual contribution is greater than ₹2.5 lakh

Sharp rise in FY21 deficit, to 9.5% of GDP, but a sixth of this due to reporting FCI's loans from NSSF in budget

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## Exploring the bad bank theory

**THE PROPOSALS TO PRIVATISE** two public sector banks and to set up a quasi bad bank by transferring toxic assets to a holding company and then selling these to AIFs (alternate investment funds) are bold and well worth exploring. Disposing of the banks might turn out to be easier than selling bad loans, the outrage from the trade unions notwithstanding. The logic for selling them is impeccable, there's little point throwing precious taxpayer money after weak balance sheets and a weakening franchise. A stronger bank can take over the liabilities and use them more efficiently; we need stronger banks to address the credit needs of borrowers.

The likely candidates would be from among those lenders put under the Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) by the regulator a few years back.

The decision to set up an asset reconstruction company (ARC) and an asset management company (AMC) to take over existing stressed debt and later dispose these assets to AIF and other investors looks good on paper but might be difficult to execute. The advantage of such a process, as Bahram Vakil, founding partner, AZB & Partners, points out is that the loans can be aggregated. So, rather than the banks working as a consortium, which often delays the process,

■ Govt to sell stake in at least two public sector banks as part of its privatisation plan in FY22

■ Also, govt proposes to set up an ARC and an AMC to clean up NPAs in the banking system

■ Both the proposals to bring about reforms in the banking system bold and worth exploring

■ However, disposing of the banks might turn out to be easier than selling bad loans

■ A stronger bank can take over the liabilities and use them more efficiently

the combined exposure can be dealt with. As Vakil observes the key to the success lies in the transfer price of the loan from the banks' books to the AMC.

Equally important would be the skills of the professionals in the AMC who need to turn around the business and enhance the value of the assets.

Experts say the banks must give the professionals a free hand — and the promoters must be asked to leave. "It cannot

be Arcil 2.0," said one veteran banker. Indeed, there will be the initial hiccup of capitalising the holdco. As finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman explained, the holdco will be set up by banks themselves, under the aegis of the IBA and consequently they would need to capitalise it. The finance minister said the government would play a relatively small role, indicating it would not contribute meaningfully to the equity capital.

While the process of an ARC-AMC method might be a transparent one, the fact is banks will recover their money only once the business has been revived successfully and once the AIFs have bought the assets. That could take its time; should a balance sheet restructuring solve the problem, that may be a better way out. For very large exposures, experts reckon the IBC is still the best route to take. Hopefully, the suspension of the law will soon be reversed.

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## BUDGET 2021

SUDHIR MEHTA  
CMD, PIL

**Overall, the Budget** this year is very positive for both the overall economy as well as the automotive industry. A major positive development is public sector privatisation.

VIPUL TULI  
CEO, SOUTH ASIA, SEMBCORP INDUSTRIES

The Budget has envisaged a significant boost to investment, with government signalling its intent of championing large-scale infra buildout matched with ample resource augmentation.

## THE GREAT RESET



K SRINATH REDDY  
PRESIDENT, PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION OF INDIA  
**Support for improving water and sanitation and reducing air pollution is welcome. The increase in allocation to health and family welfare itself is a modest 9.6%.**

## VACCINE A SHOT IN THE ARM

New scheme, PM AtmaNirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana, aimed at strengthening health systems announced

SARTHAK RAY

**A**GAINST THE backdrop of the Covid-19 pandemic, finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced on Monday that the Centre was providing ₹35,000 crore for vaccination against the disease. The budget documents mention a ₹33,572 crore 'provision of financial assistance to meet expenditure on Covid-19 vaccination' in FY22.

While the Serum Institute of India had said earlier this year that it will make 10 crore doses of Covishield, one of the two vaccines approved in India, available to the Centre at ₹200 per dose, at ₹500 for a two-dose-vaccine regime, the provision should cover doses for 67 crore people.

The government estimates a 30-crore target population (comprising health and frontline workers, people above the age of 50 and people below 50 with co-morbidities) for its priority inoculation drive, while, as per the Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 data, there were 13.4 crore households in India whose highest-earning member had a monthly income of below ₹5,000.

The budgeted spend for health and family welfare, though, is nearly 11% lower than the revised estimates for the current fiscal, at ₹71,268 crore versus FY21 revised estimate (RE) of ₹78,866 crore — a chunk of FY21 RE spend, over the FY21 budget estimate (BE) of ₹65,011 crore, could be attributed to emergency response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

"The continuing modest allocation towards the healthcare sector would make it challenging for the government to meet its target of public sector healthcare investment of 2.5% of the GDP by 2025," said Kapil Banga, assistant vice president, Icra.

Sitharaman also announced the launch of a new centrally-sponsored scheme, the PM AtmaNirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana, with an outlay of ₹64,180 crore over six years. The scheme aims to bolster primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare in the country and envisages setting up of public health laboratories in all districts and critical care hospital blocks in 602 of these. With pandemic/epidemic readiness a big policy concern, the scheme will also focus on setting up of 15 health

**An outlay of ₹64,180 crore over six years for PM AtmaNirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana may thinly spread the resources for various programmes**

emergency operation centres. Apart from creation of new public health units and strengthening of existing ones at 50 points of entry to India, nine biosafety level (BSL) III labs — India mandates BSL II/III for all SARS CoV-2 manipulations, with virus isolation, cell culture, and neutralisation assay reserved for BSL III labs only — and four National Institutes of Virology will also be set up.

The announcement has received a mixed response from health-sector experts. "A total allocation of ₹64,180 crore over a period of six years may thinly spread the resources to many announcements under this programme. However, a beginning has been made in this direction," said Sarit Rout, a health economist with the Public Health Foundation of India.

## TOP VIEW



**Lots of policy reforms and sense of purpose**

**THE CONTEXT OF THIS YEAR'S BUDGET** was quite unprecedented and it needed a special focus and effort to present a comprehensive and bold Budget focused on capital formation and spending. With the world reeling from the effects of the pandemic and slowing economic indicators, this Budget highlights the purpose, resolve and focus to set a new path towards economic resurgence.

While critics may well say that the fiscal health of the country is at stake with the deviation from the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act 2003, it has been done under extraordinary circumstances but more importantly the capital that is proposed to be deployed are on infrastructure and real assets that will make the economy productive and efficient for the future. Deployment of capital on healthcare, infrastructure, economic corridors, fishing harbours roadways, water mission and railways to name a few will ensure multi year demand generation of various products and services which should keep the economy strong.

The FM hopes to fund the fiscal deficit through market borrowings and through the privatisation proceeds. The intention on the role of private sector in the future journey of the country is very clear and she even made a clear reference to privatisation rather than disinvestment which has been the political soft landing by most finance ministers in the past.

Talking of privatisation, one of the biggest announcements she made was on the public sector bank privatisation process which is a definite move to consolidate the banking sector and make the sector more robust.

There were lots of policy changes announced for the financial sector, including liberalisation of foreign holding in the insurance sector with safeguards, but the big one was the formation of the Asset Reconstruction Company or the Bad Bank for non-performing loans which will warehouse the loan till the assets are potentially auctioned and the loan assets monetised. The announcement regarding the formation of a new Development Finance Institution (DFI) is certainly the need of the hour if India plans to make huge investments in infrastructure as efficient project financing and risk management becomes very crucial for these large investments.

I also felt that it was a mature approach on the part of finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman and the government to not tinker around with the taxation structure after the big changes undertaken last year. Stability of the taxation structure helps in bringing certainty to investors and tax payers.

My only health warning is on the ability to execute and I have said in previous occasions, many of the policy reforms would come unstuck unless we get the execution done well. Most critical amongst them is the privatisation initiative which is targeted at a staggering ₹1.7 lakh crore. Many of the assets are not the best-in-class and that adds significant complexity on the transaction and valuation.

In conclusion, there are lots of policy reforms and sense of purpose in the Budget to drive economic growth. If as a nation we can execute it well, India has the potential to stand out on its economic performance in the future.



## Privatisation high on agenda, FY22 target conservative

PRASANTA SAHU

**T**HE CENTRE has projected a conservative disinvestment target of ₹1.75 lakh crore for FY22 even though bulk of the deals planned in FY21, including the big-ticket strategic sale of fuel retailer-cum-refiner BPCL and the mega initial public offer of Life Insurance Corporation are seen materialising next fiscal.

Strategic disinvestment of Air India, Shipping Corporation of India, Container Corporation of India, IDBI Bank, BEML, Pawan Hans and Neelachal Ispat Nigam are also expected to be completed in FY22. Additionally, privatisation of two public sector banks and one general insurance company to be taken up in FY22, the government said without naming them.

With Covid-19 pandemic playing spoilsport, FY21 disinvestment revenues (revised estimate) will be at a five-year low of around ₹32,000 crore or 15% of the massive annual target of ₹2.1 lakh crore.

Unveiling the much awaited strategic disinvestment policy, finance minister Nir-

**The new policy will release a large number of PSUs for privatisation in the coming years**

mala Sitharaman said four broad sectors are classified as strategic in which at least one PSU is to be retained while the remaining ones can be privatised or merged or closed. These sectors are: atomic energy, space and defence; transport and telecommunications; power, petroleum, coal and other minerals; banking, insurance and financial services. In non-strategic sector, CPSEs will be privatised or closed.

The new policy will release a large number of PSUs for privatisation in the coming years, potentially boosting the Centre's non-debt capital receipts for various social sector and developmental programmes.

As FE had reported earlier, the Niti Aayog has asked the government to retain control over the country's top four state-run lenders — State Bank of India, Punjab

National Bank, Bank of Baroda and Canara Bank, even as it recommended that three small public-sector banks — Punjab & Sind Bank, Bank of Maharashtra and Uco Bank — be privatised on a priority basis.

Sitharaman also announced that an incentive package is being worked out for states to incentivise disinvestment of their PSUs.

She also proposed to use a Special Purpose Vehicle in the form of a company to carry out monetisation of idle land with central government departments and PSUs, either by way of direct sale or concession or by similar means.

The government's plan to sell 52.98% stake in BPCL, which was worth about ₹60,000 crore in November 2019, around the time the stake sale proposal, was approved by the Union Cabinet. At the current market prices, the stake is worth about ₹45,150 crore only. However, the actual receipts will depend on valuation and consideration of a premium.

The IPO of LIC was the second biggest component of the budgeted disinvestment target for this fiscal.

## EXPERT TAKE

## Budget 2021 gives strong push to infra and healthcare

SANJAY MALIK  
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT &  
HEAD OF INDIA, NOKIA

relief to the already stressed and stretched telecom sector. We are hopeful that the government will take these demands of this critical industry into account over next few months as India progresses towards the 5G era.

The economy has witnessed how the telecom sector has enabled India Inc, including the entire government sector and public utilities, during the crisis triggered by the pandemic. We all have adapted to the new ways of working and conducting our daily lives — using virtual meetings, remote classrooms, online shopping for groceries and medicine, online consultation with doctors — riding over the telecom connectivity. This sector will also be pivotal in mitigating the economic damage and accelerating the entire recovery process through digital delivery of services over the resilient telecom infrastructure in the country.

Undoubtedly, the telecom sector is the catalyst for the country's digital transformation drive, and it has indeed made India truly digital. The sector was expecting the FM to roll out incentives for this struggling sector and reinforce its ability to continue to offer a robust and stable telecom backbone to the country. The introduction of Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for the telecom sector worth approximately ₹12,195 crore was aimed to support domestic manufacturing of telecom gear for both domestic markets and exports, resulting in India's emergence as a global manufacturing hub.

Telecom players expected investment support from the government, particularly because 'liquidity' is one of the key challenges for the sector at the cusp of network expansion and roll out of 5G network. Taxes or other fiscal/policy incentives in the form of investment

allowances, tax holidays or improved access to funds at reduced borrowing rates, etc could have helped balance their financial burden.

Another challenge facing the industry is the duty on imported equipment which needs rationalisation which can help reduce the cost of rolling out critical infrastructure till the time India's ecosystem is built to sustain domestic manufacturing. Instead, the Budget has introduced further duties on certain components for manufacturing of telecom equipment to promote more indigenisation of these equipment.

The waiver of GST on regulatory levies and licensing payments could have been proved to be a major upside for the industry. Given the upcoming 4G auctions, this would have given much-needed boost to working capital which is currently blocked as unutilised GST input tax credits (ITC).

## ...government increases farm spending...

## ...government hikes capex...

## As private investments crawl...

## To sustain agriculture growth...

## ...government increases farm spending...

## BUDGET 2021 HAS GIVEN A

**BUDGET 2021 HAS GIVEN A** strong push towards the development of infrastructure and healthcare, and has continued with its focus towards building an 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' and 'Digital India'. In a clear departure from the tradition, the FM ditched the standard 'bahi khata' to present the first paperless Budget — striking a progressive note. However, there isn't much that Budget offers by way of

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**Another challenge facing the industry is the duty on imported equipment**

## BUDGET 2021 ECONOMY

Manufacturing activity rises in Jan: PMI

PRESS TRUST INDIA  
New Delhi, February 1

INDIA'S MANUFACTURING SECTOR activity strengthened in January as companies scaled up production at the quickest pace in three months in response to faster expansions in total sales and new export orders, a monthly survey said on Monday.

The seasonally adjusted IHS Markit India Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index rose from 56.4 in December to 57.7 in January. A print above 50 means expansion, while a score below that denotes contraction.

"The Indian Manufacturing PMI remained well inside positive territory in January, signalling a sixth consecutive improvement in business conditions and moving further away from the Covid-related contractions recorded around mid-2020," said Pollyanna De Lima, economics associate director at IHS Markit.

Sustained sales growth supported a further upturn in manufacturing sector output in January. Despite the pick-up in demand, manufacturing sector jobs decreased further in January.

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600	Zoomlion QUY600   Superlift	2008	138/96/36	Maharashtra	6.00
408	American 11320   Superlift	1997	119/35	Gujarat	4.00
300	Liebherr LR1350/1	2005	102	Tamil Nadu	4.00
260	FUWA QUY250-1	2011	91/61/36	Bihar	3.15
260	FUWA QUY250-2	2011	91/61/37	Uttar Pradesh	3.15
136	FMC Link Belt LS518	1983	70.1/9.14	Andhra Pradesh	0.50
136	FMC Link Belt LS519	1983	64/18.28	Assam	0.50
80	FUWA QUY80A	2007	58/18 m	Uttar Pradesh	0.60
80	FUWA QUY80A	2007	58/18 m	Uttar Pradesh	0.60
80	FUWA QUY80A	2007	58/18 m	Andhra Pradesh	0.60
80	FUWA QUY80A	2007	58/18 m	Maharashtra	0.60
9	ACE Rhino 90C Hydra	2003	9	Maharashtra	0.05
-	Volvo FM 9 300 PULLER	2006	NA	Maharashtra	0.15
-	Volvo FM 12 380 PULLER	2006	NA	Tamil Nadu	0.15
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TUESDAY  
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2021

## BUDGET 2021



**SUNIL BHARTI MITTAL**  
FOUNDER & CHAIRMAN, BHARTI ENTERPRISES  
Efforts of the FM to restore economic growth while elucidating a clear roadmap in health-care, infrastructure and insurance is bound to bring confidence to the industry.



**SESHAGIRI RAO**  
JOINT MD & GROUP CFO, JSW STEEL  
The Budget is not only historic but also path-breaking. The steel sector will benefit immensely from the surge in demand due to higher outlays on infra and public capital spending.



**GUENTER BUTSCHEK**  
CEO & MD, TATA MOTORS  
For the auto sector, there are multiple welcome announcements, including a voluntary vehicle-scraping policy to phase out old and unfit vehicles...

## ON THE ROAD TO RECOVERY

In a big boost, road transport and highways ministry receives its highest allocation ever in Union Budget

SURYA SARATHI RAY

**A** 32% INCREASE in the capital outlay for the ministry of road transport and highways (MoRTH) in FY22 (budget estimate or BE) over FY21BE is expected to provide a significant boost to construction of highways, already on an upward trajectory over the past few years. Highway construction peaked in FY19, at 30 km per day, before falling to 28 km a day in FY20. During the April-December period of the current fiscal, the average daily construction stood at 29 km.

The FY22 capital allocation for MoRTH at ₹1,08,230 crore is the highest-ever for the ministry — in FY21, this

stood at ₹81,975 crore, and in FY20, at ₹68,373 crore (actual).

The total allocation, including revenue expenditure, for FY22 stands at ₹1,18,101 crore, up from ₹1,01,823 crore in FY21.

Of the total allocation, the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) will get ₹57,350 crore, up from ₹49,050 crore (revised estimate) in FY21. NHAI has also been permitted to borrow ₹65,000 crore in FY22 — the same as FY21.

Union minister for road transport and highways Nitin Gadkari said the increased allocation will help in expanding road network in the country.

A proven tool for spurring economic activity, spending on highways has a

multiplier effect on several sectors, including construction equipment, steel and cement, among others; besides creating employment opportunities.

India Ratings said the increased allocation will lead to improved connectivity, which in turn, will spur economic growth. The increased allocation will benefit road-focused construction companies. Icra's Rajeshwar Burla said the "massive increase in the total capital outlay bodes well for the road sector."

"Road development has always been a proven strong shot in the arm for boosting the economy. To overcome the pandemic's impact on the economy, this (the increased allocation) was inevitable," said Anil D Yadav, group chief

**Union minister for road transport and highways Nitin Gadkari said the increased allocation will help in expanding the road network in the country**

finance officer, IRB Infra Group.

Presenting the Budget on Monday, finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman said 8,500 km of road and highway projects will be awarded by March 2022 to further augment road infrastructure. Also, 11,000 km of highways will be constructed in the next fiscal.

"More than 13,000 km length of roads, at a cost of ₹3.3 lakh crore, has already been awarded under the ₹5.35-lakh-crore Bharatmala Pariyojana, of which 3,800 km have been constructed," she said.

She also said economic corridors, with an investment of over ₹2 lakh crore, are being planned for Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal and Assam — where the Assembly elections are due this year.

## TOP VIEW



**R SHANKAR RAMAN**  
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, L&T

Government has turned focus from 'survival' to 'revival'

**FACING ARGUABLY THE** toughest macro-economic backdrop in recent times, Budget 2021 has come in at a crucial juncture. The government has come back with stronger mandates to reignite the economic growth engine while committing itself to fiscal consolidation in the medium term. Capex-led push over a consumption-focused stimulus is the key to spur economic activity, given the larger multiplier effect on employment and growth. In this context, by reckoning a record capex spend of ₹5.5 lakh crore, the Budget has struck some right chords. A first look at the Budget suggests the government has now turned its focus from 'survival' to 'revival'.

The FM, in her Budget speech, has re-emphasised that National Infra Pipeline (NIP) is a specific target that the government is committed to achieve. Accordingly, thrust to infrastructure development in roads, railways, metros, ports, waterways, affordable housing & electrification has been identified as an important lever to spur growth. There is also an increase in allocation towards Jal Jeevan Mission and Urban Rejuvenation Mission. Importantly, setting up the much-discussed Development Financial Institution for infrastructure financing will also catalyse the required push. By complimenting this thrust to capex with recapitalisation of PSBs and setting up of asset reconstruction company to free up the resources for banks to lend, the Budget intends to stimulate growth capital to boost investments.

Focusing on efficiency in the PSUs by privatisation and monetisation of brownfield assets is a welcome move. This will facilitate generation of funds without tinkering with tax laws affecting the common man and the businesses. Al-

so, the buoyancy of the Indian stock markets signifies the right time for the government to divest stakes in public sector companies through various measures like IPO, strategic sale, etc. Similarly, increase in FDI limits in insurance from 49% to 74% is bound to attract enhanced capital flow to the sector, thereby benefiting the economy. Nevertheless, amid rising tension with the neighbours, thrust to defence procurement/manufacturing was expected as an extension of the Atmanirbhar Bharat programme. Surprisingly, the Budget speech had no mention of the defence sector with the budgeted expenditure for defence largely on par with 2020-21 (RE).

India requires greater enablement to meet the \$5-trillion economy aspiration. While the Atmanirbhar Bharat programme has the potential to aid sustainable growth in the manufacturing sector, the overlap between 'regulation' and 'supervision' has led to over-regulation & opacity in the administrative processes. Steps taken in the direction of minimum government & maximum governance and consolidation of securities regulations will definitely provide an impetus to ease of doing business in India. This far, with the government's calibrated stimulus packages, the economic recovery has been better than anticipated earlier. However, this comes against the background of record deficit levels and increased borrowings. Undoubtedly, policymakers have looked beyond convention to ensure the fiscal stance remains accommodative and pro-growth in these testing times. While the Budget is strong on intent and purpose, actual implementation of the plans will determine its ultimate success.



SHYAM KUMAR PRASAD

## Govt banks on larger agri credit pie in times of farm unrest

PRABHUDATTA MISHRA



**B**UDGET FY22 SETS the agricultural credit target at ₹16.5 lakh crore, up from ₹15 lakh crore in FY21. Presenting the Budget, finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman said, "We will focus on ensuring increased credit flows to animal husbandry, dairy, and fisheries." While the 10% increase is expected to boost farmers' access to institutional credit, especially with coverage extended to allied activities of the agri sector, the FY21 actual disbursement stood at ₹11.3 lakh crore as of December 31, 2020.

She highlighted how the Centre had increased the MSP for a range of crops and had stepped up procurement of cotton, jute, copra, pulses and oilseeds, in addition to wheat and rice, over the past six years.

Against the increased procurement of pulses and oilseeds since 2013-14, the FY21 budgetary allocation for two schemes for these crops — PM Aasha and Price Support Scheme/Market Intervention Scheme (PSS/MIS) — has been cut by 20% and 25%, respectively, to ₹400 crore and ₹1,500 crore,

from the FY21 BE. Both the schemes promise to pay up to 25% of losses, if any, to Nafed, the procurement agency, in buying of copra, pulses and oilseeds at MSP from farmers and selling in the open market. Farmer protests have put pressure on the Centre to withdraw the recently enacted farm laws and guarantee MSP through legislation.

With a more realistic picture emerging from farmers' enrolment data for the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi — only 11.5 crore farmers have signed up for the scheme that gives an income support of ₹6,000 per year, against the government's estimate of 14

crore, and 10.5 crore have received the amount due after verification — the Centre has brought down the allocation for the scheme to ₹65,000 crore, from the FY21 BE of ₹75,000 crore. The allocation for the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) has been raised by over 33% to ₹40,000 crore, and that for Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) has been doubled to ₹10,000 crore. Under these schemes operated by Nabard, states get credit at subsidised interest rates to undertake developmental works. The outlay under RIDF was ₹16,365 crore and under MIF was ₹1,755 crore in the current fiscal (as of January 31).

The FM also said 1,000 more mandis will be added under the e-NAM, over the 1,000 already connected. Against the backdrop of the protesting farmers voicing apprehension that mandis run by the Agriculture Produce Market Committees (APMCs) will close down following the implementation of the new farm laws — the Centre has categorically assured the contrary — APMCs could avail of the ₹1-lakh-crore Agriculture Infrastructure Fund announced last year under the Atmanirbhar Bharat umbrella.

## ₹3.1L-cr scheme for discoms aims to correct past flaws

ANUPAM CHATTERJEE



**THE ₹3.1-LAKH-CRORE** scheme announced for the state-run power distribution companies (discoms) by finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman in her Budget speech on Monday is seen to address the core issues of billing-collection inefficiencies and pilferage that cripple the sector. The new scheme is slated to reduce aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) losses, an indicator of pilferage, after the earlier Ujal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) programme failed to achieve its target to bring down these losses to 15% by FY19 end. AT&C losses now stand at 26%.

Sitharaman also said "a framework will be put in place to give consumers alternatives to choose from among more than one discoms". Having multiple discoms in one area was the idea behind the separation of 'carriage and content' — a pro-

ject which has been on the back burner for six years — which will effectively allow end-consumers to choose who they want to buy electricity from, similar to the way telecom and direct-to-home TV operators work. The announcement comes at a time when the Union power ministry has tabled the latest electricity amendment Bill in Parliament, aiming to delicense the power distribution business and bring it in competition.

The transmission assets of state-run Power Grid Corporation (PGCIL) will contribute to the government's asset monetisation programme, the FM added. PGCIL has placed five operational transmission lines worth ₹7,000 crore that would constitute the asset portfolio in PGLnIT, the infrastructure investment trust sponsored by it, and plans to float an IPO for the platform.

Though the details of the new discom scheme — with an outlay of ₹3,05,984 crore over five

years — are yet to be announced, sources said the new programme can subsume the existing Central government schemes for discoms — such as the Integrated Power Development Scheme and the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana — which have similar targets to reduce losses through smart metering, feeder separation and general upgrade of distribution infrastructure.

"Discoms with high AT&C losses (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand) could require high funding," analysts at India Ratings and Research noted.

Discoms' financial losses jumped 83% annually to ₹61,360 crore in FY19. To help discoms clear the dues of power generators, the Centre has already announced the ₹1.2-lakh-crore liquidity infusion scheme under the Atmanirbhar Bharat package. Around ₹40,000 crore had been disbursed by state-run sector lenders PFC-REC by the end of 2020. "The revamped scheme will be helpful in financing continued reforms focused on discom sustainability and will benefit consumers and industry alike," Anish De, partner and national head, KPMG India, said. The scheme aims to install prepaid smart meters, helping discoms receive payments in advance and improving their cash flow.

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## BUDGET 2021

SUNIL JAIN  
SUNIL.JAIN@EXPRESSINDIA.COM

## The spirit of 1991 is back, and how!

Budget ticks all the boxes, higher spend to stimulate GDP along with big reforms

**P**ANTAND PUJARA! As the chief economic advisor promised, we saw both the Gabba heroes on display today. The FM played defensive by keeping FY22 expenditure at FY21 levels—it rose a whopping 28% in FY21—since raising it any more would have spooked bond markets given FY22 borrowings are 80% more than those budgeted for FY21.

And yet, by promising to privatise two banks, other than IDBI Bank, as well as one insurance PSU, Pant-like, she took some big shots, a welcome return to privatisation after two decades. Oddly, despite a new policy to retain just a few PSUs in a few sectors, the disinvestment target is below the original FY21 target, suggesting the FM is not sure of delivering.

Increased FDI in insurance to 74% and not imposing a Covid surcharge, or a wealth tax on HNIs shows that Pant-like, the FM isn't going to play defensive cricket; taxing the rich is a favourite tool of all FMs and is part of the phoney socialism most governments practice. Restricting interest-free income on provident fund contributions, though, will raise taxes for those in higher income brackets; but it does bring some parity in the tax treatment of different savings.

Before the Budget, this column listed five ways to rate the budget. This included keeping expenditure levels high, raising privatisation levels, not levying any new tax, a big infrastructure push and a return to 1991-style reforms. In a broad sense, the Budget checks all the boxes. FY22 expenditure will remain mostly flat, but thanks to a 28% hike over FY21 levels, the expenditure-to-GDP levels will be around 15.6%, the highest in a decade if you exclude this year. Also, within this, capex expenditure has risen by more than a third. Cash transfers to the bottom quintile would have quickened the recovery but, sadly, were ignored.

Keeping the FY22 disinvestment target at ₹175,000 crore is unfortunate but, given the government will raise just ₹32,000 crore in FY21, it is a big jump; that India Inc raised ₹140,000 crore in just April to December 2020 underscores how limited it is in its ambition; ideally, the government should have a Systematic Withdrawal type of disinvestment where, irrespective of their price, a certain number of shares are sold each month; keep in mind that, with the value of PSU stocks falling 9% since prime minister Modi was first sworn in—while private sector market capitalisation rose 2.2 times—each day the government holds on to a stock means it is losing value.

After all its promises, the question is whether the Budget will deliver. PSU privatisation such as that of Air India, keep in mind, has failed in the past due to the government not being pro-active in terms of taking on all its debt. Similarly, a fourth of the ₹100-lakh-crore National Infrastructure Pipeline depends on whether investment is made in the power sector. The budget recognises the need for urgent state electricity board (SEB) reforms, and it says that a "revamped reforms-based result-linked power distribution sectorscheme will be launched with an outlay of ₹3,05,984 crores over 5 years". But SEB reforms are something UDAY also promised, but failed to deliver on. Why not simply allow RBI to deduct state government accounts if their SEBs fail to pay their dues, as they will if they fail to reform? Providing a hard budget constraint for SEBs would have made the government's promise more believable. Monetisation of brownfield assets like roads or the railways' dedicated freight corridor, as has been planned, is a good idea and will reduce the risk for private sector firms that invest in infrastructure, but a target for this would have been a good idea.

A 'bad bank' of sorts has been promised with talk of an asset reconstruction company (ARC) to take over the bad debt of banks, but more details are needed before reaching a conclusion on whether it will work. In itself, a 'bad bank' is a bad idea since it makes banks more profligate once the NPA-overhang is gone, but at a time when bank credit is crawling due to high NPAs, a solution was required; and if bank NPAs are taken over, it makes privatising them easier. There are, though, several tricky issues that could delay the ARC; at what price will the assets be taken over, who will take the haircut, and who will capitalise the ARC, etc.

Keeping the deficit at 6.8% of GDP makes it clear the stimulus of higher government expenditure will remain for a few years more. But both exports and investment have fallen by nearly 12% of GDP in the last seven years and the GDP momentum in even the medium-term cannot be regained unless this is fixed. While reversing all industry-unfriendly policies of the government is not something one budget can do, it is unfortunate that while talking of the need for India's manufacturing firms "to become an integral part of global supply chains, possess core competence and cutting-edge technology", the budget raises import tariffs; import-substitution is a failed 70+ year-old strategy, but the government still feels it can make it work.

After the furore over even the minor start to farm reforms, and the likelihood that even these will be reversed—kept in abeyance, to use the official version—no one expected any more farm reforms; so, while the FM has brought in more transparency in FCI's subsidies, there has been no movement in fixing either fertiliser subsidies by moving to direct benefit transfers or in reducing the mammoth food subsidies given to two-thirds of the population. No farm reform means India continues to spend four-times as much on subsidies than on capital expenditure; that puts a ceiling to agriculture growth in even the medium-term.

After being bowled out for 36 in the past, though, the FM has displayed the right amounts of both Pant and Pujara this time around; whether Team Modi continues its winning performance will depend on how it fares in future tests.

Infra emphasis good, but real standout is the plan to sell banks and insurance firms

Budgetary increase is offset by contracting PSE capex that has provided bulk support so far

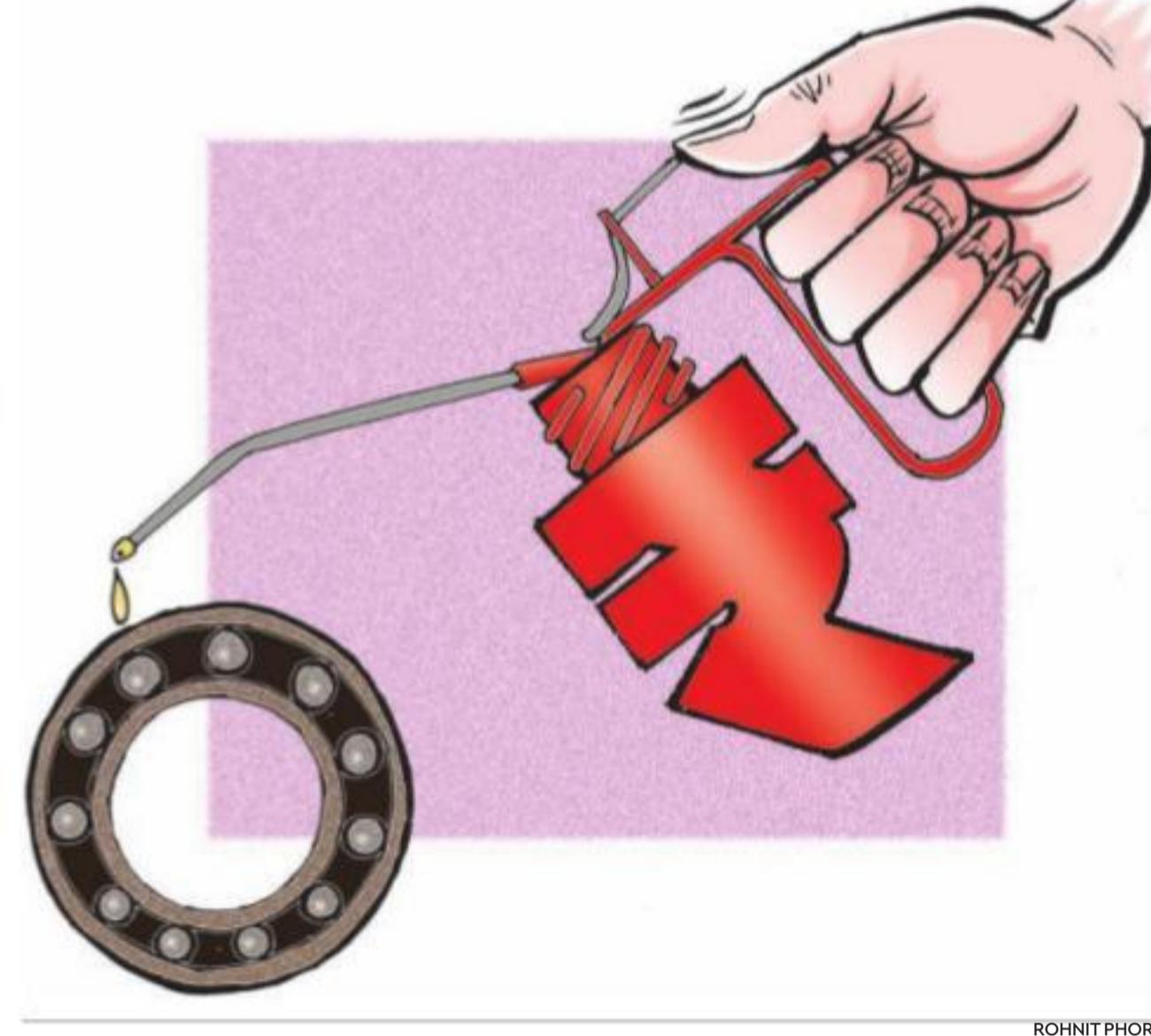
## GETTING NUMBERS RIGHT

RENU KOHLI  
DELHI-BASED ECONOMIST

**A**GAINST THE DEEP economic contraction and extreme fiscal caution last year, fiscal policy was expected to give a big push in this budget. Does the Budget deliver on these expectations? On the surface, yes; a deeper look shows the increase in capex is not the bang as announced.

The context of assessing the fiscal response is the extent of demand loss relative to pre-Covid. Nominal GDP is projected to grow 14.4% in FY22, or 10% in real terms (minus 4.4% inflation) over FY21, which isn't particularly telling because of the -7.7% contraction. Skipping the pandemic effect, the 10% growth represents a feeble 1.5% growth in GDP over pre-Covid growth of 4% in FY20. Assuming the economy had recovered to 5.5% in FY21, aided by the pre-Covid monetary-fiscal support measures and had there been no Covid, strengthened further to 6.5% in FY22, the cumulative loss of output works out to -9.7% and remains to be recouped.

What is the effective fiscal support against this loss? First, the current spending this year (FY21 RE) is massive, manifest in the larger-than-anticipated deficit of 9.5% of GDP, and financed by market borrowings (₹12.7 trillion or 6.5% of GDP) along with doubling of NSFS (2.5% of GDP). This uplifts current spending 4 percentage points to March 2021 this year. Next year, the borrowing will rise to ₹9.7 trillion, while overall expenditure is pegged at lower by



ROHINI PHORE

2.1 ppts than FY21 (RE), at 15.6% of GDP. The entire decline comes from reduced current expenditure, mainly subsidies, all of which are taken on board; the food subsidy will be higher by 0.56% of GDP relative to FY20. Nonetheless, current spending will still be 1.6 percentage points higher compared to FY20 levels!

Capex, which is job-rich and can offset employment declines from lockdowns and K-shaped recovery effects, is projected to grow 26% year-on-year, nearly double the nominal GDP's pace. At first sight, this suggests significant thrust, as a share of GDP capex lifts to 2.5% in FY22 from 2.3% in FY21 (RE versus 1.8% initially budgeted) and the 1.6% pre-Covid (FY20 actual).

However, a holistic assessment requires looking at total

capex, i.e. inclusive of resources of public enterprises where a bulk of capex has occurred in past few years. The total increase in budgetary and public enterprise resources capital spending in FY22 is 4.8% over last year (FY21 RE) and 16.4% over FY20; at 5.1% of GDP next year, it is only 30 basis points above pre-Covid (FY20 actual), down from 5.6% last year.

Compared to current spending, total capex grew a sober 11% in FY21 RE over FY20. In fact, capex through PSEs barely moved (0.6% growth over FY20 actual) last year and contracts -9.7% in FY22 over FY21 RE. Seen this way, the infrastructure push is not as massive as at first sight.

The financing arithmetic betrays the severity of the fiscal situation, borrowing



KUMAR MANGALAM BIRLA, CHAIRMAN, ADITYA BIRLA GROUP

**F**INANCE MINISTER NIRMALA Sitharaman has unveiled a bold, ambitious and unconventional budget, putting growth at the front and centre. Faced with unprecedented economic challenges in the aftermath of Covid-19, the finance minister has shown single-minded focus in introducing big-ticket policy reforms consistent with the government's long-term vision for the country. The Budget talks to the needs of an aspirational India that is poised to become a \$5-trillion-economy. While enabling a reset for the economy, the bold and ambitious Budget, also shows a roadmap to India's dominant role in a new post-pandemic world order.

The Budget has introduced a series of structural reforms that will create solid and sustainable growth in the years to come. The sharp focus on infrastructure creation—driven by an almost 35% increase in outlay for capex—will revive the growth engine. The move to identify alternative sources for development

finance is indeed welcome. This is manifest in the constitution of a new development financial institution with a seed capital of ₹20,000 crore, and a target lending portfolio of ₹5 lakh crore. Debt-financing through Invits will also be eased to further enable and augment funds for infrastructure and real-estate. Moreover, state governments will also be incentivised to increase their capex.

Addressing the legacy issue of non-performing assets on the books of banks, the Budget has made a short-term provision of ₹20,000 crore to recapitalise the banks and introduced a long-term solution. A new asset reconstruction structure will be created to take over stressed assets and clean up the bank balance sheets. Furthermore, increasing the FDI limit in the insurance sector will bring much more capital into the financial sector.

The other key area where the government has shown great conviction is divestment and privatisation, setting a target of ₹1.75 lakh crore. Besides fast-tracking existing proposals like Air India

The far-sighted Budget with a realistic fiscal glide path lays the foundation for long-term growth

and BPCL, the government will also divest its stakes in two PSU banks and one general insurance company. The Budget has also announced aggressive plans for strategic asset monetisation—from toll roads of NHAI and transmission assets of PGCIL to Railways' dedicated freight corridors and the oil & gas pipelines of PSUs, besides unlocking the value of airports, warehousing assets and setting up an SPV to monetise under-utilised landholdings of PSUs.

Through the Budget, the FM has demonstrated that she understands the challenges of the manufacturing sector, especially the SMEs, and has gone the extra mile to address the situation. Aware that double-digit growth in manufacturing is integral for India to

become a part of the global supply chain, the ₹1.97 lakh crore allocation for production-linked incentive scheme will give a big boost to the manufacturing sector. The incentives and measures for manufacturing and exports will directly contribute to the GDP while revitalising job creation and domestic consumption.

The provision of ₹2,23,846 crore for health and well-being—a sharp increase of 137% over last year—is much needed, as it brings India closer to peer countries, in terms of spending on healthcare. The enhanced outlay will not just offer significantly improved access to medical care across the country, but also promote preventive care and well-being for every Indian.

All in all, this is a farsighted, ambitious and bold Budget with a realistic fiscal glide path that lays the foundation for long-term growth and sets the country on course to emerge as one of the fastest-growing big economies in the world in the years to come. No wonder the stock market gave the budget a thunderous applause.



HARSHA VARDHANA SINGH, CHAIRMAN, IKDHVAJ ADVISERS

**I**N THIS DIFFICULT period, the Union Budget FY22 has taken note of and proposed several steps to address a wide variety of concerns faced by Indians. To achieve a number of social and economic objectives, it has introduced changes that aim at easing operational conditions for citizens and firms.

However, it has also introduced certain policy measures which will raise costs and increase operational inefficiency in certain sectors.

Important parts of its industrial policy approach focuses on combining investment facilitation, financial support initiatives such as the production linked incentive schemes, and a combination of an increase in basic customs duty with a reduction for certain inputs. The approach appears to pull in different directions which may create obstacles to achieve some of the major milestones emphasised in the Budget.

The Budget notes that: "For a \$5 trillion economy, our manufacturing sector has to grow in double digits on a sustained basis. Our manufacturing companies need to become an integral part of global supply chains, possess core competence and cutting-edge technology."

There is a stated emphasis on improving exports (or cutting-edge technology), but the actual policy appears to focus on import substitution. Becoming an integral part of global supply chains requires a focused approach, including encouraging and facilitating FDI, timely response (import facilitation and export facilitation, transparency, stability and predictability of policy). The budget documents also lay a significant emphasis on increasing competitiveness.

While competitiveness is mentioned in the Union Budget in the context of agriculture and textiles, it does not seem

to treat this as its core factor in a consistent manner.

In the context of customs duties it notes that: "Our Custom Duty Policy should have the twin objective of promoting domestic manufacturing and helping India get onto global value chain and export better. The thrust now has to be on easy access to raw materials and exports of value added products" (emphasis added).

While the basic customs duty changes are not as extensive as earlier reported, these changes to the custom duty do send out important signals to investors. India is increasingly being viewed as a country with protectionist policies.

A rise in tariffs of 2.5% results in nuisance tariffs (the burden of the tariff is more than the benefit) and creates a perception that this is the beginning of further tariff increases over time. The increase in customs duty on inputs

raises the costs of inputs and reduces the ability to link up with global value chains. At a time when production linked incentive schemes have just begun, it is important that India provides a stable and predictable policy environment as the initial investment in the hub-and-spoke start getting established.

Any basic custom duty increases for promoting domestic production could be considered at a second stage because the initial global investment, including that of input-supplying supporting industries, would increase domestic content and provide the inputs of requisite quality required to link up with global value chains.

Competitiveness needs to be consistently kept as a major priority in the policies announced by the Union Budget, to get the relevant, achievable trade-offs among the different objectives that it emphasises.

## EDIT

## Competitiveness at the core

Changes to the custom duty do send out important signals for investors

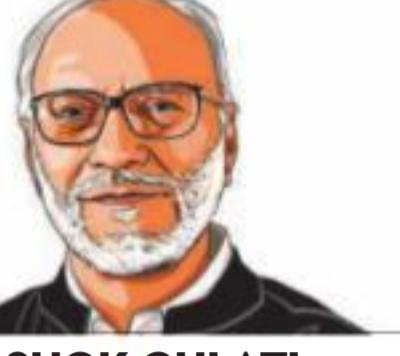
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## BUDGET 2021

EDIT

Expenditure on agri-R&amp;D needs to be doubled or even tripled in next three years

## A TRANSPARENT BUDGET

ASHOK GULATI  
INFOSYS CHAIR PROFESSOR FOR  
AGRICULTURE AT ICRIER

**T**HE FINANCE MINISTER needs to be complimented for bringing transparency in the Union Budget, at least in agri-food space. The food subsidy was the biggest issue. Year after year, a substantial part of the food subsidy was being put under the carpet through increasing borrowings of Food Corporation of India (FCI), which had crossed ₹3 lakh crore. No one believed that the budgeted figure of ₹1,15,570 crore in FY 21 reflected the true picture of food subsidy. Now the FM has revised this figure for FY 21 to ₹4,22,618 crore, a whopping increase of ₹3,07,048 crore. The revised estimate (RE) for FY 21 is 3.66-times the budgeted figure, indicating almost all borrowings of FCI have been cleared. This is indeed a historic step towards transparency in the Union Budget. And, for FY 22, the budgeted estimate is ₹2,42,836 crore.

Another major step for which the FM needs to be complimented is to clear off all the arrears of the fertiliser industry. Against the budgeted figure of ₹71,309 crore for FY 21, the revised estimate (RE) is ₹1,33,947 crore, an increase of ₹62,638 crore. For FY 22, things will smoothen with a budget provision of ₹79,530 crore.



ROHINI PHORE

The third biggest expenditure in agri-food space is Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan), which decreased from a BE of ₹75,000 crore in FY 21 to a RE of ₹65,000 crore, and the same amount is now budgeted for FY 22.

And there are other items like Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, which is budgeted at ₹16,000 crore for FY 22, not much different from the RE of FY 21 (₹15,307 crore); interest subsidy on short term credit to farmers (₹19,468 crore in FY 22 against a RE of ₹19,832 crore in FY 21), and so on.

For policy purpose, beyond the trans-

parency in numbers, one has to note that there is a huge bias in allocating resources in agri-food space towards subsidies (food and fertiliser, PM-Kisan, crop insurance and interest subvention) *vis-à-vis* investments in agriculture, especially research and development (R&D). The allocation for agri-R&D is just a meagre sum of ₹8,514 crore in FY 22 against a RE of ₹7,762 crore for FY 21. This is bewildering as the marginal returns in terms of agri-growth from expenditures on agri-R&D are almost 5-10 times higher than through subsidies. India spends not even half of what

a private global company like Bayer spends on agri-R&D (almost ₹20,000 crore/year). No wonder our growth momentum in agriculture remains subdued and India keeps spending on freebies with sub-optimal results.

Two major policy points need to be debated: (1) in food subsidy, FCI's economic cost of rice is ₹37/kg and wheat about ₹27/kg. This economic cost is roughly 40% higher than the procurement price. Why not give a choice to the beneficiaries of the public distribution system for direct cash transfers to their accounts to the tune of procurement price plus 25%? This will create more diversified demand supporting diversification in agriculture. Further, in food subsidy, it is time to revise the issue prices for the beneficiaries. While *antyodaya* (most marginal) category can keep receiving grains at ₹2 or ₹3/kg, all others should pay at least half of the procurement price, if food subsidy has to be brought to manageable levels. Further, one should debate whether the coverage of food subsidy should be 60 or 67% population or should it be brought down to 40% of the population.

And (2) in the case of fertiliser subsidy, again, massive subsidisation of urea to the tune of almost 70% of its cost, is leading to its sub-optimal usage. It is time to move towards direct cash transfers to farmers based on per hectare basis and free up prices of fertilisers. This will help reduce leakages and imbalance in fertiliser usage of N, P and K, bring efficiency, equity, and environmental sustainability.

Overall, what is needed is that the expenditure on agri-R&D needs to be doubled or even tripled in next three years, if growth in agriculture has to provide food security at a national level, and subsidies on food and fertilisers need to be contained and cut down. Can our policymakers do it? Only time will show.

MUKESH BUTANI  
MANAGING PARTNER, BMR LEGAL ADVOCATES

## India's second 1991 moment?

The Budget balances macro-economic reforms and public policy areas

**L**ATE PRESIDENT Kalam in his vision document, India 2020, envisioned India as a developed nation of 1.2 billion. Whenever history is written, FM Sitharaman has ensured, February 1 will get a star-studded recognition. Indeed, the economy required a massive course correction, and the fiscal deficit perspective was to be viewed liberally. The FM has made full use of the opportunity.

It is remarkable for the FM to set enough leeway for boosting growth without increasing the tax incidence. Another recognised mode of boosting government revenue is monetisation of non-core assets, owned by the government and PSEs that majorly consist of surplus land, either by way of direct sale or concession or by similar means. This shall largely help resource mobilisation.

The focus on thrusting employment generation was conspicuous concerning key emerging sectors like Mega Investment Textiles Parks (MITRA), augmentation of public bus transport services through the PPP model, etc.

One of the criticisms of past Budgets is not only that outlays for agriculture have remained conservative but, more importantly, the expenditure has gone to unproductive avenues—interests and subsidies rather than capital investment. Under Pillar 3 which covered 'Inclusive Development for Aspirational India', a host of measures and enhanced government expenditure announced include increasing agricultural credit to farmers; enhanced allocation to Rural Infrastructure Development Fund and doubling the Micro Irrigation Fund. Further, the scope of 'Operation Green Scheme', presently applicable to tomatoes, onions, and potatoes, has been enlarged to include 22 perishable products. The customs duty on cotton has been raised from nil to 10% and on raw silk and silk yarn from 10% to 15%. Also, a new 'agriculture infrastructure & development cess' on certain items, earmarked cess for improving agricultural infrastructure, has been announced. Being sensitive in nature, the agricultural reforms shall hopefully provide some relief to the farmers' current concerns. On health and well-being, the FM rightly recognises that there is room for public investment to establish a first-rate primary health care system. There is a stupendous outlay of ₹2,23,846 crores, a historic increase of 137%. Such expenses shall cover already initiatives—Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, National Digital Health, Ayushman Bharat and Mission COVID Suraksha.

The adverse situation of migrants and the unorganised sectors caused by the pandemic will be addressed by nationwide implementation of One Nation One Ration Card. Moreover, a portal is being launched that will collect relevant information on gig, building, and construction workers, among others. Measures towards upgrading infrastructure and technology for efficiency and lowering financial losses has come as a relief to power discoms that have been suffering from revenue loss due to theft, poor transmission infrastructure, etc. The need for promoting competition to enable a greater choice to consumers to eliminate the monopoly of discoms is on the horizon. Continuing with the promise of Aspirational India, the budget has allocated a generous amount for National Research Foundation and support for space research and missions. A Deep Ocean mission shall ensure that India rubs shoulders with western counterparts. A new customs duty framework for addressing *Atmanirbhar Bharat* has been announced (effective from October 1) after reviewing exemption notifications. Rationalisation of tariffs was announced on several products—mobile phone parts, gold and silver, etc. A roadmap for review of 400 odd exemptions this year through extensive consultation has also been announced.

While the dream 1991 budget was growth-oriented, it was widely criticised for not addressing the basic problems, especially in employment, agriculture, and health sectors. Expectations for meeting the checklist for a historic budget have been adequately met by balancing macro-economic reforms and equally important public policy areas of agriculture and healthcare. Assistance from Diwiyasha Mathur

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## BUDGET 2021

PRASHANT TRIPATHY  
MD & CEO, MAX LIFE INSURANCE

The government has put a lot of focus to ensure that the wheels of the economy run smoothly, with enhanced spending around the six pillars.

PRASUN SIKDAR  
MD & CEO, MANIPALCIGNA HEALTH INSURANCE

Increase in FDI limit for insurance firms will further attract foreign capital, ensure higher penetration and help create value-based affordable healthcare.

BHARGAV DASGUPTA  
MD & CEO, ICICI LOMBARD GENERAL INSURANCE

Steps such as privatisation, increased allocation to healthcare and infrastructure, voluntary scrapping of vehicles policy are positive for the sector.

## TAX AXE ON BIG-TICKET PF

Interest accrued on PF contributions by employees of more than ₹2.5 lakh annually to be taxed

## SAIKAT NEOGI

**T**HE BUDGET has proposed that the interest earned on employees' annual contribution to provident fund over ₹2.5 lakh will be taxable. It will be applicable only for the contribution made on or after April 1, 2021.

The government has underlined that some employees are contributing huge amounts to provident funds as the entire interest received on contributions is exempt from tax under clause (11) and clause (12) of Section 10 of the Income Tax Act. "This exemption without any threshold benefits only those who can contribute a large amount to these funds as their share," the Budget documents say.

The Budget has proposed to insert pro-

viso to clause(11) and clause(12), providing that the provisions of these clauses shall not apply to the interest income accrued during the previous year in the account of the person to the extent it relates to the amount or the aggregate of amounts of contribution made by the person exceeding ₹2.5 lakh in that fund, on or after April 1, 2021.

Amarpal S. Chadha, tax partner and India Mobility leader, EY, says realising there is a particular section of taxpayers who avail tax benefits in form of exemption on interest accrued from contributions made to recognised provident fund and public provident fund, the government has proposed to tax interest accrued on contributions exceeding ₹2.5 lakh per annum. "This may have wider implication as a large population of taxpayers would have planned this as an

investment for their retirement. Given these changes, taxpayers would be required to rework their investments plans, in order to continue building their retirement corpus with minimum tax impact."

Last year, the government had provided an aggregate monetary cap of ₹7.5 lakh on tax-free employers' contributions to recognized provident fund, approved pension scheme or approved superannuation fund and corresponding annual accretion (being interest or dividend or any other similar amount) in respect of such employers' contributions to these funds. The objective of putting this monetary cap was to restrict tax benefit of such contributions to employees in high salary income levels, who could set aside a high amount from their salary to such tax-free funds.

**Taxpayers who were investing a sizeable amount in their provident funds as part of retirement planning may have to rework their investment plans**

Says Rakesh Nangia, chairman, Nangia Andersen India, "With proposed amendment, employees earning interest on Provident Fund on annual contribution exceeding ₹2.5 lakh would be required to pay tax on such excess contribution, as per rules to be notified later. While proposed amendment may not have any impact on employees earning moderate salary levels up to around ₹20 lakh (assuming contribution percentage of 12% per annum of basic salary), for other employees earning higher salary may need to pay tax on such income."

Employee and employer contribution under EPF Act is set at 12% of basic and DA. However, an employee can increase voluntarily contribution up to 100% of basic salary and DA and get tax deduction of up to ₹1.5 lakh under Section 80C.

## TOP VIEW

T V MOHANDAS PAI  
CHAIRMAN, AARIN  
CAPITAL PARTNERS

Embarking on an expansionary growth policy

**BUDGET 2021-22 MUST BE ANALYSED IN** the backdrop of the worldwide pandemic. There was apprehension about taxes being levied to meet the unexpected Covid-19 costs, as well as austerity measures to reduce the fiscal deficit. Thankfully, neither has materialised. India needed a growth-oriented Budget with increased health and infrastructure spending and reforms, and the Budget meets all these requirements.

The biggest takeaway is that the government is embarking on an expansionary growth policy. It has cleaned up its accounting and pegged fiscal deficit at 9.5% for FY21. Subsidies budgeted for FY21 is ₹5.95 lakh crore against ₹2.28 lakh crore in FY20 with food subsidy at ₹4.2 lakh crore and fertiliser subsidy at ₹1.3 lakh crore. Entering these items into the Budget has bumped up the fiscal deficit, creating a one-time backlog. This will clear in FY22. The National Small Savings Fund is also brought directly into the Budget; FCI will not borrow from NSSF. Fiscal deficit is expected to reduce to 6.8% with reduced borrowing on absolute terms in FY22.

**Health:** Health spending has increased by 13.7% this year with ₹35,000 crore earmarked for Covid-19. This is a welcome change.

**Infrastructure:** India needs world-class infrastructure, which the Budget is driving with public investment increasing from ₹4.39 lakh crore to ₹5.4 lakh crore. The focus on creating innovative sources of funding by selling off assets, by monetising existing assets and introducing a DFI to fund projects is energising.

**Local manufacturing:** Expanding the PLI schemes to 13 big industries and raising customs duty on many items to stop dumping will incentivise indigenous manufacturing.

**Financial sector:** The creation of consolidated legislation for securities, permanent bodies for corporate bonds, amendments to the Insurance Act, and focus on stressed assets are welcome. Deposit insurance companies and NBFCs will be reformed to revitalise their contribution to the economy. Decriminalising the Companies Act and liberalising LLPs and LLCs, and easing up on one-man companies will help these grow faster.

**Disinvestment:** The government has put serious effort into creating a suitable background for disinvestment in the coming year. While the target of ₹1.75 lakh crore must be seen against the failure of the earlier target of ₹2 lakh crore, this year will hopefully see LIC and IDBI, as well as other banks, get privatised.

**Tax reforms:** The government is taking advantage of scalability via digital platform by setting up tribunals in addition to electronic adjudication of taxes. More reforms to simplify tax structures for the taxpaying middle class would have been a welcome move.

**Startups:** The startup ecosystem is disappointed by the lip service on extending tax incentives and the unworkable capital gains regime. The government has not done anything to increase the flow of capital into startups.

Though the lack of support for startups is disappointing, accelerated spending on health and infrastructure, indigenous manufacturing, and tax and financial sector reforms are all welcome measures to boost the economy and realign India's trajectory towards \$5 trillion GDP.

(With inputs from Nisha Holla, visiting fellow, Observer Research Foundation)



## Tax sops on affordable housing to help homebuyers, NBFCs

SHRITAMA BOSE

**T**HE EXTENSION of tax sops to both homebuyers and developers in the affordable housing segment, announced in the Union Budget for 2021-22, will offer a liquidity boost to both the demand and supply sides of the market, industry executives said. Mortgage financiers also stand to benefit from a likely increase in demand. At the same time, some experts expressed disappointment with the absence of measures to extend the benefits under Section 80EEA to a larger set of people.

The Union Budget for FY22 proposed to extend the existing deduction of up to ₹1.5 lakh for interest paid on loans taken for purchase of an affordable house to loans sanctioned on or before March 31, 2021. Further, the Budget extended the tax holiday on profits earned by developers of affordable housing projects approved by March 31, 2021. Currently, the cutoff date for both benefits is March 31, 2020.

Rohit Poddar, managing director, Pod-

**Affordable housing tax holiday extension up to March 2022 will boost the recent momentum in housing demand**

dar Housing and Development, and joint secretary, NAREDCO, Maharashtra, said that the extension on deduction on payment of interest by one more year will offer much-needed convenience for homebuyers. "Affordable housing tax holiday extension up to March 2022 will boost the recent momentum in housing demand," he said.

Other market players observed that the extension of the tax benefits to a larger set of people will help ease the liquidity situation for households at a time of crisis.

Ashish Deora, CEO and promoter, Aurum Ventures, said, "Adequate measures have been taken keeping affordable housing in mind. These initiatives will put additional liquidity in the hands of homebuyers which would further boost demand."

The extension of the sops would also

help improve the performance of non-bank lenders, who are the chief providers of credit to both developers and buyers of affordable homes.

Karthik Srinivasan, senior vice president and group head—financial sector ratings, Icra, said, "Tax benefits for the homebuyers and builders in the affordable housing segment would have a multiplier effect and thus support the non-banking financial companies' and housing finance companies' (NBFC/HFC) asset performance."

Some experts said the Budget could have done more to offer relief to homebuyers.

Naveen Kukreja, CEO and co-founder, Paisabazaar.com, said, "This (tax benefit extension) should boost demand in the housing sector, which has a multiplier effect on the core sectors of the economy. However, we expected this Budget to increase the upper cap on stamp duty value of ₹45 lakh to ₹75 lakh."

Such a move would have increased the coverage of Section 80EEA, especially in the metro cities, he added.

## EXPERT TAKE

## Will encourage flow of investor money to equity funds

RAJIV BAJAJ  
CHAIRMAN & MD,  
BAJAJ CAPITAL

**Y**OU ONLY LIVE TWICE, THE title of a 1969 Bond film, would be a fitting tribute to this post-Covid Union Budget. We are all virtually living our second life after a year of a disastrous pandemic. This Budget is a reminder that even an economy needs to be re-born in this post-Covid world.

The Budget is a continuation of the fiscal measures delivered post the pandemic. There is a laser-sharp focus on manufacturing and infra-

structure growth, development of financial markets, employment generation, healthcare and to free-up capital and ensure availability of requisite capital to propel growth.

Sustainable long-term financing has been a key impediment to infrastructure projects in India. The government envisages a three-pronged policy to address this—1. Creation of institutional structures (DFI), allowing infrastructure debt funds to issue tax efficient zero coupon bonds and enabling debt financing of InvITs and REITs by FPIs, 2. Monetisation of operating public infrastructure assets through National Monetization Pipeline and a disinvestment target of ₹1.75 lakh crore, and, 3. Enhancing the share of capital expenditure in Central and State Budgets from ₹4.12 lakh crore in FY21 (BE) to ₹5.54 lakh crore, a rise of 34.5%.

The Budget also lays emphasis on boosting

manufacturing. Voluntary scrapping policy for automobiles and launch of scheme of Mega Investment Textile Parks (MITRA) in addition to the PLI scheme should boost the automobile and textile sectors that are employment intensive.

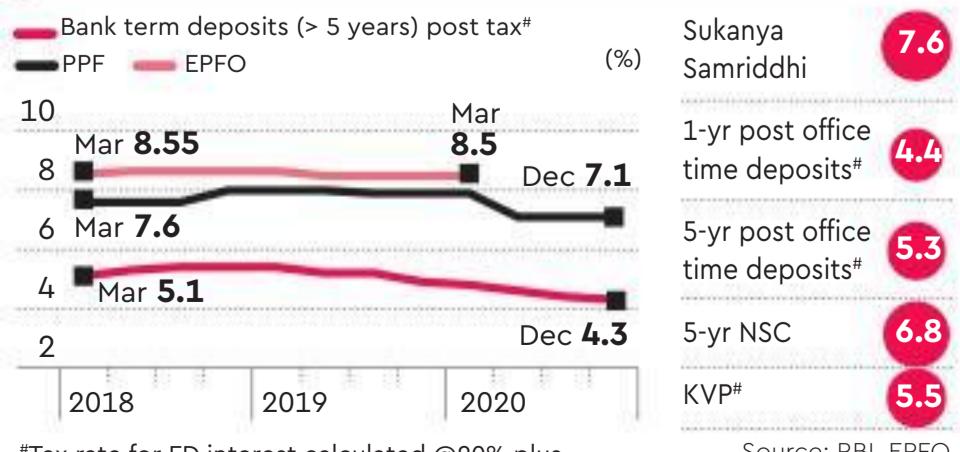
The Budget also proposes significant reforms in financial markets. In a capital-starved economy like India, financial market reforms promote transparent and efficient capital markets. The consolidation of four securities market laws into a single Securities Markets Code, development of a world-class fintech hub at GIFT-IFSC, setting up a body to purchase investment grade corporate bonds in normal as well as stressed times, setting up regulated gold exchanges and proposal to introduce an investor charter for protection of rights of all financial investors, are key steps in this direction. The government proposes to increase the FDI limit in insurance from 49%

to 74% while allowing foreign ownership and control with safeguards. There is a concerted effort to clean up the stressed assets plaguing Indian lenders.

There isn't much on the personal taxation front. Tax rates have been left unchanged and no new cess or surcharge has been added, a commendable achievement in these times of severe resource crunch. There have been a couple of cases of rationalisation in tax exemptions for big-ticket ULIP and EPF investors that should encourage flow of long-term investor money towards equity mutual funds which are more transparent, have lower costs and offer better return potential for long-term investors.

To sum it up, it has truly been a once-in-100 years Budget that is poised to put the economy back on a multi-year trajectory of double-digit expansion.

## Small savings remain attractive



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## BUDGET 2021

SS KIM  
MD & CEO, HYUNDAI MOTOR INDIA

The proposed vehicle scrappage policy will provide thrust towards procurement of new automobiles and have a strong positive effect, giving boost to Aatmanirbhar Bharat

ANJAN CHATTERJEE  
MD, SPECIALITY RESTAURANTS

With a boost in the economy's growth there is a possibility that it may lead to more employment and generation of jobs which could result to a better spending power...

HARI OM RAI  
CHAIRMAN AND MD, LAVA INTERNATIONAL

Government has clearly shown the strength of character to come up with a growth-oriented budget despite a high deficit of 9.5% of GDP during the previous year

## LITTLE EXTRA POCKET MONEY

Freedom to choose discoms, lower tax on gold & silver, tax holiday on affordable housing loans among key measures

MALINI BHUPTA

## UNION FINANCE MINISTER

Nirmala Sitharaman's Budget proposals not only score well on the big ticket announcements, but they have much to offer for consumers too. From seeking to break the monopoly of power discoms to reducing import duty on precious metals to extending higher tax deductions on loans for affordable housing by a year, the measures announced in the Union Budget are centred around supporting consumption. Experts believe that the extension of tax exemption schemes in affordable housing alone can act as a multiplier effect on the GDP.

Even though the agriculture infra-

structure and development cess of 5% has been levied on several products, consumers will not feel the pinch when it comes to diesel and petrol, as it will be offset by reduction in the basic excise duty (BED) and special additional excise duty (SAED) rates.

In a move to boost demand for affordable housing, the Union government in July 2019 had provided an additional deduction of interest, amounting to ₹1.5 lakh, for loan taken to purchase an affordable house. The FM proposes to extend the eligibility of this deduction by one more year, to 31 March 2022. Commenting on the move, Anuj Puri, chairman - ANAROCK Property Consultants, said: "This will keep demand buoyant for affordable housing in 2021 as well." As per ANAROCK Research,

affordable housing already accounts for more than 35% of the supply across the top 7 cities in the country.

As the world's largest consumer of gold, a decline in the price of the precious metal should surely bring cheer to consumers. Gold and silver presently attract a basic customs duty of 12.5%, but this has been lowered to 7.5%. However, the effective tax on gold and silver will come down by 2.5%, as the decrease in customs duty will be partly offset by an increase in agri cess. The FM also resolved to give consumers more choice when it comes to power distribution companies, which are often monopolies. The FM said that a framework was being put in place to give consumers an alternative to choose from among more than one distribution company.

**Consumers should be relieved the FM has not levied any new taxes even if she hasn't given them any tax breaks. The extended benefits for affordable housing should provide relief to homebuyers**

Digital payments too found a place in her Budget speech, and to give them a boost, the Budget has earmarked ₹1,500 crore for a proposed scheme to provide financial incentive to promote such modes of payment. Rustom Irani, MD and CEO, Hitachi Payment Services, on India Budget 2021, said: "By allocating ₹1,500 cr for a scheme for financial incentives to boost digital payments will further drive digital payment penetration in the country." On the downside, some products may become a tad expensive where import duties have been tweaked. To give domestic manufacturing a boost, the government has withdrawn some exemptions on parts of chargers and sub-parts of mobiles. Further, some parts of mobiles will move from 'nil' rate to a moderate 2.5%.

## MEASURES &amp; IMPACT

## TAX DEDUCTION ON INTEREST FOR AFFORDABLE HOMES EXTENDED

₹1,50,000

● Additional deduction of interest, amounting to ₹1.5 lakh, for loan taken to purchase an affordable house extended to 31 March 2022. Will support demand for affordable housing.

● Basic customs duty on gold & silver slashed from 12.5% to 7.5%

To curb smuggling and give leg up to jewellery sales

● Framework to be put in place to give consumers the option to choose from more than one power distribution company

Dismantling of monopolies could make power prices more competitive

● Duty exemptions on parts of chargers/sub-parts of mobiles withdrawn and some parts of mobiles will move from 'nil' rate to 2.5%

Chargers & mobile parts may become expensive



SHYAM KUMAR PRASAD

## Agri infra cess neutral for end consumer, negative for states

ANUPAM CHATTERJEE

**T**HE IMPOSITION of the agricultural infrastructure and development cess on petrol and diesel will not bear any additional burden to the consumers, Union finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman said. Retail rates of the auto fuels have already reached record highs, as global crude prices have inched higher on the back of rising demand amid production cuts. Petrol was at its all-time high of ₹86.30 per litre in Delhi on Monday. The Centre increasing cess and surcharge on petrol and diesel by ₹13-16/litre since March, 2020 has also significantly contributed to higher prices.

Though not affecting end-consumers, the income of states from excise duty on the auto fuels will be significantly impacted, as the adjustment to accommodate the new cess will be done by slashing the basic excise duty rates by 53% for petrol and 63% for diesel.

**Since cess and surcharges are not sharable with states, the states get 42% of the auto-fuel excise duty income only from the basic excise duty component**

component. Of course, the states levy their own VAT on petrol and diesel, which goes exclusively to the state coffers, but current high prices limit the scope of increasing VAT further.

The agricultural cess has been proposed to earmark the resources "to improve agricultural infrastructure so that we produce more, while also conserving and processing agricultural output efficiently," Sitharaman stated. To offset

the effect of the new cess, the basic excise duty and the special additional excise duty (surcharge) rates will be reduced accordingly. The Centre's tax on diesel (basic excise, surcharge and road/infra cess) is currently ₹31.83/litre, and the total levy after the addition of the agricultural cess will be the same. The divisible portion of the tax pool — basic excise duty — had remained stagnant at ₹4.83 (diesel) and ₹2.98 (petrol) since February, 2018.

The Centre's tax revenue from petrol and diesel, pre-devolution to the states, stands at ₹1.31 lakh crore in first half of FY21, up a whopping 40.4%, even though the sales of the two auto fuels have cumulatively dipped 24.2% annually in the same period. On the other hand, the states' tax revenue from VAT on the fuels have fallen 17.6% to ₹78,164 crore. In March, 2020, the surcharge on auto fuels was increased by ₹2/litre and road cess was raised by ₹1/litre. Subsequently in May, 2020, road cess on petrol and diesel was increased again by ₹8/litre, while the surcharge was hiked by ₹2/litre for petrol and ₹5/litre for diesel.

of the PPP model is welcome.

The creation of a development financing institution that will be professionally run and provide long term capital for infrastructure was long overdue. All credit to the FM for approving this. It will give an impetus to infrastructure activities. The prosperity of the agricultural sector is critical for the growth of the economy, including manufacturing, and the creation of a more equitable society. The decision to double the income of farmers, expand rural credit and make available funds to the APMCs for infrastructure are all very important to achieve this objective. The Budget only simplifies the administration of the direct tax administration and makes it more transparent. No new taxes have been imposed. As far as indirect taxes are concerned, it appears that there will be rationalisation in custom duties to remove anomalies and promote domestic manufacturing.

The automobile industry will grow rapidly when the manufacturing achieves sustained double digit growth. The announcement that the GST system would be smoothed may help in removing the tax bias against cars. The extension of the gas distribution infrastructure would help the growth of sale of CNG cars. The detailed policy on scrappage is yet to be announced and its impact would be known after that.

The fiscal deficit is projected at 6.8%. This would not be a cause of worry provided that the assets are created efficiently and at minimum cost and are operated to ensure viability. Some changes in rules and procedures would be helpful to make this happen. Overall an excellent Budget.

## EXPERT TAKE

## A growth-oriented Budget in a tough fiscal environment



MOHIT MALHOTRA

CEO DABUR INDIA

plays the government's intent to drive back economic growth.

With this Budget, the government has decided to take the investment route to drive long-term economic growth with a focus on healthcare, infrastructure development and privatisation, besides supporting employment generation. As part of a newly launched Aatmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana, Sitharaman allotted ₹35,000 crore for coronavirus vaccines in the country. A budget of ₹2 lakh crore was allocated for the healthcare sector.

The government has stayed on the path of its Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and announced a series of right measures to speed up growth and shore up an economy badly hit by the pandemic. The absence of any big negatives to spook sentiments is a

big positive in itself. There is no Covid cess or increase in tax rates as was being anticipated in the run up to the budget.

Budget 2021 delivered a big bang boost for the infrastructure sector as the government aims to ride on it to reach the goal of \$5-trillion economy. The 34% higher allocation under rural infrastructure development fund to ₹40,000 crore will hasten development of infrastructure for agri and allied activities, social sectors and rural connectivity. This would go a long way in improving penetration and helping drive consumption of FMCG products in the hinterland. Dabur is investing on strengthening its rural footprint to 60,000 villages by the end of this financial year from 52,000 villages in March 2020.

The FM has also made generous alloca-

tions for key focus sectors like healthcare, railways, roads and water. There are also some decisive steps forward on the reforms front by raising the FDI limit in insurance, allowing registration of one-person company, privatisation of two public sector banks, besides unveiling a faceless national income tax appellate tribunal and offering relief to non-resident investors on dividend income. These are all positive steps in the right direction.

The first budget of the new decade tries to strike a balance between supporting growth and a modest deficit reduction. Overall, I would call it a growth-oriented and progressive budget that lays down the blueprint for creating an enabling framework that would promote an Aatmanirbhar Bharat.



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## BUDGET 2021

VP NANDAKUMAR  
MD & CEO, MANAPPURAM FINANCE

A progressive and growth-oriented Budget that has given serious consideration to some of the persistent problems of the banking & financial services sector.

ANDREW HOLLAND  
CEO, AVENDUS CAPITAL PUBLIC MARKETS ALTERNATE STRATEGIES

**Key message** is big push for growth. A 34% rise in infra capex not only is good for employment but also to have a positive multiplier effect.

## MONEY MARKET

A BALASUBRAMANIAN  
MD AND CEO, ADITYA BIRLA SUN LIFE AMC

Budget will give impetus to capital markets. Focus on capital expenditure will revive capital goods sector and boost employment. Vehicle scrapping policy should benefit auto & auto ancillaries segment.

## RECAP, DFI BOOST FOR PSBs

DFI is meant to enable PSU banks to reduce exposure to infra projects and enhance credit to other industries

## SHRITAMA BOSE

**T**HE ANNOUNCEMENT of a ₹20,000-crore recapitalisation round and the establishment of a new development finance institution (DFI) could together help ease the capital constraints faced by public sector banks (PSBs), industry executives said. However, concerns remain about the adequacy of the outlay for recapitalisation, especially in the event of a fresh asset quality review (AQR) exercise.

Finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman said the intent behind setting up a new DFI is not just to spur infrastructure spending, but also to encourage the creation of competing institutions from the private sector. "The needs of this country

are such that just one development finance institution set up by the government cannot adequately cater to its requirements. Therefore, we see a future where a DFI which is partly funded by the government and raises capital from the market is also competing with private-sector DFIs," she said.

The DFI will have an initial outlay of ₹20,000 crore from the government with more being invested later, and will eventually be used for raising ₹5 lakh crore over the next three to five years.

The launch of a DFI will help PSBs, which have traditionally been the primary financiers for infrastructure projects, diversify their focus areas, said Anil Patwardhan, senior director, Brickwork Ratings. "This will enable the PSBs to

reduce their exposure to infrastructure projects and enhance their credit to other industries."

Bankers took a positive view of the announcements. SS Mallikarjun Rao, MD & CEO, Punjab National Bank, said, "Further recapitalisation of ₹20,000 crore for PSBs in FY22 is a welcome step. Setting up of a professionally managed development finance institution will catalyse infrastructure funding."

Analysts said the amount allocated for recapitalisation was on expected lines. In addition, pending disbursements from the previous round of recap should help too, said Prakash Agarwal, head – financial institutions, India Ratings and Research. "From the announcements made last year, ₹14,000 crore is

**The DFI will have an initial outlay of ₹20,000 crore from the government with more being invested later, and will eventually be used for raising ₹5 lakh crore over the next three to five years**

yet to be disbursed. These put together should provide reasonable support for PSBs to grow their balance sheet," he added.

Some bank unions, though, took the view that the recapitalisation plan barely accounts for losses banks may suffer after a likely AQR exercise.

Devidas Tuljapurkar, general secretary, Maharashtra State Bank Employees Federation, said, "The government has provided ₹20,000 crore for recapitalisation of PSBs, which is inadequate if they have to grow in business. In the eventuality of an asset quality inspection, once again banks will have to face huge non-performing assets and may once again be dragged into losses, with their capital getting eroded."

## TOP VIEW

DINESH KUMAR KHARA  
SBI CHAIRMAN

Focus on making tax systems transparent

**THE BUDGET IS A PATHBREAKING ONE** as it focuses on providing a road map which will potentially alter India's physical as well as financial infrastructure to greater heights going forward. As is well known, infrastructure has been the foundation of AtmaNirbhav Bharat. With this ambitious thrust to infrastructure, the capital expenditure for FY22 is pegged at ₹5.4 lakh crore, which is 34.5% more than the BE of 2020-21. Over and above this expenditure, the Budget also provides additional ₹2 lakh crore to states and autonomous bodies for their capital expenditure.

Pandemic having exposed the vulnerability of the population to health shock, augmentation of health infrastructure was on cards. Even the Economic Survey described it as a proposal whose time has come. In this backdrop, the Budgetary thrust to rural health infrastructure is significant.

The stated policy of Make in India, to attract more investment in PLI sectors and vocal for local, needs sound support for industry by bringing down logistics costs. The government has committed significant resources to create infrastructure such as roads, railways, metro railways under Bharatmala Pariyojan, National Rail Plan for India - 2030, metro rails in Tier 1 and Tier 2 cities and operational management of major ports on a PPP basis.

The pressing issue of infrastructure financing has been addressed covering debt component, asset monetisation and foreign participation through the InVITs and REITs routes. In order to facilitate funding of infrastructure, it is proposed to make zero coupon bonds issued by notified IDFs eligible

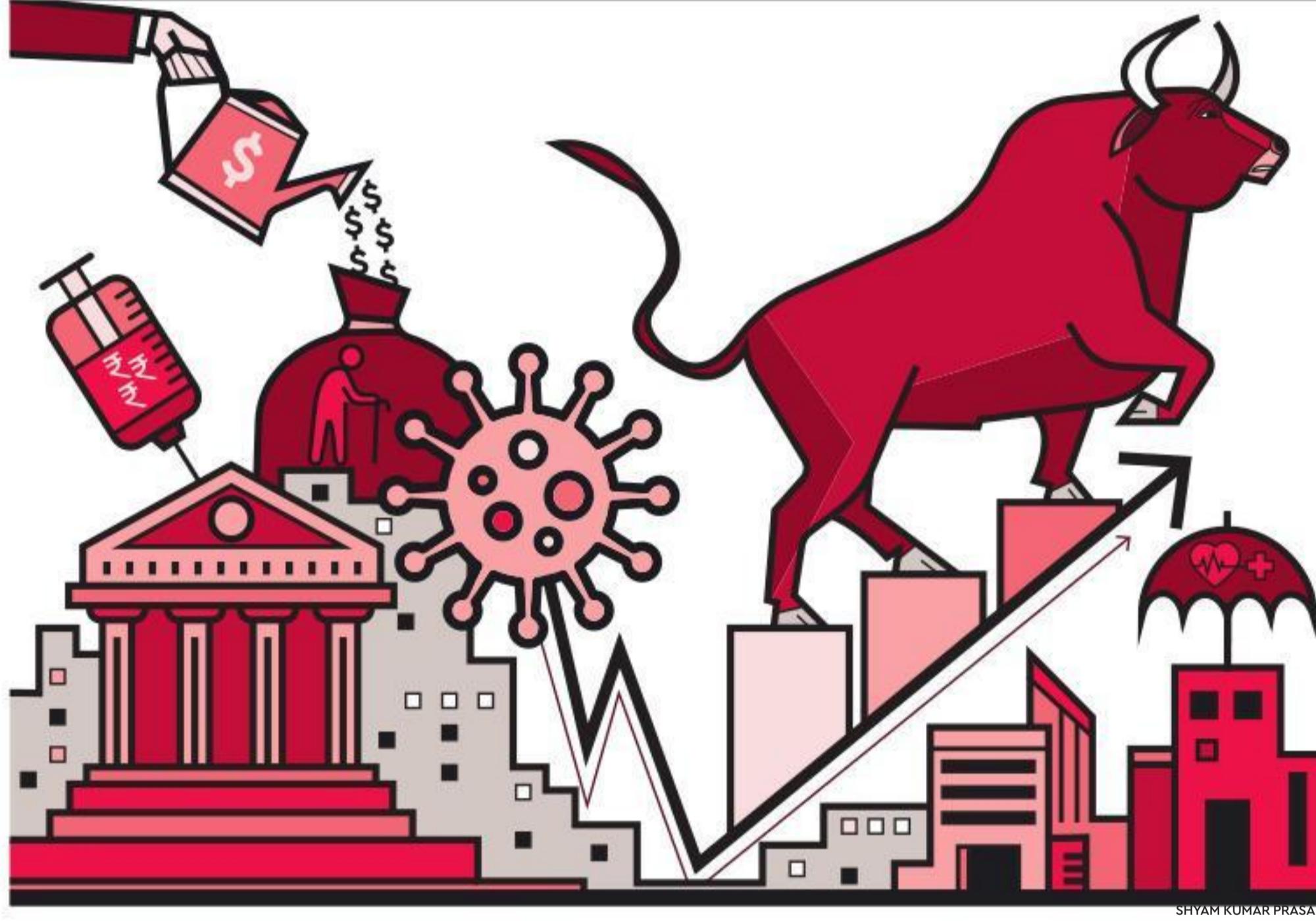
for tax benefit.

On the financial infrastructure side, the proposal to consolidate various acts governing different segments of the financial market under the Securities Markets Code is a good move. Utilising the infrastructure at GIFT City to promote fintechs and strengthening the existing infrastructure at GIFT are progression in right direction. The proposal to create an institutional mechanism to address liquidity in secondary markets for corporate bond has tried to address the stress emerged due to Covid-19.

The fiscal deficit for FY22 is pegged at 9.5% of the GDP. To ensure that the economy is given the required push, the BE 2021-22 for expenditure is ₹34.83 lakh crore, which includes ₹5.54 lakh crore as capital expenditure, an increase of 34.5% over the BE 2020-2021. Assuming a 14.4% growth in the nominal GDP, the fiscal deficit in BE 2021-2022 is estimated to be 6.8% of the GDP. The gross borrowing from the market for the next year would be around ₹1.2 lakh crore.

The tax proposals have made reasonable demand with Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess (AIDC) on a small number of items, as the revival of rural demand is critical for overall growth revival and doubling farm income.

The medium-term fiscal consolidation path envisages to reach a fiscal deficit level below 4.5% of the GDP by 2025-2026. The consolidation will rest on increasing the buoyancy of tax revenue through improved compliance, and secondly, by increased receipts from monetisation of assets, including PSEs and land and strategic disinvestments.



In this backdrop, the Budgetary thrust to rural health infrastructure is significant

## Hike in insurance FDI limit set to attract fresh capital

## CHIRAG MADIA

**T**HE INSURANCE sector received a boost after finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman proposed to increase the permissible foreign direct investment (FDI) limit in insurance companies to 74% from 49%. Market participants said the move will attract fresh capital, which, in turn, will increase the penetration of insurance.

The Budget also proposes to allow foreign ownership and control with safeguards. "Under the new structure, the majority of directors on the board and key management persons would be resident Indians, with at least 50% of directors being independent directors, and specified percentage of profits being retained as general reserve," Sitharaman said in the Budget speech.

Joydeep K Roy, partner & leader – insurance, PwC India, said an increase of FDI in insurance to 74% which is proposed with safeguards will possibly bring in more capital, and more importantly,

## The Budget also proposes to allow foreign ownership and control with safeguards

fresh capital from companies which have been waiting to enter India. "However, apart from that, the important considerations like IFRS17 accounting principles, deferred acquisition costs, Solvency II measures, risk-based capital introduction, etc have to be accelerated at the regulatory and policy levels to bring India at par with the world in actually inviting and encouraging FDI," he said.

The announcement on increasing the FDI limit lifted share prices of insurance companies. Shares of HDFC Life Insurance ended with gains of 3.14% while New India Assurance closed up 8.94% at ₹138.30 on the BSE.

Shailaja Lall, partner, Shardul Amarchand Mangaldas, said while this is a welcome move, foreign investors will certainly view this development with 'a

pinch of salt' and prefer to take a cautious approach. "Much will depend on the fine print of the conditions being proposed. Once there is more clarity, it will need to be seen as to how many foreign investors are willing to infuse capital without the ability to control the board," Lall said. Any conditionality and regulatory approvals attached to payment of dividends to foreign investors may add another level of complexity. "It is possible that the Irai (Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India) may also prescribe certain conditions to safeguard policyholder money."

Insurance is a capital-intensive business and an increase in FDI will help growth and penetration in general and health insurance in particular, said Krishnan Ramachandran, MD and CEO, Max Bupa Health Insurance.

Sitharaman also proposed to privatise one general insurance company in 2021-22 and carry out the initial public offering of Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India.

## EXPERT TAKE

## Credible, transparent and growth-supportive Budget



**NILESH SHAH**  
MD, KOTAK MAHINDRA AMC

**THE BUDGET WAS PRESENTED AGAINST** the backdrop of a very challenging economic environment due to Covid-19. It is very welcome that the finance minister presented a Budget with growth focus at its heart and relaxed fiscal path compared to what general expectations were, both for FY21 and FY22. More importantly, there seems to be a change in the fiscal approach. The FM said the government will now try to

achieve a fiscal deficit of 4.5% of the GDP by FY26 with consolidation being done through tax revenues buoyancy and asset sales. Finally, there hasn't been any increase in taxes on the rich or capital gains; so to that extent, it is a growth-supportive Budget.

What is encouraging is the levels of transparency. The fiscal deficit is pegged at 9.5% for FY21 and 6.8% for FY22, with the government acknowledging it includes subsidy spending in FY21 to fiscal deficit and a clear growth focus.

The assumptions and targets on revenue are quite credible, and to some extent, conservative as well. Nominal GDP growth estimates at 14% in FY22 look realistic. Tax estimates on a CAGR basis between FY20 and FY22 look quite conservative and is factoring in nominal growth over most heads. The earnings momentum for corporates is looking up and this should aid corporates to achieve a fiscal deficit of 4.5% of the GDP by FY26 with consolidation being done through tax revenues buoyancy and asset sales. Finally, there hasn't been any increase in taxes on the rich or capital gains; so to that extent, it is a growth-supportive Budget.

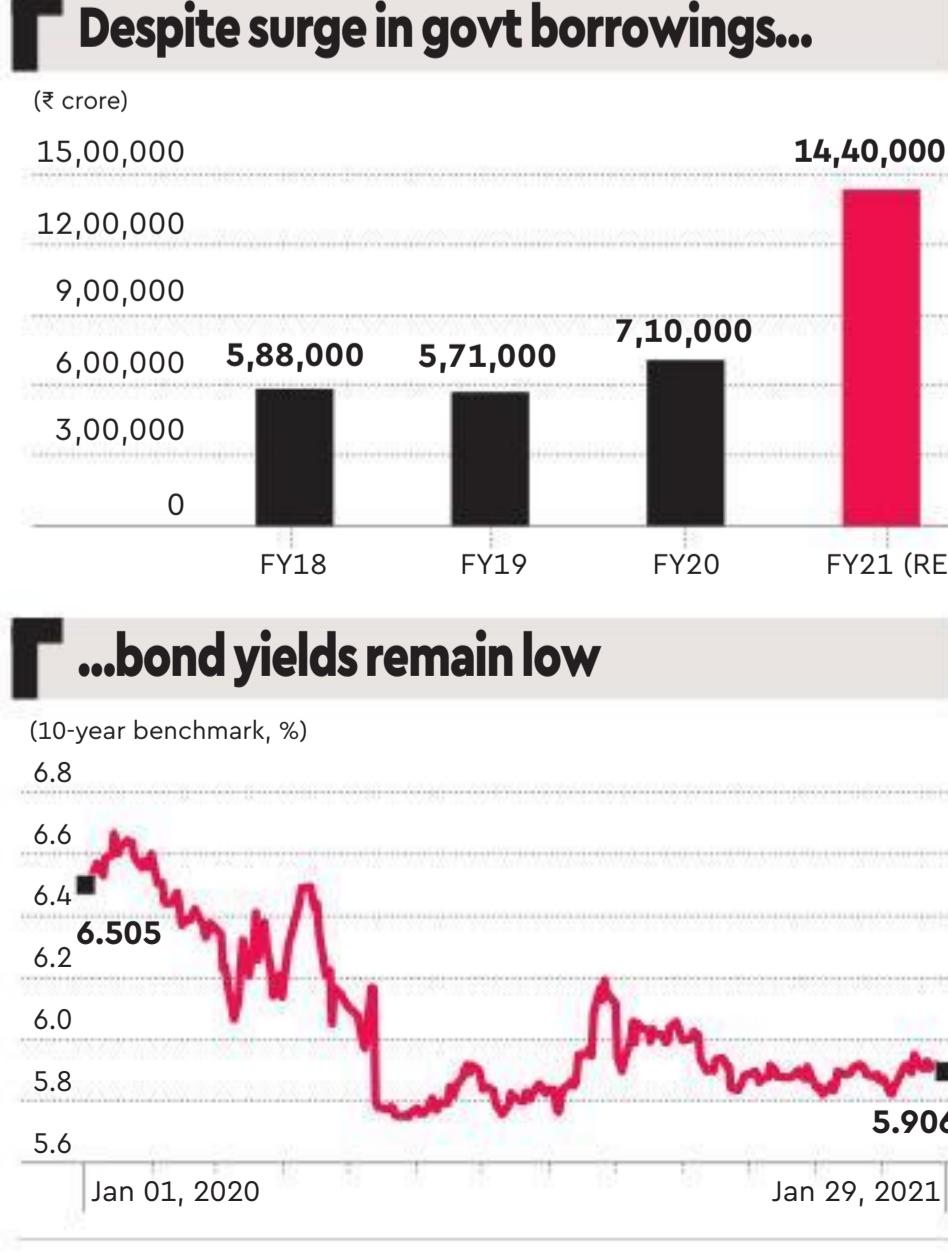
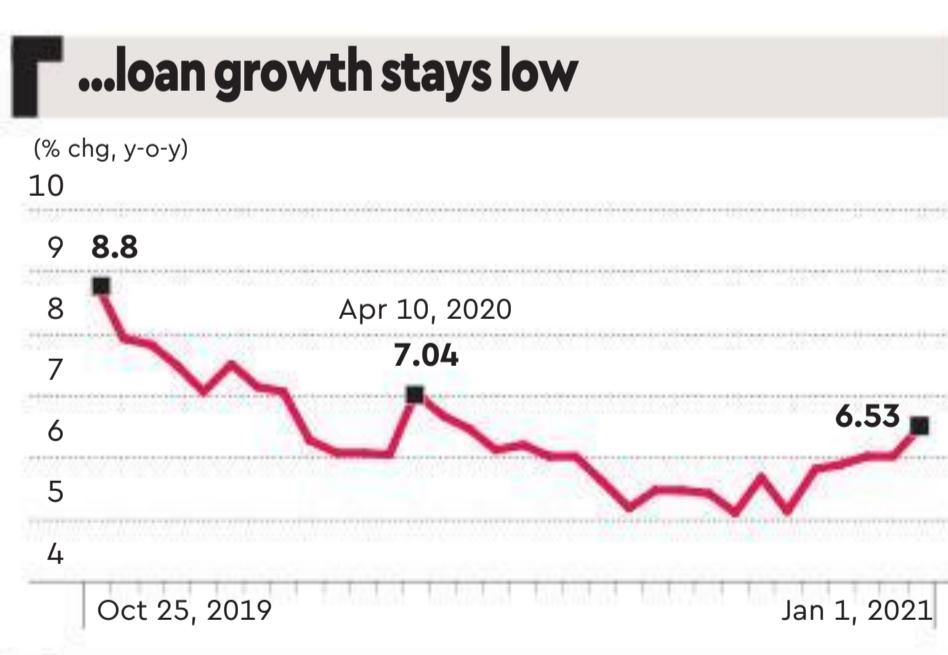
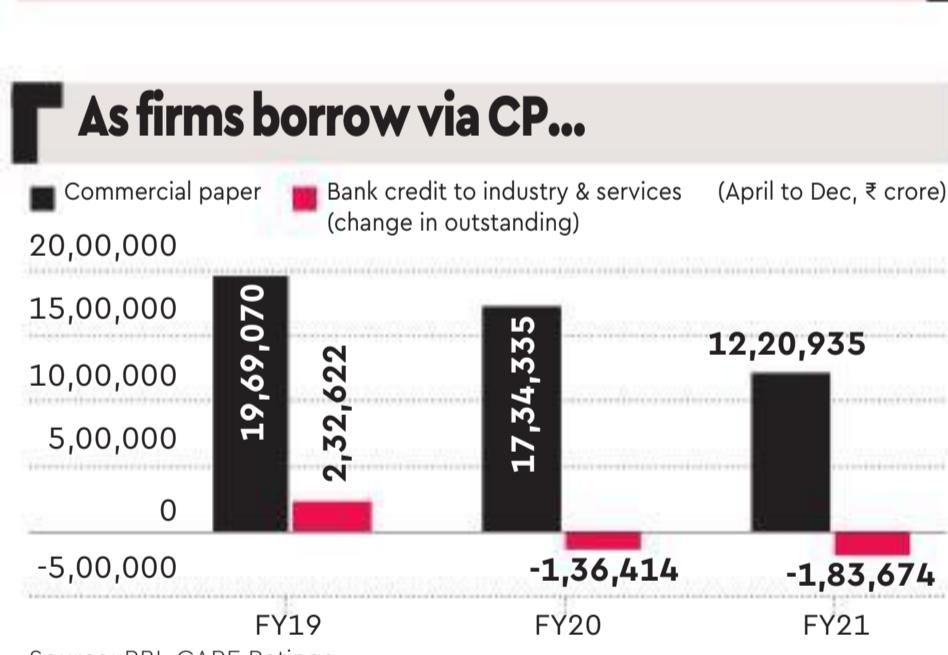
rate tax collections after muted growth in the last two years. GST collections will benefit from rise in WPI and also normalisation in services. In that sense, the gross tax collections growth of 17% in FY22 from a low base looks achievable. But the real boost to overall revenues would still be dependent on the government meeting its large disinvestment target (₹1.75 lakh crore), which looks quite possible given the buoyant capital markets.

The overall spending growth in FY21 is now budgeted to be ₹34.5 lakh crore (+28% YoY) with Q4FY21 likely to see near doubling of spending. This should help support growth and thus broaden the economic recovery. The Budget continues to provide strong thrust to capex. Overall capital expenditure for FY21 would be ₹4.39 lakh crore (earlier ₹4.21 lakh crore). For FY22, the capex budget is set at ₹5.4 lakh crore (up 34% YoY).

The spending thrust is clearly on infrastructure and health, given that these segments have seen sharp slowdown in last few years. For affordable housing, the tax incentive for both developers and borrowers has been extended for one more year. Import duties have been relaxed in specific segments such as gold, steel etc to reduce input costs.

The government's intent and reaffirmation towards privatisation and disinvestment are worth mentioning. FM reaffirmed that privatisation/disinvestment of Air India, CONCOR, IDBI, BEML, BPCL, etc would be completed by FY22. Privatisation of two more PSBs and one general insurance company has been proposed. FDI in insurance has been increased from 49% to 74%, which is a positive move to attract capital in the insurance sector.

(Views are personal)



TUESDAY  
FEBRUARY 2  
2021

## BUDGET 2021



## AGRI &amp; FERTILISER

## COROMANDEL INT'L

CLOSE : 829.90

▼ 15.80 % CHG: (1.87)

EPS (₹)	P/E	Div yield
45.6	18.1	1.5
68.4	12.0	48.2

\*For H1FY21 (in %)

Share price on BSE (₹)

829.90

630.40

Jan 31, 2020

Feb 1, 2021

## SUMITOMO CHEMICAL

CLOSE : 319.35

▲ 6.55 % CHG: 2.09

EPS (₹)	P/E	Div yield
5.2	60.3	0.2
62.2	6.5	30.9

\*For H1FY21 (in %)

Share price on BSE (₹)

319.35

227.90

Jan 31, 2020

Feb 1, 2021

## MEASURES

- Approval for additional subsidy a major positive, although subsidy allocation for FY2021-22 is inadequate.
- Subsidy on Decontrolled fertilisers is ₹20,762 crore.
- AIDF cess of 5% levied on sale of Urea for 2021-22 is ₹58,768 cr
- (BE), as against ₹94,957 cr (2020-21 RE).
- DAP and MOP along with removal of BCD of 5% from import of these fertilisers.
- 1,000 mandis to be integrated with e-NAM to promote better realisation for farmers.

## HEALTHCARE

## APOLLO HOSPITALS

CLOSE : 2,660.60

▲ 98.55 % CHG: 3.85

EPS (₹)	P/E	Div yield
0.0	0.0	0.2
55.2	(8.9)	PL

\*For H1FY21 (in %)

PL: Profit to loss

Share price on BSE (₹)

2,660.60

1,661.05

Jan 31, 2020

Feb 1, 2021

## NARAYANA HRUDAYA

CLOSE : 468.65

▲ 24.35 % CHG: 5.48

EPS (₹)	P/E	Div yield
0.0	0.0	0.2
27.4	(37.8)	PL

\*For H1FY21 (in %)

PL: Profit to loss

Share price on BSE (₹)

468.65

377.85

Jan 31, 2020

Feb 1, 2021

## MEASURES

- Decline in the allocation towards the sector by 10% vis-a-vis RE of ₹82,445 crore in FY2021 and growth of 11% vis-a-vis BE of ₹67,484 crore.
- Muted growth in allocation towards National Health Mission, at 4%.
- Launch of PM Atma Nirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana with proposed outlay of ₹64,180 crore over six years.
- Growth of over 100% in the allocation towards the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) vis-a-vis RE-FY2021.
- ₹35,000 cr allocated for Covid-19 vaccine.

## INSURANCE

## ICICI LOMBARD

CLOSE : 1,368.35

▲ 50.65 % CHG: 3.84

EPS (₹)	P/E	Div yield
31.0	44.2	0.3
NA	3.6	31.7

\*For H1FY21 (in %)

Share price on BSE (₹)

1,368.35

1,318.60

Jan 31, 2020

Feb 1, 2021

## MEASURES

- Amendment to Insurance Act 1938, to hike the permissible FDI limit in Insurance companies to 74%.
- Initial Public Offering of LIC to be completed in FY2021-22. The Life Insurance Act has been modified to stipulate that the Centre's stake does not fall below 75% for five years from public issuance.
- One public sector General Insurance company to be divested.
- Tax exemption for maturity proceeds of ULIP schemes to be applicable for annual premium below ₹2.5 lakh only.

## HOW THEY STACK UP



## BANKING

## HDFC BANK

CLOSE : 1,477.20

▲ 86.40 % CHG: 6.2

EPS (₹)	P/E	Div yield
55.7	24.6	0.2
68.9	11.5	18.8

\*For H1FY21 (in %)

Share price on BSE (₹)

1,477.20

1,225.70

Jan 31, 2020

Feb 1, 2021

## STATE BANK OF INDIA

CLOSE : 311.10

▲ 29.05 % CHG: 10.30

EPS (₹)	P/E	Div yield
23.1	12.2	0.0
75.3	10.3	58.4

\*For H1FY21 (in %)

Share price on BSE (₹)

311.10

318.55

Jan 31, 2020

Feb 1, 2021

## MEASURES

- To divest two Public Sector Banks (PSBs), apart from the government of India's stake in IDBI Bank.
- Setting up of Asset Reconstruction
- Capital infusion of ₹20,000 crore in public sector banks.
- Time-bound access to deposits of failed banks to the extent of deposit insurance, i.e. ₹5 lakh per depositor.

## INFRA &amp; ROADS

## DILIP BUILDCON

CLOSE : 439.95

EPS (₹)	P/E	Div yield
14.5	29.3	0.2
73.8	(3.3)	-72.7

\*For H1FY21 (in %)

Share price on BSE (₹)

439.95

407.75

Jan 31, 2020

Feb 1, 2021

## LARSEN &amp; TOUBRO

CLOSE : 1,449.45

EPS (₹)	P/E	Div yield
101.8	13.2	1.3
40.7	(19.5)	45.6

\*For H1FY21 (in %)

Share price on BSE (₹)

1,449.45

1,369.10

Jan 31, 2020

Feb 1, 2021

## MEASURES

- Capital outlay for key infra sectors is up significantly in 2021-22 BE: roads by 35%, railways by 34%.
- GBS towards capital expenditure has been increased to ₹5.54 trn
- in 2021-22 (up 34% from 2020-21 BE).
- A new DFI with capitalisation of ₹20,000 cr is to be set up with a plan to build a lending portfolio of over ₹5 lakh crore over the next three years.
- Borrowing target for NHAI set at ₹65,000 cr for FY2022 (in line with FY2021) and another ₹15,000 cr to be raised through SPV.

## POWER &amp; GREEN ENERGY

## ADANI GREEN ENERGY

CLOSE : 1,022.90

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TUESDAY  
FEBRUARY 2  
2021

## BUDGET 2021

## BUDGET &amp; BEYOND

## 'WE HAVE SPENT, SPENT AND SPENT'

Shortly after presenting the Budget, finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman addressed the press where she highlighted the government's resolve to spend more on productive assets to bring a Covid-ravaged economy back on the high-growth path fast and create more jobs. She also highlighted the Centre's commitment to undertaking key financial sector reforms and keeping its balance sheet more transparent than ever. Edited excerpts:

## On key themes of Budget-2021-22

To start with, there are two important features: We chose to spend big in infrastructure, and thereby in sectors with high multiplier effect, and we attended to the requirement of the health sector in the aftermath of Covid-19. We have raised the overall capital expenditure target for FY22 to ₹5.54 lakh crore, up 34.5% from the budget estimate for this fiscal. The spending on health and well-being is going to be raised by as much as 137% to ₹2.24 lakh crore in FY22. While we have stepped up focus on infrastructure creation and capacity building in healthcare, we have also not ignored the critical agriculture sector and raised allocation for institutions like Nabard for boosting credit to farmers. We also brought in a cess to ensure that we have a dedicated amount for infrastructure creation in agriculture, without putting any extra burden on the end consumer. For instance, where the basic customs duty, say, was 12%, we brought it down to 7% and added only a 3% cess. So the consumer will end up paying less or an equivalent amount. (Separately, revenue secretary AB Pandey said the cess will be levied only on a few items and the total amount to be raised is estimated at ₹30,000 crore).

## On financial sector reforms

Equally important are the reforms we

have proposed for the financial sector. Disinvestment will continue, LIC will have an IPO and the FDI limit in insurance will be raised to 74% from 49%. One major cry of banks is the non-performing assets, for which we have repeatedly undertaken capital infusion. To further clean up banks' books, NPAs will be curled out, based on some formula, and they will go to a holding company-like structure. After necessary sprucing and weeding out of problems of a particular asset, the assets will attract asset reconstruction companies that can bid for them through a transparent process. After some haircuts, banks will recover some money on the bad assets for which they had the provisioning but didn't have the wherewithal to dispose of legitimately. So we are giving that comfort to banks. For funding infrastructure projects, a development finance institution (DFI) has been brought in. All lessons learnt from the IDBI experience will be utilised. This DFI will use the initial (government) capital of ₹20,000 crore to raise about ₹5 lakh crore in about three years. When the law (through which DFI will be constituted) is passed, even private institutions will be allowed to set up DFIs. This is because one DFI won't be enough to satiate the massive infrastructure funding requirement of the country.

**We've raised the overall capital expenditure target for FY22 to ₹5.54 lakh cr, up 34.5% from the budget estimate. Spending on health & well-being is going to be raised by as much as 137% to ₹2.24 lakh crore**

(continued)

is passed, even private institutions will be allowed to set up DFIs. This is because one DFI won't be enough to satiate the massive infrastructure funding requirement of the country.

## On transparent govt balance sheet

We have made brave decisions to ensure that the government's own books are cleaned up and made even more transparent. The Budget documents clearly detail all the extra budgetary resources in recent years. Entire food subsidy is from the budget. Budgetary allocation has now been made to clear FCI arrears, for which the money available with the National Small Savings Fund was earlier used.



PORTRAIT: SHYAM KUMAR PRASAD

## On thrust on productive spending

We ensured that capex is not only driven up substantially but also implemented without delay. So we have spent, spent and spent. Otherwise, the fiscal deficit wouldn't have gone up to 9.5% of GDP this year. The

Finance Commission has suggested that we give a glide path for fiscal consolidation and we have given it (to bring the deficit down to 4.5% or less by FY26).

## On impact of elevated fiscal deficit on

## the economy

The impact would be good because it (elevated deficit) means the government is spending and, that too, on productive assets. We have stepped up focus on qualitative spending, which will boost employment. And with creation of jobs, people will have more disposable income and demand will rise, which will create a virtuous cycle.

If ₹20k-cr recap for PSBs is enough  
Let them absorb it first, let's see.

## On Budget not sharing Economic Survey's optimism on growth

(Smiles) One may be a bit conservative because it's finance ministry, the other may be flamboyant because it's the chief economic adviser. (The Budget forecasts a nominal GDP expansion of 14.4% for FY22, while the Survey pegs it at 15.4%).

## On taxing EPFO returns

Up to ₹2.5 lakh a year you can contribute, for which you will continue to get tax exemption and about 8% guaranteed return that is also tax-exempt. This fund is meant for the welfare of workers, and their interest is being protected because anybody who earns less than ₹2 lakh per month will still be paying 12% without a hitch. (The proposed move) is aimed at only the big-ticket money, which comes into the EPFO because it has tax benefit and an attractive return. Some put it as much as ₹1 crore per month, and we thought that's probably not right. (Separately, expenditure secretary TV Somanathan said people who'll be affected by the proposed move account for less than 1% of the number of EPFO contributors).

## On defence expenditure

Over the last three years, a lot of power has been delegated to vice-chiefs who can

take a call on revenue and certain capital accounts, as the situation demands. We have also agreed, in principle, to a suggestion by the Finance Commission to a non-lapsable fund for defence; of course, the formulation will be worked out by the ministry. (Expenditure secretary Somanathan said the defence capital expenditure is proposed to rise about 20% from the revised estimate of this fiscal to ₹1.35 lakh crore in FY22).

## On relief to tax payers

We have introduced faceless assessment and faceless appeal system. We now take further steps to simplify tax administration, ease compliance, and reduce litigation. We have proposed to reduce time-limit for re-opening of assessment. All

these are aimed at putting less pressure on the tax payer.

## On using agri cess and farm laws

We have announced a variety of schemes for agriculture where it can be used. Nabard's fund will be doubled from ₹10,000 crore. AMPC infrastructure will also be funded. Even under Amanirbhar Bharat, ₹1 lakh crore was announced to create farm infrastructure. Under e-nam, 1,000 markets are to be joined. So there are several ways to utilise the fund. Agriculture remains very important for us. As for the farm bills, the agriculture minister has said that he is willing to discuss the laws clause-by-clause with farmers. The PM himself has made it clear that the government offer (to stay the laws for 18 months) still stands. I think discussion is the only way forward.

## On the two banks and an insurer that will be privatised

If I could tell you now, I could have said it in my Budget speech (smiles).

## Investments in REITs, InvITs made attractive; capital raising easier

SHUBhra TANDON

**INVESTMENTS MADE IN** Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs) have been made more attractive, while deepening their capital raising avenues. The trusts can now raise debt capital at competitive rates, while dividend payment to REITs and InvITs have been exempt from tax deducted at source (TDS). Debt financing of InvITs and REITs by foreign portfolio investors (FPIs) will be enabled by making suitable amendments in the relevant legislations. So far, FPI regulations allow them to invest in non-convertible debentures (NCDs) issued only by a corporate entity. Since InvITs and REITs are trusts, FPIs could not subscribe to debt instruments issued by them a couple of years ago, despite Sebi (Securities and Exchange Board of India) allowing InvITs and REITs to start issuing NCDs.

Experts say the announced measures have addressed an anomaly between the FPI regulations and Sebi's REITs and InvITs regulations, which had led to many of the FPIs not being able to subscribe to NCDs issued by these entities. While FPIs were willing to provide debt capital, there was no avenue for that. Shagofa Rashid Khan, investment and advisory head (funds), Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas, told FE that even when Embassy REIT wanted to issue NCDs, FPIs could not invest because there was no enabling regulation under the FPI regulations for them to invest. Khan added that this will open up the route of debt capital for REITs and InvITs and they will get the ability to raise competitive capital from large investors who need not necessarily take the equity exposure. "Some of the pension and sovereign funds who want to do debt financing for infrastructure can now actually get a bouquet of stabilised assets under an InvIT or REIT," she said.

As for the trusts, they can replace expensive debt with cheaper debt. "It opens up opportunities for refinancing or restructuring the underlying portfolio," Khan said. Chintan Patel, partner and head, (building construction and real estate), KPMG India, called it an important step which will enable monetisation and give fillip to creating more InvITs and REITs. Vikas Chaturvedi, CEO, Xanadu Realty, said, "The expected influx of funding will accelerate the momentum for commercial real estate and establish it as a lucrative asset class."

The Budget has also proposed that in order to provide ease of compliance, dividend payment to REIT and InvIT will be exempt from TDS.

**FM announces road projects in TN, WB, Assam and Kerala**

- FPIs can now invest in debt instruments issued by REITs and InvITs
- Anomaly in FPI and Sebi regulations addressed in Budget
- Gives access to cheaper debt capital to REITs and InvITs
- Allows investors to invest in bouquet of stabilised assets under Trusts
- Dividend payment to REIT and InvIT exempt from TDS
- Will improve marketability of REITs and InvITs
- Could allow for more retail participation

Gaurav Karnik, national leader (real estate practice), EY, explained that in a REIT and InvIT structure, there is a trust, below which there is a special purpose vehicle or SPV which owns the assets. Because of an anomaly in the law, when the SPV would pay dividend to the InvIT or REIT, there would be a withholding tax, which would then have to be claimed as a refund. "Today, they have clarified that to make it simple, any dividends credited or paid to the InvIT or REIT will not be subject to any tax withholding at source," Karnik said. The withholding tax rate is 10% plus surcharge. The industry has welcomed the move. Shishir Baijal, chairman and managing director, Knight Frank India, said, "The relaxation on tax compliance for REIT investors will further improve the marketability of such products considering we are likely to witness new REITs this year". Jayax Shah, chairman, CREDAI National, said that the exemption from TDS shall encourage retail individual investors to explore investment opportunities in REITs.

According to Manish Gupta, senior director, CRISIL Ratings, the proposal to enable debt financing by foreign portfolio investors will ease access to finance for InvITs and REITs. Furthermore, abolishment of TDS on dividend payments to InvITs and REITs should ease compliance and enhance efficiency of these channels. InvITs and REITs are gaining currency in India, with their combined assets under management (AUM) reaching ₹2 lakh crore. CRISIL Ratings expects their AUM to reach ₹10 lakh crore in the next five years.

## A new path to polls with focus on infra spends in key states

**FM announces road projects in TN, WB, Assam and Kerala**

**ALL ROADS LEAD TO** the polls, so it seems. Ahead of assembly elections in crucial states of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Assam, FM Nirmala Sitharaman has sharpened focus on some of the key road projects there. The Budget proposes to invest as much as ₹1.03 lakh crore to build a 3,500-km national highway in Tamil Nadu as part of a move to boost road infrastructure along the economic corridors. This will include the Madurai-Kollam corridor and the Chittoor-Thatchur corridor. Construction will start next fiscal.

Similarly, ₹65,000 crore will be spent in constructing 1,100 km of national highways in Kerala. This will include a 600-km section of Mumbai-Kanyakumari corridor in Kerala. Highway works over 675 km in West Bengal will be undertaken at a cost of ₹25,000 crore, which will include upgrade of the existing road from Kolkata to Siliguri.

Assam will witness the construction of national highways covering 1,300 km at an estimated investment of ₹34,000 crore. This will be on top of the ₹19,000-



crore investment in projects that are under construction in the state.

Sitharaman said roads covering over 13,000 km, involving investments of ₹3.3 lakh crore, have already been awarded under the ₹5.35-lakh-crore Bharatmala Pariyojana project. Of this, 3,800 km have been constructed. "By March 2022, we would be awarding another 8,500 km and complete an additional 11,000 km of NH corridors," she said, before announcing the projects specific to poll-bound states.

The BJP is currently in power in Assam, and is eyeing power in West Bengal and enhanced vote share in Kerala and Tamil

Nadu. Elections are expected to be held in April-May. Some government officials, however, ruled out any motive behind the announcements, saying they are part of the broader focus on creating infrastructure to stir growth and create jobs. The Budget enhanced allocation for the ministry of road transport and highways to ₹1,18,101 crore, against ₹101,823 crore for this fiscal. Of the proposed outlay for FY22, ₹1,08,230 crore is for capital spending. With the economy battered, a task force on the NIP had in April 2020 created a roadmap for capital investments up to FY25, pledging 71% of it for energy, roads, urban development and railways.

This is because the government plans to move amendments to streamline the provisions of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) Act, 1961, during the Budget session.

## Faster access to deposit cover if a bank fails

ANKUR MISHRA

**BANK CUSTOMERS WILL NOW** be able to access their deposit insurance cover of up to ₹5 lakh faster without waiting for a resolution in case they fail or face any other kind of trouble.

This is because the government plans to move amendments to streamline the provisions of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) Act, 1961, during the Budget session.

"If a bank is temporarily unable to fulfill its obligations, the depositors of such a bank can get easy and time-bound access to their deposits to the extent of the deposit insurance cover," the finance minister said.

The cover is provided by DICGC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Last year, the government had approved an increase in the deposit insurance cover from ₹1 lakh to ₹5 lakh for the bank customers. However, the bank customers had to wait for a stressed institution to be resolved for receiving the funds covered by DICGC.

The government is understood to have brought this amendment in response to difficulties faced by the several depositors of stressed lenders like Punjab and Maharashtra Co-operative (PMC) Bank and Yes Bank, among others.

Many customers had earlier urged the government for easy access to their deposits in case of failure or stress in the bank.

The RBI had earlier capped the withdrawal limit for the depositors, while rescuing stressed lenders like PMC Bank, Yes Bank and Lakshmi Vilas Bank (LVB).

In some cases, like LVB and Yes Bank, RBI had allowed limited withdrawal for specific purposes such as health emergencies and towards the cost of higher education.

However, in the case of PMC Bank, RBI had initially allowed the depositors to withdraw only ₹1,000 and gradually increased it to ₹1 lakh.

The limit in PMC Bank is still below ₹5 lakh covered under the DICGC Act, 1961.

## Start-ups get a leg-up with ease of ops

ASMITA DEY &amp; RISHI RANJAN KALA

**TO ENABLE MORE ENTREPRENEURS** to start new businesses, the Budget has proposed a host of measures to ease operational requirements for startups. It has also accommodated steps to encourage investments. The measures seek to incentivise incorporation of one-person companies (OPCs) by allowing OPCs to grow "without any restrictions" on paid-up capital and turnover, enabling their conversion into any other type of company at any time and reducing residency limit for an Indian citizen to set up an OPC from 182 days to 120 days. Besides, NRIs can also incorporate OPCs in the country.

"If I had to start an official business earlier, I would have to find a partner (because a private limited company needs a minimum of two directors) and incorporate a private limited firm. Now I can start as an OPC and can easily convert it into a private limited later," Snehal Kanor, co-founder & CEO of dating app TrulyMadly told FE. The incentivising of OPCs is especially hearten-

ing as it promotes development of more game creators that will help in strengthening the gaming industry, said Sai Srinivas, co-founder & CEO at Mobile Premier League. Nangia Andersen partner Sandeep Jhunjhunwala said the move will also encourage foreign entrepreneurs to set up businesses in India.

Experts believe startups will also benefit from the proposal to widen the definition of small companies. To further incentivise the sector, the government has sought to extend eligibility for claiming tax holiday for startups by a year till March 31, 2022. Capital gains exemption for investment in startups has also been extended by a year.

Siddharth Pai, CFO at 3one4 Capital, said reforms in the inter-ministerial board process will be necessary. Upasana Rao, partner at Trilegal, said the Budget did not outline specific measures to improve access to capital. Sectorwatchers will closely track the proposal to develop a fintech hub at GIFT-IFSC. Ishpreet Gandhi, founder & managing partner at Stride Ventures, said the fintech hub will promote innovation, help firms expand globally and access capital. "Fintech faced challenges of raising foreign money and getting licences around NBFCs. This could promote a growth-conducive environment," Gandhi said. Social security benefits will be extended to gig and platform workers. Kunal Bahl, CEO at Snapdeal, said it "will add a safety net for sector to grow sustainably."



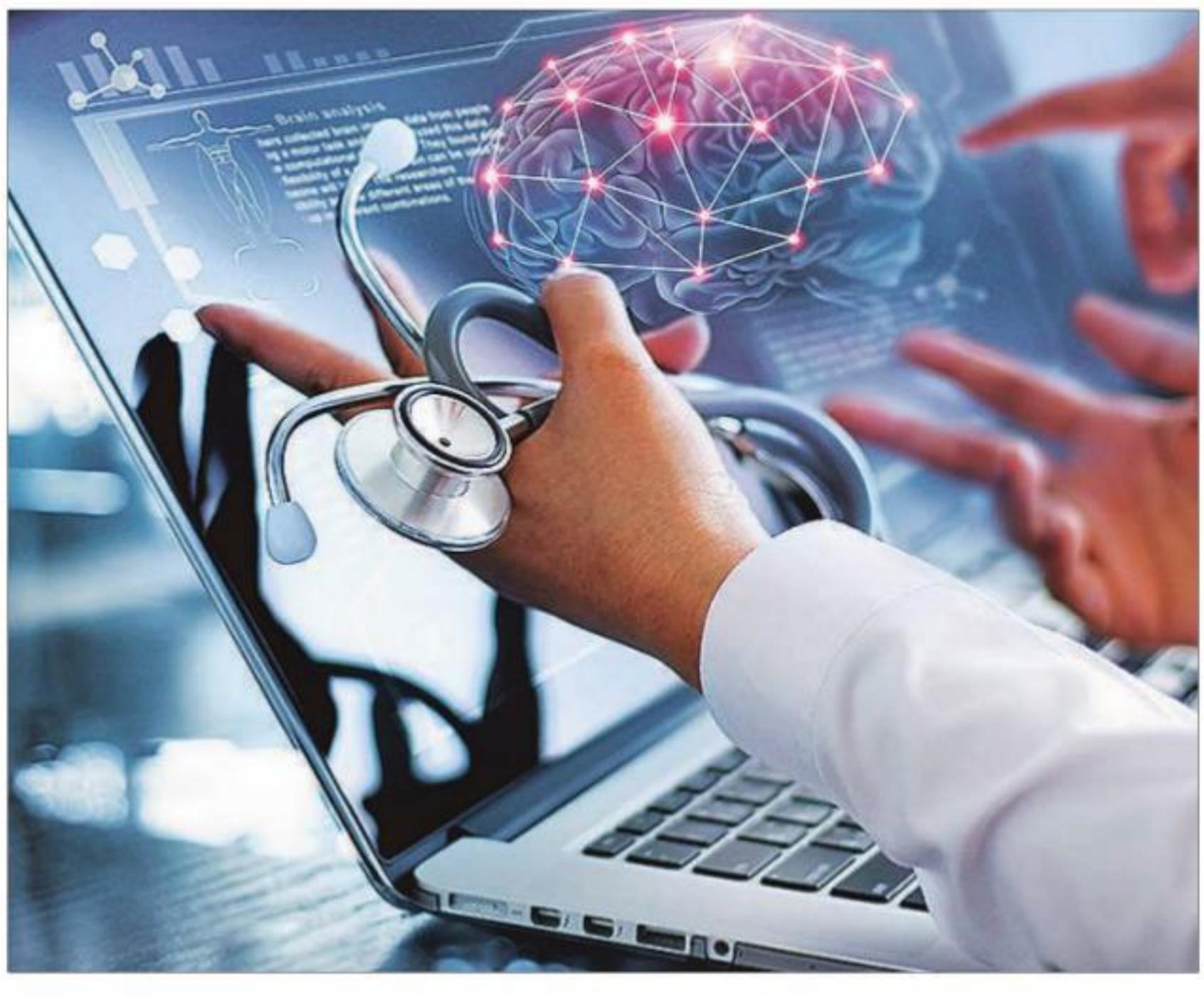
# A BROADER HEAD FOR HEALTHCARE

A holistic approach will focus on strengthening three areas — preventive, curative and wellbeing, for efficient healthcare systems

**PUBLIC HEALTH EXPERTS** call for attention to both efficient and equitable healthcare systems beyond healthcare through action on social, economic, commercial and environmental determinants of health. Economists point out that critics of low public financing of health do not take into account expenditures on nutrition, water and sanitation, which directly contribute to health promotion and disease prevention. The FM drew upon these perspectives to present a combined Budget for health and wellbeing, taking a "holistic approach...to focus on strengthening three areas: preventive, curative and wellbeing." Her proposition resonates with the SDG3 which calls for "health and wellbeing for all, at all ages." Combining them helps to present a 137% increase, which



**K SRINATH REDDY**  
PRESIDENT,  
PUBLIC HEALTH  
FOUNDATION OF INDIA



## Spend on infra would mobilise economy

**T**HE UNION BUDGET DEMONSTRATES continuity of the government's economic thinking over the last few years, as also close connections with the Atmanirbhar Bharat announcements, akin to mini-budgets presented during the Covid-19 lockdown in 2020. Five key elements are evident.

**Monetisation of existing assets and disinvestment of companies:** Further to the National Infrastructure Pipeline for construction, a 'National Monetisation Pipeline' of completed assets would be created.

Asset monetisation is a big focus area for both revenue generation and better asset utilisation. This would be across sectors, hopefully to be emulated by state and city governments in the future. While highway ToTs and airport PPPs have taken



**SHAILESH PATHAK**  
CEO, L&T IDPL  
(INFRASTRUCTURE  
DEVELOPMENT  
PROJECTS LTD)

place, there was mention of new InvITs being launched by NHAI and Powergrid.

On disinvestment, there is a clearly spelt-out approach to central public sector enterprises, PSU banks and insurance companies.

There are only four strategic sectors, within which there would be a bare minimum presence of government entities. The remaining entities would be privatised, merged, subsidiary or closed. Beyond these four sectors, entities in all other sectors would be privatised or closed.

**High increase in expenditure outlays:** Increase in capital expenditure is substantial, at 34% over previous year, up to ₹5.5 lakh crore now.

The Department of Economic Affairs would have an allocation of ₹44,000 crore as incentives for better performers.

Another ₹2 lakh crore is for

state governments and autonomous bodies. Higher allocation to urban infrastructure including public transport across metros and buses is good.

Giving consumers choices among electricity distribution companies would fulfil a long-standing demand.

I was happy to note the urban Jal-Jeevan mission, for piped water supply to all urban households, and extension of piped gas networks in 100 additional cities.

**Institutional structures and policy enablers:** Institutional structures are being created, including a Development Finance Institution with a capitalisation of ₹20,000 crore, with an aspiration of a ₹5 lakh crore loan book in three years.

I hope such a DFI has the mandate to do project development and support, not

only financing.

Zero coupon bonds by notified infrastructure funds is a worthwhile step.

**Strong infrastructure focus:** In the six pillars discussed in the Budget, the maximum time was spent on the 'Physical & Financial capital, Infrastructure'; among other five pillars, 'Health and Wellbeing' and 'Inclusive Development for Aspirational India' received good attention.

Both in terms of increased outlays and increased discussion, this is welcome for the infrastructure sector.

The government has shown over the last seven years its focus on 'sankalp to siddhi' or 'resolve translating to outcomes'.

This Budget demonstrates resolve that has seldom been seen in earlier decades. Our best wishes to this 'sankalp' being implemented fully.

appears impressive.

For strengthening healthcare systems, a new CSS, the PM Atmanirbhar Swasth Bharat, is proposed with an outlay of ₹64,180 crore over six years. Will the states too contribute as in other CSS? This scheme will be funded and branded separately from the existing National Health Mission (NHM). It proposes to add more health and wellness centres (HWCs) inclusive of urban locations and establish critical care facilities in districts. While augmenting disease surveillance at block, district and metropolitan levels, it aims to strengthen the National Centre for Disease Control and its regional branches. Laboratory capacity will be expanded and One Health surveillance connectivity will be established across wildlife, veterinary and human populations.

Support for improving water, sanitation, reducing air pollution, is welcome. The increase in allocation to health, family welfare is a modest 9.6%, from ₹65,012 crore to ₹71,269 crore. The 137% increase adds ₹35,000 crore for Covid-19 vaccine, a large increase for drinking water, sanitation, AYUSH and ICMR. While healthcare infra

strengthening is mooted, health workforce expansion is not clearly spelt out. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, which underspent last year due to Covid-19 and inadequate availability of accredited hospitals in several areas, received less this year. It needs to extend its coverage to outpatient care, medicines and link with the NHM to provide comprehensive care.

The now-released recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission, applicable to both central and state governments, are complementary. The Commission recommends ₹70,051 crore for urban HWCs, conversion of rural sub-centres and primary health centres (PHCs) into HWCs, strengthening of PHCs, CHCs, block level public health units and diagnostic infrastructure in primary care. The Commission recommended ₹15,265 crore for critical care hospitals and ₹13,296 crore for training of allied healthcare workforce. The Budget and the Finance Commission augur well for health. It is now for the states to respond by raising their health budgets and for the Centre to continue raising its health funding, both for universal healthcare and the determinants of health.

## Growth-oriented and bold Budget



**BASKAR BABU**  
MD & CEO,  
SURYODAY SMALL  
FINANCE BANK

nomic recovery.

The FM also initiated long-pending bold banking sector reforms such as announcement of privatisation of two public sector banks, setting up of a bad bank which is an important system and enable banks to lend further.

The creation of a development finance institution to fund the infrastructure needs of the economy and the government's decision to provide ₹20,000 crore for its initial capitalisation is laudable. If all goes per plan, the new institution will have a lending portfolio of ₹5 lakh crore in the coming three years and help catalyse infrastructure spending.

As a major leap in terms of reforms, the government continued its commitment towards affordable housing with the tax holiday for affordable housing projects extending for one more year, till March 2022. Further, the additional deduction on interest amounting to ₹1.5 lakh, for the purchase of affordable housing that was announced last year, has been extended by another year. These steps are expected to accelerate the pace of investments in the sector and will play a key role in achieving the objective of 'Housing for All'.

The financial sector has experienced robust growth in digital payments in recent years. In a bid to move further in the journey of a less-cash society, the FM earmarked ₹1,500 crore for a scheme that will provide the financial incentive to promote digital modes of payment.

That all of this has been proposed without resorting to significant additional tax burden and scotching anxieties about a one-time Covid-19 cess makes FM Nirmala Sitharaman's effort a bold Budget that can take India back to a higher growth trajectory in the coming years.

## Augurs well for pvt consumption, retail

**A**FTER A LONG period of setbacks, it seems the tide has started to turn. The Covid-19 pandemic seems to be well under control and vaccination may bring it under total control by June 2021 or so. The Q3FY21 results (announced so far) for most companies have reconfirmed that across sectors business recovery has been strong; even if there is less than 100% recovery in revenues (Q3FY21 vs Q3FY20) in some cases, profitability has been higher for many.

The Budget has delivered many positive surprises that augur well for India not only for FY22 but also beyond that, and thereby augur well for private consumption (nearly 58% of GDP).

With the economy under stress even before Covid-19, the government needed to demonstrate a



**ARVIND SINGHAL**  
CMD,  
TECHNOPAK ADVISORS

bold resolve in tackling the crisis head-on. By not getting carried away by focusing too much on fiscal deficit, or on mere cosmetic changes (e.g. tinkering with standard deduction in personal income tax), or much worse trying to play to the gallery by increasing taxation on the very rich and the rich, the government has displayed maturity in its understanding of the state of the economy and sustainable ways to give the recovery a boost. Substantial increase in budgetary allocation for a range of physical and social infrastructure should give a fillip to investment in most critical areas of the economy, especially manufacturing, and create more jobs. This circle of more investment activity and growth in job-creation/personal incomes should translate into increase in con-

sumer spending. With Covid-19 likely to be largely controlled in the next two quarters, even travel and hospitality sectors should return to normalcy.

There are some areas, beyond the Budget, where the government can play a positive role.

With the surprising buoyancy in GST collections of the last four months, it has some headroom to provide more encouragement to private consumption in select sectors. GST rates for all categories of consumer durables and appliances uniformly kept at 18%. Likewise, while the auto sector has shown good growth, the GST Council could consider bringing down the rate to 18% for a limited period (e.g. until September 30) or remove the cess levied over and above the 28% GST rate. With the PLI scheme in

place, a stronger rise in demand for automobiles, durables, consumer electronics and consumer appliances can provide a momentum to investment (including FDI) in the manufacturing sector (primary and ancillary).

In retail, the government should refrain from creating more hurdles for "foreign" businesses. India needs an efficient, modern retail sector that must be regulated only from the perspective of consumers and anticompetitive activity. The origin of ownership has been a bogey created by some domestic vested interests, and hence hopefully the government will show the same maturity as it has in the Budget by allowing FDI in retail without the impractical riders. FY 2022 (and beyond) augurs well for all sectors of private consumption.

## Affordable, rental housing push will boost residential demand

**A**T THE OUTSET, it's a positive Budget; the FM has gone all out in terms of capex, with respect to healthcare, agriculture, infrastructure, railways, roadways and MSMEs. Financial reforms are praiseworthy, for there hasn't been any tinkering of existing tax slabs and thus ensuring the stability of sorts in the tax structure from the previous financial year. Much like the old adage, if it ain't broke, don't fix it.

Taxation reforms are welcome, such as the time limit for reopening cases reduced to three years from six. Serious tax offences of concealment of income of over ₹50 lakh can be reopened after 10 years. Making income tax appellate tribunals faceless and setting



**IRFAN RAZACK**  
CHAIRMAN &  
MANAGING DIRECTOR,  
PRESTIGE GROUP

up of national income tax appellate tribunal centre is welcome. These reforms foster a better, healthier relationship between the ombudsman and assesses. Tax assessment is also due to be reformed with what's proposed in the Budget. This, in turn, will aid in reducing corruption, scaramenging and extortion, whilst shoring up government coffers.

Disinvestments in PSUs are a welcome change, be it the Air India or privatisation of airports and giving the industry a fillip. Governments ought to govern and not run a business, and this is in keeping with the government's promise of 'minimum government, maximum governance'.

With current market conditions and amidst the global pan-



emic, it's noteworthy that there hasn't been any despondency or scale back on expenditure towards developmental activities. This will lead to more investments, more jobs, and more taxes. Thankfully, there is no proposal to increase taxes, both indirect and direct, though a huge outlay of expenditure is proposed.

The government's focus on affordable housing and rental housing is laudable. The tax exemption for the same—be it on the interest payable on the housing loan for affordable housing extended by one more year and the tax holiday for companies producing affordable housing—is a clear indication of the government's priorities on housing for all by 2022.

With infrastructure being propped up, we can expect better mobility of the masses, what with better public transport and transit getting a mention in this year's Budget and thus reducing the stress on existing infrastructure. This will aid the development of spaces that are away from CBD (central business districts), and thus ensure cities aren't developed in certain specific pockets like city centres alone.

A better community living as a result of such reforms is plausible, and will certainly help the supply side for housing and create more liveable and hygienic cities and urban areas.

In conclusion, the Budget could not have been any better, given the circumstances we are in.

TUESDAY  
FEBRUARY 2  
2021

## BUDGET 2021

## THIS BUDGET MEANS BUSINESS

Digital ecosystem, which is likely to contribute about \$1 trillion to our \$5 trillion economy goal, is plagued with an unviable telecom sector

**T**HE BUDGET theme for an economy whose growth fell by 25% over the last two quarters and the fiscal deficit for this year estimated at 9.5% has to pivot from 'survival' to 'revival'. For this, people must have money to spur demand, banks must lend money, and our businesses must get globally competitive.

Affirmative vote of folks who understand economics and overwhelming salutation of stock markets is a testimony to an expansionary Budget, which seems broad-based at one end and dives deep into health, infra, divestment on the other. Devil, however, will lie in execution, where our track record needs improvement. The Budget means business as it concentrates on creating assets. What takes the cake is policy certainty without burdening taxpayers, and steps to enhance their experience through augmentation of faceless dispute resolution. Though it's difficult to imagine a Digital India, Start-up India or Atmanirbhar Bharat without virtual infrastructure, our Budgets don't deal with this horizonal.

Connectivity is almost a fundamental right as we work from anywhere, watch on-demand content, access online education, and utilise



SANJAY KAPOOR  
FORMER CEO,  
AIRTEL INDIA

services such as e-commerce and food delivery. Digital ecosystem, likely to contribute \$1 trillion to our \$5 trillion economy in the future, is unfortunately plagued with an unviable telecom sector. Three loss-making TSPs out of four, stretched balance sheets, technology obsolescence and an unsatisfied demand for digital experience cannot be solved without bold interventions.

Fortunately, the demand for data and digital services was the least of budgetary worries; it's the supply side that needs attention. While the PLI scheme should catalyse Make in India for devices and active infrastructure for telecom, real gains will accrue when it drives the industry from low-cost assembly to manufacturing critical components, hardware and software design.

With almost half our GDP attributable to the services sector and connectivity saddled at its nucleus, our TSPs need to deliver a world-class digital experience to customers and

connected devices. This may not be possible at extremely low ARPU, and it gets tougher at current level of spectrum prices and government levies. TSPs need to help themselves by lifting prices, and policymakers need to rationalise reserve prices of spectrum and be liberal with sharing of spectrum and active infrastructure, unbundling fibre in an ecosystem that thrives on collaboration.

To bridge the gap between affordability and viability, there has to be a pragmatic view on AGR definition, lowering of licence fee, removal of USOF that has outlived its utility, limiting SUC charges to administration expenses in a market price-discovery regime. In a sector that has invested ₹11.24 lakh crore so far, the upcoming expenses for network expansion, spectrum renewal and augmentation, fibresation and 5G are not hidden. While GST rates are decided by the GST Council, reduction in current rates is not an unfairask.

## Infra spends to push growth

**T**HE INDIAN economy is set to become the fastest growing economy in 2021. The main plank of growth is Atmanirbhar Bharat (self-reliance across sectors), which requires competitive manufacturing, services and agriculture. All these need massive infra spending to create world-class facilities. The Union Budget proactively moves in this direction. The creation of the Development Finance Institution with a corpus of ₹20,000 crore for infra financing is the need of the hour, and then monetising it, like dedicated freight corridors, airports, etc., so that flow of capital is ensured to invest in new physical and social infrastructure.

The setting up of seven mega investment textile parks besides the PLI scheme for the textile sector will attract huge investments in the textile industry, which is facing competition from China, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Turkey, Indonesia, Taiwan, etc. Smaller countries like Bangladesh and Vietnam have moved ahead of us with large FDI flowing into the sector. Textile parks and units eligible for PLI will attract both overseas and domestic investment. The government is looking into the issue of inverted duty structure in the GST, which may also address some of the challenges faced by the textile sector.

The support to shipping will



SHARAD KUMAR SARAF  
PRESIDENT,  
FIEO

made market. The privatisation of the management of major ports will bring the necessary efficiency to provide better services at competitive costs, since our major ports have huge capacity but are losing market share to private ports.

India is building on its agri exports through the Agriculture Export Policy and transport and marketing assistance. However, the lack of agri infrastructure is a serious handicap. The levy of agri infra cess of ₹2.5 per litre on petrol and ₹4 per litre on diesel will provide necessary corpus for building world-class infrastructure to link farm to fork.

Metal and commodity prices are moving northward and reduction in customs duty on many inputs such as steel scrap, semi/flat of alloy and non-alloy steel, copper scrap, nylon fibre, nylon chips and caprolactam, etc would help soften rising prices. But the Budget should have focussed on R&D through tax deduction and exemption as India's R&D spending is very low, even as R&D and innovation are necessary for sustained exports.

We were looking for greater support to the Department of Commerce at a time when global trade has shown signs of recovery, so that pending claims of exporters are released to ease liquidity and greater push is given to marketing and branding.

An Indian shipping line will not only help retain such remittances, but will also have a ready-

## Committed to rural India

**T**HE BUILD-UP for the Budget is a guessing game with sentiments ranging from optimism to undue caution. This time, however, it was different, given the backdrop of Covid-19 and farmer protests. As the FM read her speech, the mood became upbeat, and by the time she completed it, there was endorsement of the Budget. It was also a forum for messaging to rural India that the government is committed to their cause, after all the only tax that was levied was the Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess (AIDC).

The FM disclosed that in the current year the total value of purchases by the government of four key crops is ₹75,000 crore for wheat, ₹1,73,000 crore for paddy, ₹26,000 crore for cotton and ₹10,530 crore for pulses. The commitment by the government to a MSP price that is 1.5 times the cost of production across all commodities has been reinforced.

Access to credit is a key driver to improving productivity as well as asset creation in the sector. With the enhanced credit target of ₹16.5 lakh crore, there will be no shortage of resources. It will benefit sub-sectors of animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries.

The increase in allocation by 25% towards the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund from ₹30,000 crore to ₹40,000 crore will ensure better price realisation to farmers on account of lower losses and better value capture. It will be made available to APMCs for augmenting their infrastructure facilities, particularly in the area of cold chains.

The commitment to water conservation has been enforced by increasing the corpus of the Micro Irrigation Fund from ₹5,000 crore to ₹10,000 crore through NABARD.



The extension of Operation Greens from tomatoes, onions and potatoes to include 22 perishable products will strengthen production clusters of these crops, creation of farmgate infrastructure and their linkages with consumption centres. Addition of 1,000 mandis to e-NAM will help strengthen the transparency in agricultural markets.

A multi-purpose seaweed park will help India capitalise on its vast ocean resources as well as R&D capabilities. It will also provide employment in all coastal districts and give a boost to organic farming.

The Economic Survey indicated there is an urgent need to view agriculture not as "rural livelihood" but as "modern business enterprise". There were expectations the Budget would unleash steps like DBT to farmers, focus on productivity of allied sectors, strengthen agriculture extension services, usage of more efficient inputs and steps around fortification of staples. It is hoped the respective ministries will look into these areas.



AJAY S SHRIRAM  
CHAIRMAN & SR. MD,  
DCM SHRIRAM LTD, AND  
PAST PRESIDENT, CII

## Putting energy sector at the core

**T**HE BUDGET has envisaged significant boost to investment, with the government signalling its intent of championing a large-scale infrastructure buildout matched with ample resource augmentation. A 34% increase in budgetary allocation towards infrastructure in the next fiscal is a move that will enhance manufacturing, generate employment, becoming a multiplier for economic growth. The relaxation in the fiscal glide path is at the centre of this strategy to enable increased government expenditure.

For the power sector, the budgetary measures support the ambitious energy transition announced by the Prime Minister, including the renewable energy target of 450 GW by 2030. The foremost focus on discom viability has been recognised as the sector's most critical unfinished agenda. The outcome and reformed-linked financial package of more than ₹3 lakh crore for discom infrastructure upgrade is a forward-looking plan spanning over five years. Industry looks forward to details of the nature



VIPUL TULI  
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CHAIRMAN, FICCI POWER  
COMMITTEE

of this package, and how it supplements other central and state schemes. The proposal to let consumers choose their electricity supplier will unleash competition and help improve efficiency, as will the government's intention to increase private sector participation in distribution.

Monetisation of transmission assets through the InvIT model is a promising move that will help add transmission capacity to match the rapid pace of electricity generation to meet the increase in electricity demand.

Expanding domestic manufacturing is necessary to support renewable growth, and duties on solar inverters and solar lanterns would help, provided existing projects are protected from adverse impact. The phased local manufacturing plan for solar cells and panels will help minimise dependence on imports for solar cells and modules in the long run, and contribute to Atmanirbhar Bharat.

The production-linked incentive scheme for battery manufacturing will also enhance the ecosystem for storage manufac-

turing in the country with positive implications for renewable energy and e-mobility sectors. Additionally, the announced National Hydrogen Mission would help achieve a sustainable, futuristic energy mix and support energy storage.

Expanding capitalisation of SECI and IREDA, which are light-house organisations for the power sector, will be a shot in the arm for renewable energy. The proposal to make dividend payments to REIT and InvIT investors exempt from TDS and setting up a Development Financial Institution are welcome measures to encourage and facilitate investments in power, besides other infrastructure.

Finally, although tariff reform was not mentioned in the Budget speech, it is a necessary condition for discom viability. Industry looks forward to early measures on this front through either legislative or administrative action.

Emerging from a pandemic and with limited fiscal room, it is encouraging to see the Union Budget clearly outline national priority areas, with a sustainable, viable energy sector at the core.

## A step towards achieving Atmanirbhar Bharat goals



SUMANT SINHA  
CMD,  
RENEW POWER

float zero coupon infrastructure debt funds will help attract FDI. The plan to expand roads, highways and ports and a record allocation for railways will boost connectivity and enhance ease of doing business.

Healthcare was the winner, with a whopping 137% increase in allocation. The decision to allocate ₹35,000 crore for Covid-19 vaccination is reassuring, while the Atmanirbhar Swasth Yojana will help ramp up healthcare infrastructure. Recognising the importance of access to safe drinking water through the Jal Jeevan Mission is another positive.

Some big-ticket disinvestments have been promised for the current fiscal year including two PSU banks and one general insurance provider, besides scheduling the LIC IPO. This can be a crucial source of revenue for the government if implementation targets are met.

Setting up an Asset Reconstruction Company to absorb accumulated bad debts will distress the banking sector. Coupled with fresh capitalisation of ₹20,000 crore for PSU banks, this will augment lending capacity.

Rise in agri-credit, increase in outlay for development of rural infrastructure and doubling of

Allocation of ₹1,000 crore and ₹1,500 crore for SECI and IREDA, and the launch of National Hydrogen Mission will boost the renewable sector

Besides supporting self-reliance, this will have ancillary benefits in the form of more jobs and position India as an alternate manufacturing hub for the rest of the world.

For the common Indian, while the Budget does not enlist any tax exemptions, it also does not levy any new surcharges. Citizens above 75 years with only pension income have been exempted from taxes. A one-year extension of the additional tax deduction on loans taken to buy affordable houses is another benefit.

The start-up ecosystem has received several incentives such as easing norms for one-person

companies, extension of tax holiday and extension of exemption on capital gains for investing in start-ups, each by one year.

The ₹3.06 lakh crore package for revamping stressed power discoms is an important step. The decision to progressively end monopolies in the distribution sector is also commendable. Allocation of ₹1,000 crore and ₹1,500 crore for SECI and IREDA, and the launch of National Hydrogen Mission will boost the renewable sector.

The policy for voluntary scrapping of old polluting vehicles and allowance for fighting air pollution impart a "green" touch.

TUESDAY  
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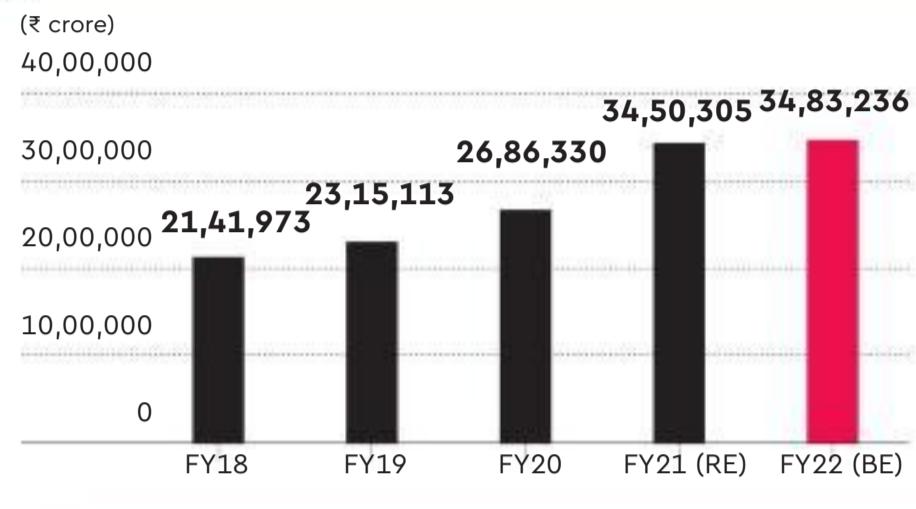
## BUDGET 2021

## BUDGET MATHS

## Drastic rise in revenues



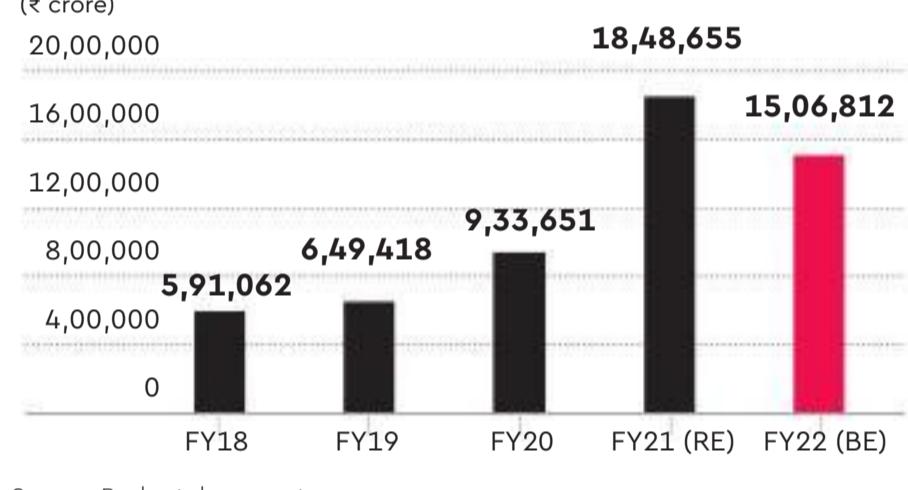
## But only a slight increase in expenditure



## However, interest payments will rise too



## But there will be a sharp fall in fiscal deficit



Source: Budget documents



## Budget 2021-22 Scores High on Our Expectations!

"The new budget gives immense hope of revitalising our ailing economy stricken by the gloom and doom situation created by the pandemic. The Budget 2021-22 has opened up new investment avenues for different sectors and is focussed on creating more jobs in the market whilst creating several infrastructure projects", says **Ashok Singh Jaunapuria**, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer, SS Group.

## How will the Real Estate sector shape up in 2021 post this budget?

From yesterday's budget speech, it is heartening to see that the government considers Real Estate sector as an integral part of the Indian economy. In the pre-COVID-19 days, the Real Estate sector was already going through a rough patch, with dwindling consumption, lacklustre investment appetite and the slowdown in the market. Back then, the commercial office segment flourished and remained the top-ranking real estate asset class, whilst residential sector continued to struggle under the funding crunch and slow annual sales growth.

However, this trend took a U-turn in 2020, once the pandemic struck India. According to the recently released Economic Survey report, the pandemic affected the residential property market during the April-June period last year but sales have improved in affordable homes segment since July onwards, reflecting economic recovery in the Real Estate sector. Budget 2021-22 seems to echo the same sentiments, with the government pushing for growth in the affordable housing sector. In the new budget, the Union Finance Minister decided to extend the deductions on affordable housing by one year to FY22. Tax exemptions were also notified for the rental housing projects. Besides, the government said it is committed to provide affordable rental housing for migrant workers.

As per the latest figures, affordable housing already accounts for more than 35 per cent of the supply across the top seven cities in the country. Therefore, the extension of the tax holiday announced for affordable housing projects for one more year will help bring in more new supply within this segment. This extended time limit for affordable housing projects deduction and additional interest on loans borrowed for affordable housing will compensate the time lost due to the pandemic.

Similarly, the government's increased focus on infrastructure growth and capital expenditure will impact the overall growth of the Real Estate sector, too. With the opening of new infrastructure such as transit corridors, highways and newly-proposed airports, the Real Estate sector will definitely get a new lease of life. All these factors taken together will keep the demand for affordable housing buoyant in 2021 as well.

## What does the Budget 2021-22 indicate overall?

With the Budget 2021-22, the idea is to create more jobs in the market to curb the growing unemployment rate in the country. Through this budget, the government is planning to create a new ecosystem wherein investors can come and invest in the market to create more employment opportunities for the youth. For example, look at the boost provided to the infrastructure sector and think of the millions of people the investing companies would employ to develop projects such as – metro rails across various cities, highways, airports, transit cor-

## Centre shows financial honesty in times of crisis

For 2nd yr in row, tax devolution to states declined – by 15% in FY20, 15.5% in FY21

## KG Narendranath

**T**HE CENTRE HAS chosen to be more honest with its finances, when it looked the grimmest. If it hadn't transferred the liability of over ₹3 lakh crore arising out of the NSSF loan for the Food Corporation of India (FCI) on to the Budget, the fiscal deficit in FY21 would have been 8% of GDP, instead of 9.5% announced.

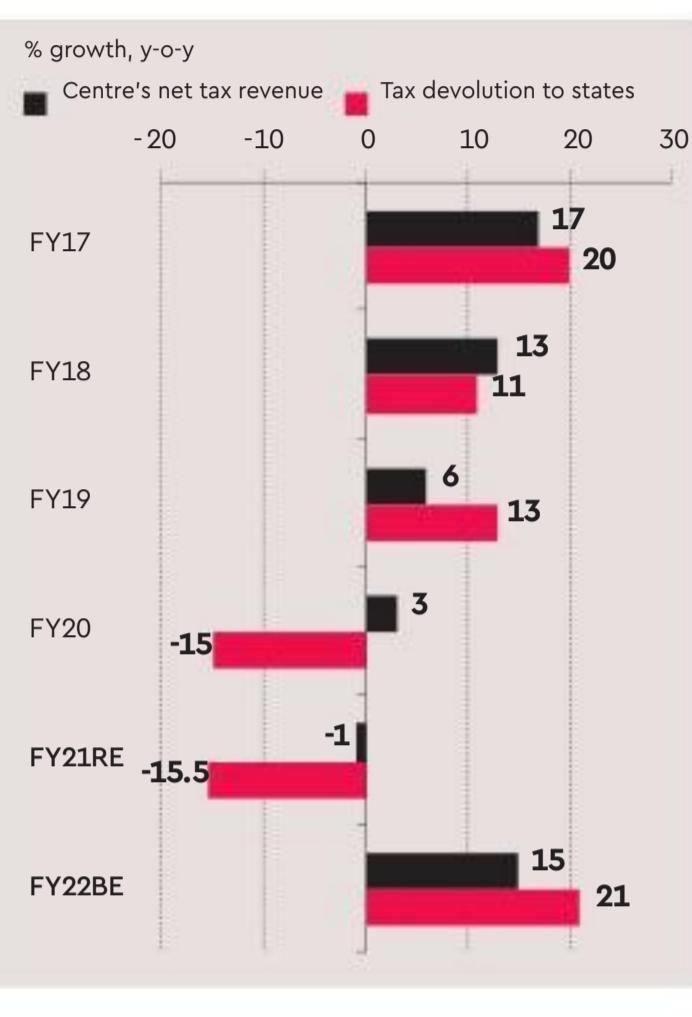
While projecting a fiscal deficit of 6.8% for FY22 even with flat growth in Budget size, the government tacitly admitted that 3% fiscal deficit, as mandated under the FRBM road map, is a very demanding – if not unsustainable – target in the Indian context. This goal has been missed on more occasions than it was met. Even in the new glide path laid out, the deficit is seen to be 4.5% in FY26.

The Economic Survey 2020-21 advised the government to be "more relaxed about debt and fiscal spending", and even argued for a rethink on the established fiscal consolidation policy. The survey cited that interest on debt paid by the Government of India has often been less than the rate at which the country's economy expanded.

The gravity of the fiscal situation, however, will be evident with the rising share of revenue deficit (RD) in the fiscal deficit (FD). The RD, which is supposed to be eliminated, was 71% of FD in FY20, but rose to 79% in FY21 and is projected to be 76% in FY22.

Two years of highly elevated fiscal deficits are reflecting on interest payments, which are projected to rise from ₹6.12 lakh crore in FY20 to ₹8.1 lakh crore in FY22.

The tax revenue projections for FY22 are not unduly optimistic either. Growth of 16.7% in gross tax receipts, upon nominal GDP growth of 11.4% demands a buoyancy of 1.2. That, on the face of it, needs a sudden, dramatic turn around from negative buoyancy rates of FY20-FY21. However, given the steady and steep rise in GST collections – thanks



The gravity of the fiscal situation, however, will be evident with the rising share of revenue deficit in the fiscal deficit

partly to the use of data analytics to improve compliance – robust excise mop-up, and the likely pick-up in corporate profits (corporate tax collections are seen growing 23% on year), the seemingly ambitious target may be within reach.

It may be noted that the (central) tax-GDP ratio, which dipped 9.9% in FY20 from 11% in the previous year, is projected to be roughly at the same level in both FY21 and FY22. What came to the government's aid in FY21 was a

surge in excise collections (up ₹94,000 crore or 26% over Budget estimate) in FY21.

While the Budget size grew by a sharp 28% in FY21 to cater to the needs of the pandemic-hit economy and gave succour to the vulnerable sections of the population, flat growth is projected in FY22.

This is even as the budgetary capital expenditure is projected to increase 26% to ₹5.54 lakh crore. The revenue expenditure is being sought to be curbed, with the allocations for even popular schemes like MG-NREGA being regulated (₹73,000 crore in FY22 against ₹1.1 lakh crore in FY21).

A pertinent point is that the states are bearing the brunt of the dip in tax revenue, more than the Centre. For the second year in a row, tax devolution to the states declined – by 15% in FY20 and 15.5% in FY21. The aggressive use of the cess route by the Centre to tax auto fuels has allowed it to enhance the non-shareable tax pool.

The shifting of liabilities on account of the NSSF loan for FCI to the Budget is a sign that the government wants the grain procurement operations to be unhindered. It will also help reduce the economic cost of grains and the actual food subsidy outgo, as FCI will save the interest it pays on its borrowings from banks and NSSF.

The Centre had budgeted to borrow ₹7.80 lakh crore in 2020-21 but was forced to raise it by as much as 54% in May last year to ₹12 lakh crore.

However, the Centre has now announced that it will borrow ₹80,000 crore more in February and March, taking the full-year market borrowing to a record ₹12.8 lakh crore. At 6.8%, the Centre's fiscal deficit target for the next fiscal exceeded the forecasts of 5-5.5% of GDP. G-secs issuance next year is placed at ₹9.7 lakh crore, a quantum enough to put upward pressure on yields, along with the state development loans to be raised by states.

Tax devolution unchanged at 41% for FY22-FY26

PRASANTA SAHU

**THE 15TH FINANCE** Commission has retained states' aggregate share in the central tax pool for FY22-FY26 at 41% and has suggested the creation of a dedicated ₹2.38-lakh crore non-lapsable fund for defence and national security.

As in FY21, 41% of the divisible segment of central taxes will go to all states/UTs, except J&K and Ladakh, and an additional 1% to the latter two in the next five years till FY26. This is against a 4.2% share for states, including the then J&K, during the 14th Finance Commission (FY16-FY20). The Commission has also retained the weights assigned to various parameters for FY22-FY26 as was recommended for FY21.

It suggested that the Centre may constitute a Modernisation Fund for Defence and Internal Security (MFDIS) by garnering resources from the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI), disinvestment proceeds of defence PSUs, proceeds from the monetisation of surplus defence land and proceeds of receipts from defence land likely to be transferred to state governments and for public projects in future. Transfers from CFI, as feared by some state governments, might reduce the divisible pool to some extent.

The government tabled the Commission's final report for five years through FY26 along with the action taken report in the Parliament on Monday. Its report for FY21 is already under implementation.

In the Commission's assessment, gross tax revenues for the FY22-FY26 period are expected to be ₹135.2 lakh crore, of which divisible pool (after deducting cess and surcharges & cost of collection) is estimated to be ₹103 lakh crore.

## ADVERTORIAL

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Email Id: investorrelations@rgglobal.com | Website: www.rsrshramik.com

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Regulation 29 read with Regulation 47 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company is scheduled to be held on Friday, 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2021, inter alia, to consider and approve the Unaudited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results of the Company for the quarter ended on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020.

The said notice may also be accessed on the Company's website at www.rsrshramik.com and on the website of the Stock Exchange at www.bseindia.com

## For Ram Ratna Wires Limited

## JCK Infrastructure Development Limited

CIN: L70102KA1979PLC003590  
Regd Office: No.309, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Westminster Building, 13, Cunningham Road, Bengaluru 560 052, Ph: 080-22203423  
Email: investors@jckgroup.in | Website: www.jckgroup.in

## NOTICE

Pursuant to Regulation 29 read with Regulation 47 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company is scheduled to be held on Wednesday, 10<sup>th</sup> February, 2021 at the registered office of the Company to consider, inter alia, the Un-Audited Financial Results for the quarter ended December 31, 2020.

The said information is also available on the Company's website www.jckgroup.in and also on the website of Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India Ltd. www.msei.in

For JCK Infrastructure Development Limited

sd/-  
Suhas CB  
Company Secretary

Registered office: 1st Floor, August Kranti Bhawan, Bhatkaji Cama Place, R. K. Puram, New Delhi, South Delhi- 110066, CIN: L74990DL2003G01118633,  
Email: investors@rvnl.org  
Phone No.: 011-26738299, Fax: 011-26182957

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Regulation 29, 33 read with Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations") that a meeting of Board of Directors of the Company will be held on 11th February, 2021, through video conferencing to consider, approve and take on record the Unaudited Financial Results (Standalone and Consolidated) of the Company for the quarter and nine-months ended 31 December, 2020.

Further, pursuant to the "RVNL code of conduct for regulating and reporting trading by Designated Persons and their immediate relatives" the Trading Window Closure Period has commenced from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2021 and will end 48 hours after the financial results are made public on 11th February, 2021.

The intimation contained in this notice is also available on website of the Company at www.rvnl.org and website of stock exchanges where the shares of the Company are listed at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com.

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 01.02.2021

Kalpana Dubey  
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

For Rail Vikas Nigam Limited  
sd/-  
Suresh Kumar Sood  
Chairman and Director  
DIN: 01091404

## CREMICA AGRO FOODS LIMITED

CIN: L15146PB1989PLC009676  
Regd. Office: 455, Sohan Palace, 2nd Floor, The Mall Ludhiana, Punjab-141101, Tel No: 01826-222826

Corporate office: Theing Road Phialur-Jalandhar, Punjab-144410, Email ID: manager.caf@gmail.com, Website: www.caf.co.in

## ADVANCE INTIMATION OF BOARD MEETING

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Regulation 47(1) (a) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, that a meeting of the Board of Directors of Cremica Agro Foods Limited ("the Company") is scheduled to be held on Monday, 08<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2021 at 12:00 Noon, at the Corporate Office of the Company situated at Theing Road, Phialur-144410, Punjab, inter alia, to consider, approve and take on record the Unaudited Financial Results along with Limited Review Report of the Company for the Quarter and Nine Months ended on 31 December, 2020.

For Cremica Agro Foods Limited  
sd/-  
Suresh Kumar Sood  
(Chairman and Director)  
DIN: 01091404

## XCHANGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

(a DDX Technology Company)  
CIN: L72200KA2002PLC030072

Registered Office: Kalyani Tech Park - Survey No 1, 6 & 24 Kundanalli Village, K R Puram Hobli, Bangalore - 560066, Karnataka, India  
Tel: +91-80-43640000

Email : compliance@xchanging.com Website : www.xchanging.com

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Regulation 29 read with Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, a meeting of the Board of Directors of Xchanging Solutions Limited is scheduled to be held on Thursday, February 11, 2021 inter alia, to consider and approve the unaudited standalone & consolidated financial results of the Company for the 3rd quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2020 and to transact other business items as set out in the agenda.

This information is available on the website of the Company http://www.xchanging.com/investor-relations/xsl-content and also on the website of Stock Exchanges www.nseindia.com (National Stock Exchange of India Limited) and www.bseindia.com (BSE Limited), where the shares of the Company are listed.

By order of the Board of Xchanging Solutions Limited

Aruna Mohandoss  
Company Secretary



## AATMANIRBHAR TECHNOLOGY

ADVERTORIAL

## India shape the grain with science and technology

## APIT HAS DEVELOPED A CONTINUOUS PARBOILING PLANT WHICH SYNCs WITH THE DEMANDS OF A CONTINUOUS DRYER

Being widely used across India and finding its way across to other nations, paddy is one of the major cash crops of the nation. Grown in abundance, paddy grains must undergo various processes such as parboiling, ageing and drying in order to enter the consumerspace. Unfortunately, the existing technologies available in the Indian market leave a lot to be desiredin terms of uniform colour consistency, process broken, quality consistency per batch and cooking quality. Resolving these acute challenges through implementation of fully automated processes and next gen technology solutions is AP Innovation & Technologies (APIT). An Indo US joint venture, the firm is driving a grain revolution and is known to be one of the premier paddy process specialists across the globe.

Paving the way relying on process, innovation &

technology, Bangalore-based APIT renders solutions for fully automated parboiled paddy processing & driers, improvised accelerated aged-rice processing plants and recipe based rice parboiling along with automation. Ensuring zero error processes, the company specializes in designing, engineering, erection and commissioning of paddy processing plants for clients across the globe.

APIT ensures that primary emphasis is given to maintaining hygiene and nutrition in its parboiled rice plants, steamed rice (accelerated aged rice) plants & process engineering for rice processors. Armed with a team of highly skilled and experienced engineers & process experts, the firm provides engineering services with regard to rice processors in parboiled rice and steamed rice (accelerated aged rice) for all varieties. Known for creating bespoke processes to suit the specific requirements of clients, APIT makes use of high quality manufacturing equipment. 'With APIT, you can be certain of a com-



**Vikas Bhandari**  
Co-founder, Director Finance  
**Shashi Kumar Thimmaiah**  
Founder & Managing Director  
**Sridhar Nagalapur**  
Co-founder, Director Technical

plete solution – from concept through fabrication and installations – for quality global standard rice with hygiene and nutrition', explains Shashikumar Thimmaiah, Director, APIT.

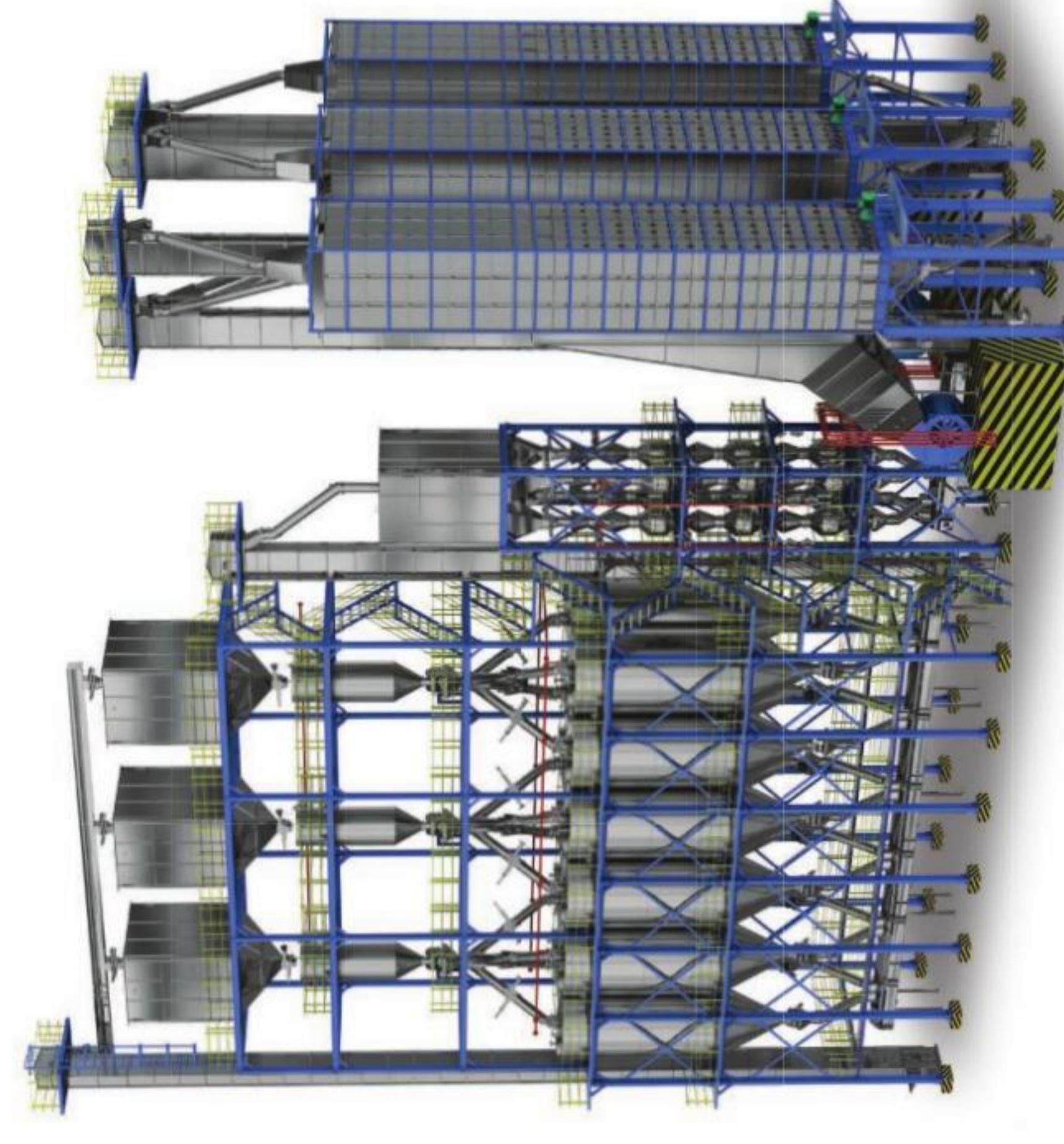
## BATCH WISE &amp; CONTINUOUS PARBOILING SYSTEMS

Parboiling, the process zone where the final colour and nutritional value of rice is decided is an integral process of grain processing. Having critical impact on the finalquality of the grain, it is pertinent that the right process be established to achieve the desired end product. Considered as one of the best parboiling systems available in the industry, APIT's parboiling infrastructure is designed keeping in mind the process to be carried-out in the plant, the grain, demography and environmental system. Following a three-stage infrastructure for the three-stage process, APIT'sparboiling starts with pre-hydration, where after cleaning, the paddy is placed in the pre-hydra-

tion machine and steamis enforced with low pressure to increase the porosity in thehusk, and to step-up the strength in the bonding of starch granules. Moving-on to hydration, at this step, a hot water hydration or soak draws water soluble vitamins and minerals from the bran layers and germ. Once the grain reaches the saturation level of hydration, the process is stopped. Moving to the next step, grains undergo gel cook, where low medium pressure and steam is applied and these watersoluble nutrients are pressed into the endosperm where agel cook treatment locks the nutrient into the grain. "The future of the parboiling industry is in processing paddy continuously to upgrade from the archaic batchwise process. The trend of continuous parboiling conceptis slowly and steadily picking-up its pace to overcome thedrawbacks existing in the batch-wise processing," adds Shashi. Many new installations are looking-out for solutionproviders of online paddy parboiling to suit demands of continuous drying machines.

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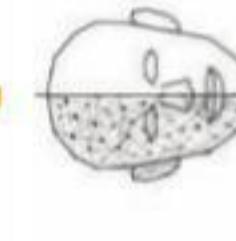


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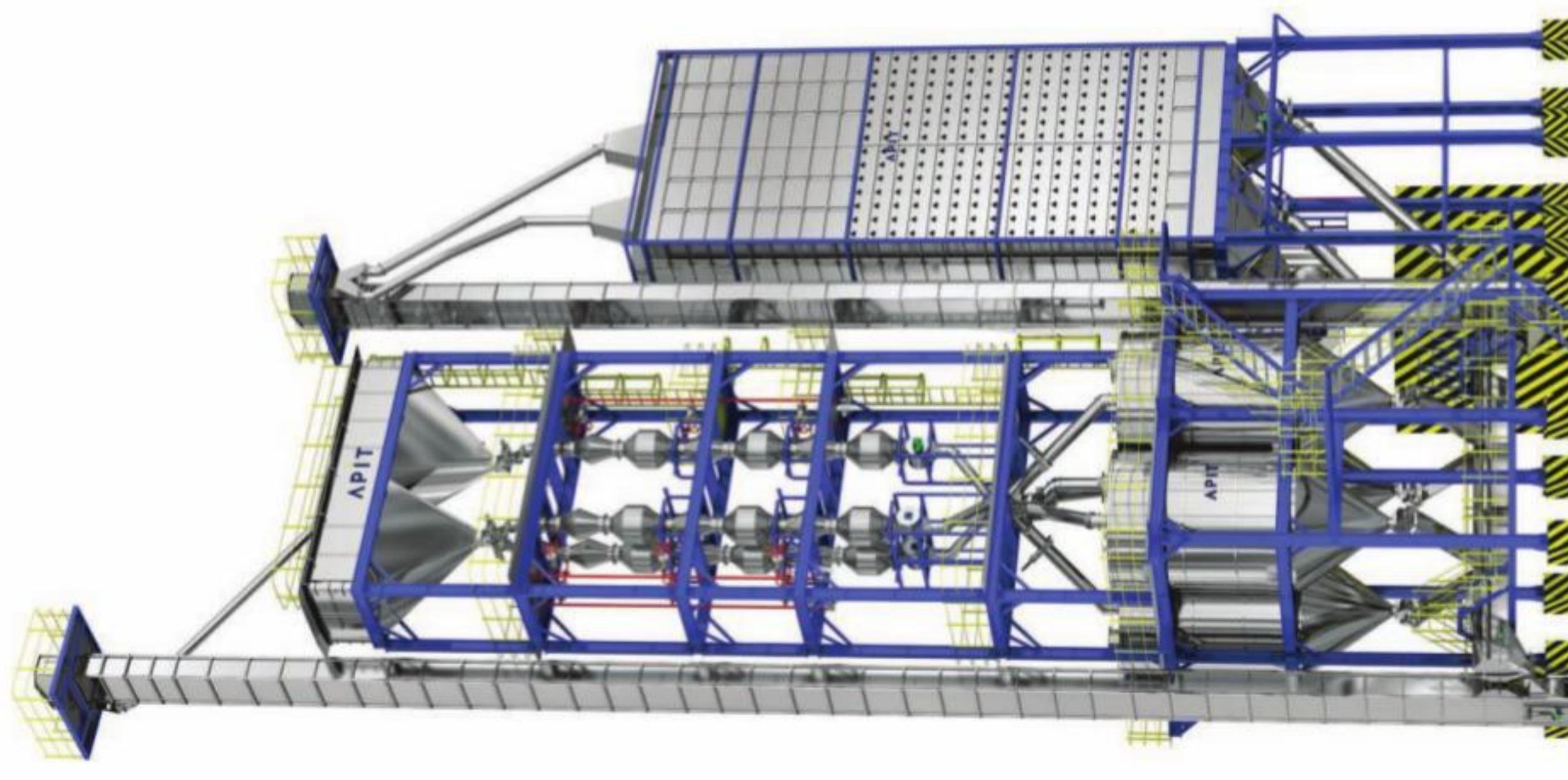


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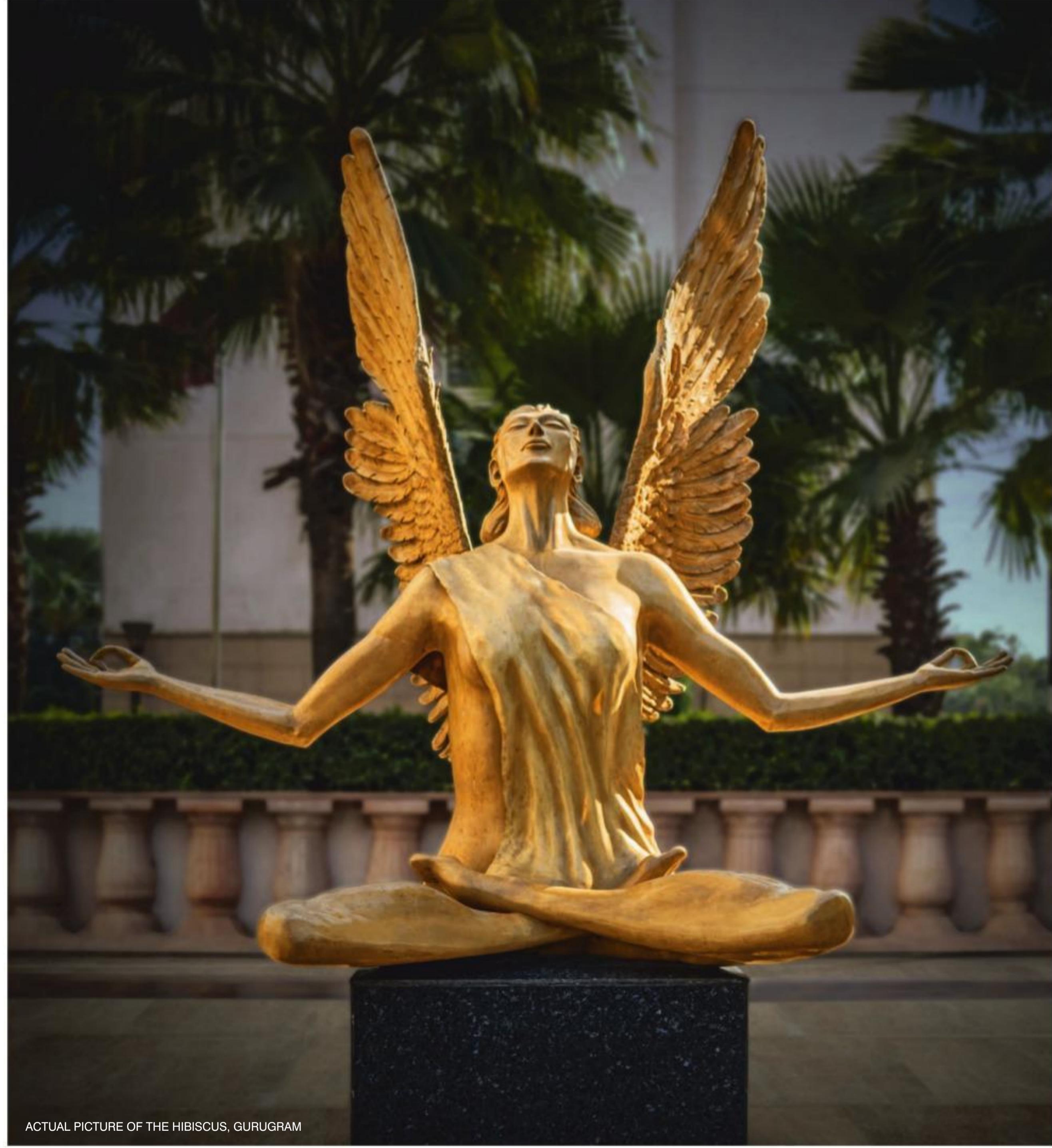
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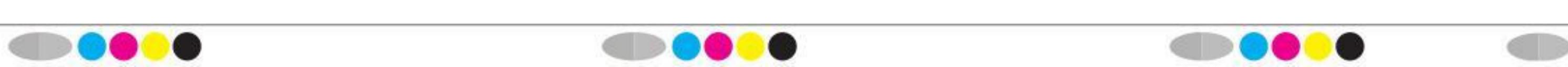
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# Auto makers report sales growth in January amid supply issues

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA  
New Delhi, February 1



The supply shortage of micro-processor semiconductors continues to be a serious challenge for the auto industry

**REFLECTING A SEEMINGLY** sustainable market recovery amid concerns oversupply of certain parts, auto majors Maruti Suzuki, Hyundai Motor, M&M, Tata Motors, Honda and MG Motor on Monday reported growth in their domestic passenger vehicle sales in January.

The country's largest carmaker Maruti Suzuki India (MSI) reported a 2.6% rise in domestic sales to 1,48,307 units last month as against 1,44,499 units in January 2020.

The company's growth was driven by utility vehicle sales, including Vitara Brezza, S-Cross and Ertiga, which rose 45.1% to 23,887 units compared to 16,460 in the year-ago month. Sales of mid-sized sedan Ciaz also jumped 61.3% to 1,347 units from 835 in January 2020.

MSI witnessed a 7.4% decline in sales of mini cars, comprising Alto and S-Presso to 1,02,088 units as against

1,10,225 in the same month last year. Similarly compact segment, including models such as Swift, Celerio, Ignis, Baleno and Dzire, also declined by 8.8% to 76,935 units as against 84,340 cars in January 2020.

Rival Hyundai Motor India (HMIL) reported a 23.8% jump in domestic sales to 52,005 units as against 42,002 units in

January 2020.

"The growth momentum has been achieved on account of great customer pull for recently launched products like the all-new Creta, new Verna and the all-new i20," HMIL Director (Sales, Marketing & Service) Tarun Garg said.

Homegrown auto major Tata Motors said its passenger vehicle sales in the domestic market in January stood at 26,978 units as against 13,894 units in the same month previous year, up 94%.

Utility vehicles major Mahindra & Mahindra's domestic passenger vehicle sales were up 4% to 20,634 units last month as compared to 19,797 units in January 2020.

"We have witnessed a growth of 5% in utility vehicles for the month of January. We have also seen strong bookings fuelled by continued demand," M&M automotive Division CEO Veerjay Nakra said.

The supply shortage of micro-processor semiconduc-

tors continues to be a serious challenge for the auto industry, he said, adding "Going forward we are working with our supplier partners to gear up our supply chain and meet the market demand."

Honda Cars India (HCIL) reported an over two-fold increase in domestic sales to 11,319 units in January as compared to 5,299 units in the domestic market in January 2020.

"The strong demand for our popular sedans Amaze and City, in fact, exceeded the supply last month and we seem to be heading towards sustainable market recovery except for a few challenges," HCIL Senior Vice-President and Director Marketing & Sales Rajesh Goel said.

With the Covid-19 vaccination drive currently in progress, the automaker expects it to propel positivity in the market, resulting in a steady demand going forward, he added.

MG Motor India said its sales rose by 15% to 3,602 units in

January as compared to 3,130 units in the same month a year ago. It undertook an annual maintenance shutdown at its Halol manufacturing facility in Gujarat during the first 11 days of January, which affected production and the supply chain.

"We have received a good response for the Hector 2021, including the latest addition to the family - Hector Plus seven-seater. Our supply situation is chasing demand with ramp-up continuing post the maintenance shutdown and we expect good sales in February and March 2021," MG Motor India Director-Sales Rakesh Sidana said.

In the two-wheeler segment, Chennai-based TVS Motor Co said its domestic two-wheeler sales stood at 2,05,216 units last month as compared to 1,63,007 units in January 2020, up 26%.

Royal Enfield also reported a growth of 5% in domestic sales last month at 64,372 units as against 61,292 units in January 2020.

RInfra Q3 net profit drops 77% to ₹80 cr

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA  
New Delhi, February 1

**RELIANCE INFRASTRUCTURE (RINFRA)** on Monday reported 76.8% decline in its consolidated net profit at ₹80.08 crore for the quarter ended December 31, 2020.

The company had posted consolidated net profit of ₹345.51 crore in the year-ago period, RInfra said in BSE filing.

The consolidated income from operations of the company during October-December period dropped to

The company has completed the sale of Delhi Agra Toll Road to Cube Highways and Infrastructure III Pte for enterprise value of ₹3,600 crore

₹3,831.69 crore, over ₹3,954.92 crore in the corresponding quarter of the previous fiscal, it said.

In a statement, the company said that its "Q3 FY'21 consoli-

dated net profit (is) at ₹80 crore."

The company said it has completed the sale of Delhi Agra Toll Road to Cube Highways and Infrastructure III Pte for enterprise value of ₹3,600 crore.

Proceeds from sale of Delhi Agra Toll Road and Parbati Koldam Transmission Company are utilised entirely for debt reduction, it said.

The company said that it has ₹60,000 crore of receivables pending for 5-10 years before various forums, including regulatory and arbitration tribunal.

**Twitter blocks dozens of accounts on govt's demand amid farm protests**

REUTERS  
New Delhi, February 1



**TWITTER BLOCKED DOZENS** of accounts in India on Monday, including that of a leading newsmagazine, on the demand of the government on grounds that the users were posting content aiming to incite violence, two sources familiar with the matter told Reuters.

The move by the social media giant came in the wake of protests by Indian farmers that took a violent turn last week,

resulting in the killing of one demonstrator and injuries to hundreds of people, including police officers. A government official said the Home Affairs Ministry had demanded the suspension of "close to 250 Twitter accounts" that were allegedly posting content that sought to foment violence.

"The order was issued against accounts that were using the hashtag #modiplanningfarmersgenocide that started on January 30," the government source said.

"Genocide incitement is a public offence and a great threat to public order," said the official, who asked not to be named.

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The Central Board of Direct Taxes frames policy for the tax department.

It said the action resulted in unearthing of incriminating evidence revealing various shell or paper entities being used for raising bogus share capital and unsecured loans."

"Evidence of out-of-the-books cash transactions has also been found," it claimed.

—PTI

## AC, refrigerators to be costlier; gold, silver to be cheaper

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA  
New Delhi, February 1

**A LARGE NUMBER** of commonly used items, including refrigerators, air conditioners, LED lights and mobile phones, will become more expensive due to hike in customs duty on their imported parts, as proposed by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman in the Union Budget for 2021-22.

However gold and silver will become cheaper as a result of rationalisation in the customs duty on imports of these precious metals.

Customs duty on the compressors for refrigerators and air conditioners has been hiked to 15% from 12.5%, while the same on LED lamps, parts and spares such as printed circuit boards has also been increased from 5% to 10%.

Likewise, customs duty on solar inverters has been hiked to 20% from 5% earlier, and solar lanterns will now attract customs duty of 15%.

Sitharaman also announced increasing basic customs duty on raw silk to 15% from 10% earlier and on cotton to 5% from nil earlier.

Imports of raw materials of lithium-ion battery will now attract customs duty of 2.5% from nil earlier and similarly ink cartridges and ink spray nozzle would also attract 2.5% custom duty nil previously.

Finished leather products will become expensive as they now attract basic customs duty of 10% as against NIL earlier.

On the other hand, customs duty on imported nylon fibre and yarn has been reduced to 5% from 7.5%.

### IN A NUTSHELL

- Customs duty on gold and silver has been reduced to 7.5% from 12.5% earlier
- Duty on other precious metals like platinum and palladium has been reduced from 12.5% to 10%
- Duty on the compressors for refrigerators and air conditioners has been hiked to 15% from 12.5%
- Imported automobile parts will attract higher customs duty of 15%, up from 10%

2021-22 speech.

The finance minister has announced hike in customs duty on mobile phone parts like PCBA, camera module, connectors, back cover, side keys and mobile phone charger components of 2.5% from nil.

"Domestic electronic manufacturing has grown rapidly. We are now exporting items like mobiles and chargers. For greater domestic value addition, we are withdrawing a few exemptions on parts of chargers and sub-parts of mobiles. Further, some parts of mobiles will move from 'nil' rate to a moderate 2.5%," Sitharaman said.

Basic customs duty on plastic builder wares has increased to 15% from 10% earlier and cut and polished synthetic stones, including cut and polished cubic zirconia will now attract basic customs duty of 15% as against 7.5% earlier.

Customs duty on other precious metals like platinum and palladium has been reduced from 12.5% to 10%.

The government also waived 5% health cess on the medical devices imported by the international organisation and diplomatic missions, which is expected to result in bringing down the cost.

## Australian prime minister says Bing could replace Google

ASSOCIATED PRESS  
Canberra, February 1



**AUSTRALIA'S PRIME MINISTER** said on Monday that Microsoft is confident it can fill the void if Google carries out its threat to remove its search engine from Australia.

A Google executive told a Senate hearing last month that it would likely make its search engine unavailable in Australia if the government goes ahead with a draft law that would make tech giants pay for news content.

Prime Minister Scott Morrison said he has spoken to Microsoft chief executive Satya Nadella about its search engine, Bing, filling the space.

"I can tell you, Microsoft's pretty confident" that Australians would not be worse off, Morrison told the National Press Club of Australia.

"These are big technology companies and what's important to Australia, I think, is that we set the rules that are right for our people," Morrison said.

"Having a news environment in this country

that is one that is sustainable and is supported commercially, then this is vital to how democracies function," he added.

Although Bing is Australia's second most popular search engine, it has only a 3.6% market share,

according to web analytics service Statcounter.

Google says it has 95%.

Nadella initiated the

Zoom conversation with

Morrison, The Australian newspaper reported.

A Microsoft statement

confirmed that the online meeting had taken place last week but released no details of the conversation.

"We recognize the importance of a vibrant media sector and public interest journalism in a democracy and we recognize the challenges the media sector has faced over many years through changing business models and consumer preferences," Microsoft said.

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA  
New Delhi, February 1

**THE GOVERNMENT ON** Monday proposed to impose import duty on components of mobile phones and chargers, to enhance local value addition, a move that may marginally impact handset prices.

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced review of 400 exemptions in customs duty including those applicable on the mobile devices segment.

"For greater domestic value addition, we are withdrawing a few exemptions on part of chargers and sub-parts of mobiles. Further, some parts of mobiles will move from nil rate to moderate 2.5%," Sitharaman said.

She added that the custom duty policy must have twin objectives of promoting domestic manufacturing and helping India get on to global value chain and export better. "The thrust now has to be on easy access to raw materials and exports of value addition," she said.

The government has pro-

posed 2.5% customs duty on printed circuit board assembly (PCBA), commonly known as motherboard, camera module, connectors, parts and sub-parts to manufacture lithium ion battery and battery pack with effect from April 1.

The import duty on PCBA for making any charger is proposed to be raised to 1.5% from 10% imposed earlier with effect from February 2. The finance minister announced withdrawal of duty exemption on components used for mobile chargers and imposed 10% duty on them with effect from February 2.

Besides this, concessional rate of basic customs duty on ink cartridges, ribbon assembly, ribbon gear assembly and ribbon gear carriage for use in printers for computers has been withdrawn.

The government has pro-

posed 2.5% customs duty on printed circuit board assembly (PCBA), commonly known as motherboard, camera module, connectors, parts and sub-parts to manufacture lithium ion battery and battery pack with effect from April 1.

The import duty on PCBA for

making any charger is proposed to be raised to 1.5% from 10% imposed earlier with effect from February 2. The finance minister announced withdrawal of duty exemption on components used for mobile chargers and imposed 10% duty on them with effect from February 2.

The government has pro-

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The government has pro-



Andhra

Corporation

## Asset Recovery Branch, 26/28-D, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001 (Working at M-35, First Floor, Outer Circle, Connaught Place, New Delhi - 110001), Email ID – arbdelhi@unionbankofindia.com

## SALE NOTICE for sale of Immovable Properties

E-Auction Sale Notice for Sale of Immovable/Moveable Assets under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 read with Rule 8 / 9 of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rule, 2002

Notice is hereby given to the public in general and in particular to the Borrower(s) and Guarantor(s) that the below described immovable property mortgaged / charged to the Secured Creditor, the possession of which has been taken by the Authorized Officer of Union Bank of India (secured creditor), will be sold on "As is where is", "As is what is" and "Whatever there is" on the date mentioned below, for recovery of dues as mentioned hereunder to Union Bank of India from the below mentioned Borrower(s) & Guarantor(s). The Reserve Price and the Earnest Money Deposit are also mentioned hereunder:

S. No.	Name & address of Borrower & Guarantor	Description of the Movable / Immovable property put for auction	Constructive or Physical Possession taken	Dues to be recovered from Borrower/ Guarantor (Rs.)	Reserve Price (Rs.)	Date and Time of Auction
					EMD	
					Bid Increment	
1	M/s Asian Cargo Movers Through Prop. Mr. Bipul Bansal S/o Ganpat Rai Bansal, Office No. 2, B-Block DDA Market, Yojana Vihar Delhi 110092. Also at: M/s Asian Cargo Movers Through Prop. Mr Bipul Bansal S/o Ganpat Rai Bansal, C-54, GF, Vivek Vihar, New Delhi, -110005 Guarantor: Mrs. Harshita Bansal W/o Bipul Bansal	All that piece and parcel of residential property bearing No.B-221, Third Floor With roof right and standing thereof, situated in Block -B,YojanaVihar, Delhi 110092. Admeasuring 228.17 sq.yds.i.e.190.75 sq.Mtrs. Owned by 1.Mr.Bipul Bansal S/o GanpatRai Bansal& 2. Mrs. Harshita Bansal W/o Sh. Bipul Bansal (Property description as specified in the Title deed dated 21.06.2012) North - ROAD 30 FT.WIDE, South - SERVICE LANE, East - ROAD 30 FT.WIDE, West - PLOT NO.B-222	Physical Possession	Rs. 2,08,36,409.40 as on 03.04.2019 with further interest, expenses and other charges thereon	Rs. 228.00 Lakhs Rs. 22.80 Lakhs Rs. 25,000/-	18-02-2021 01:00 PM to 03:00 PM (with unlimited extension of 10 minutes each)
2	M/s Bawa Appliances Pvt. Ltd., A-16, Khasra no-29/10, Ground Floor, Near Shiv Mandir, Libaspur, Delhi - 110042 Also at: 14/1333, Kishanpura, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh-274001 Guarantor: - Mr. Sanjeev Kapoor S/o Sh. Late Mr. Kuldeep Kapoor, Mrs. Pooja Kapoor w/o Mr. Sanjeev Kapoor Mrs. Geeta Kapoor w/o Mr. Jitender Kapoor, Mr. Sanjeev Sharma S/o Mr. Hari Chand Sharma	1. All that piece and parcel of Residential Flat bearing No. B-3/804, 8th Floor in Tower B-3, consisting of 3 bedrooms, one drawing/dining, one kitchen, three toilets and balconies along with proportionate undivided interest in the common area and facilities in the building and in the land underneath in the building in which the flat is located in project "Tulip Grand", Sector - 35 Kundli, Location : Vill - Akbarpur Barota, Sonipat, Haryana admeasuring 1679 Sqft super area owned by Mrs. Pooja Kapoor. (Property description as specified in the Title deed dated 29.12.2014) North by:- Flat No B3/803, South by:- Open Below, East by:- Open Below, West by:- Common Entry/Passage/Staircase 2 : All that piece and parcel of "shop bearing MPL No. 2B/212, on ground floor excluding roof, Pvt. No. 20, Total measuring 33.33 Sq. Yds i.e. 27.87 Sq. Mts, with dimensions from E-12 Ft., W-12 Ft., N-25 Ft. S-25Ft., situated at Pathanpura, Dar Abadi Mission Compund, Mission market, Court Road, Shaharanpur, owned by Mr Sanjeev Kapoor, North by :- Shop No 19, Sh. Rakesh Kumar, South by:- Shop No 21 of Smt. Nirmi Devi, East by:- Court Road, West by:- Property of other person 3 : All that piece and parcel of "Factory Land & Building measuring area 866 sqyds or 724.08 sqmtr. Having dimension in East 40ft West 40 ft North 192 ft inch South 197 ft related to Khasra No. 396/1 Min situated at Vill - GopalpuraMazraDarakotTalaBairon P.T. & Distt Saharanpur property owned by Mrs. Pooja Kapoor & Mrs. Geeta Kapoor North by: - Property owned by Komal Prasad Jain, South by:- Property owned by others, East by:- Road pukhtachakra road, West by:- Property owned by Umar Daraj	Physical Possession	Rs. 12,08,30,518.55 as on 01.07.2017 with further interest, expenses and other charges thereon	Rs. 31,06,000/- Rs. 3,10,600/- Rs. 25,000/-	18-02-2021 01:00 PM to 03:00 PM (with unlimited extension of 10 minutes each)
3	M/s Deepti Paper Sales, prop. Mr. Satish Kumar Jain, 9 Melaram Market, Chawri Bazar, New Delhi-110006. Also at: BK-25, West Shalimarbagh, New Delhi-110088 Guarantor: Mrs. Madhu Jain W/o Mr. Satish Kumar Jain	Entire first floor portion ( without roof right and with mezzanine floor rights) comprising with three bed rooms, one drawing-cum-dressing room, one kitchen, two latrine and bathroom separately attached with rooms,built on area measuring 166 sq.mtrs. part of property No.25,Block-BK, situated at shalimarbagh(Paschim),Delhi-110088,Owned by Mr. Satish Kumar Jain S/o Sh.D K Jain (Proprietor) Bounded as : North by:- House No-26, South by:- House No.24, East by:- S-Lane, West by:-Road	Physical Possession	Rs. 2,66,36,344.28 as on 05.06.2019 with further interest, expenses and other charges thereon	Rs. 2.00 Crore Rs. 20.00 Lakh Rs. 25,000/-	18-02-2021 01:00 PM to 03:00 PM (with unlimited extension of 10 minutes each)
4	M/s Durga Apparels Pvt Ltd., A-3/88, 3rd Floor, Janak puri, New Delhi 110058 Also at: M/s Durga Apparels Pvt Ltd., L-93, Chanakya Place, Part-II, New Delhi 110059 Guarantor: 1. Mr. Sajan Kumar, 2. Mrs. Sunita Garg, 3. Mr. Dharam Pal, 4. Mr. Dina Nath, 5. Ms. Sangeeta Bansal	All that piece and parcel of Land measuring 3 Bighas and 11 Biswas, comprising of Khasra No.5/23/2(3-11),with building, situated at revenue Village-Asaltpur Khawad,Tehsil,Najafgarh,New Delhi, North - OTHER Agriculture Land, South - Road, East - OTHER Agriculture Land, West - OTHER Agriculture Land	Symbolic Possession	Rs. 3,38,36,229.75 as on 23.04.2018 with further interest, expenses and other charges thereon	Rs. 2,35,50,000/- Rs. 23,55,000/- Rs. 25,000/-	18-02-2021 01:00 PM to 03:00 PM (with unlimited extension of 10 minutes each)
5	M/s Ruhee Nanda Designer Jewellery Hub, Shop No 16, 1ST Floor, Gold Souk, Sushant Lok-1, Gurgaon, Haryana - 122002 Guarantor: Mr. Siddhartha Nanda, S/o Late Bhushan Nanda, Mrs Santosh Nanda W/o Late Lalit Bhushan Nanda Mrs Ruhee Nanda W/o Mr Siddhartha Nanda	Residential Property Bearing Municipal Corporation No 204, Situated at Outer Quila Road, Rohtak, Haryana admeasuring 162sq.yards. Owned by Mrs Ruhee Nanda. Bounded by:- North - Property of Mrs Tara Ram, South - Common Passage, East - Gali/Other's Land, West - Property of Mrs Indu Jain	Physical Possession	Rs. 15,95,22,838.34 as on 28.06.2014 with further interest, expenses and other charges thereon	Rs. 1,00,00,000/- Rs. 10,00,000/- Rs. 25,000/-	18-02-2021 01:00 PM to 03:00 PM (with unlimited extension of 10 minutes each)
6	M/s Sharda Timbers, Proprietor: Mr. Raj Kumar Bansal, 74/20-21,75/1,Amar Colony, Rohtak Road, Nanglojai, New Delhi- 110041 Through Mr. Raj Kumar Bansal (Proprietor), Y-402, Siddarth Apartment, M.P. Enclave, Pitampura, Delhi - 110 034 Guarantor: Mrs Shakuntala Devi W/o Vedprakash Bansal C/o Sharda Timbers, Mrs Manju Bansal Alias Manju Rani W/o Shri Rakjumar Bansal, Mr. Shree Krishan Agarwal S/o Shrikishan Jogdham Agarwal, C/o Sharda Timbers, Mrs Lata Bansal W/o Mr Shyamal Bansal, C/o Sharda Timbers, Mrs Sonu Bansal W/o Shri Ishwar Chand Bansal C/o Sharda Timbers, Ved Prakash agarwal HUF C/o Sharda Timbers, Raj Kumar Bansal HUF, Ishwar Chand Bansal HUF C/o Sharda Timbers, Shri Parveen Kumar Bansal S/o Shri Raj Kumar Bansal, Mr Ishwar Chand Bansal S/o Shri Krishan Agarwal C/o Sharda Timbers	a) Landed property situated under Khasra No 49/23, Assam Timber Market, Village Mundka, Delhi measuring an area of 1 Bigha owned by Ishwar Chand Bansal (HUF), Bounded as :- North - Property of M/S Kamal Plywood & Timber, South - Property of M/S Om Timber & Plywood, East - 40' Wide Main Assam Timber Market Road, West - Other's Property  b) Piece of Land Measuring 430 Sq Yds out of Khasra No 73/8/2, Assam timber Market, Situated at Village Mundka, Delhi owned by Mrs Manju Rani, Bounded as : North - Property of M/s K.C. Timber, South - Property of M/S Mahavir Timber, East - Front Road 40' wide (Assam Timber Road), West - Property of Mr. Bajaj	Symbolic Possession	Rs. 17,16,56,672.04 as on 27.12.2016 with further interest, expenses and other charges thereon	Rs. 7,84,00,000/- Rs. 78,40,000/- Rs. 50,000/-	18-02-2021 01:00 PM to 03:00 PM (with unlimited extension of 10 minutes each)
7	M/s JMD Commercial Pvt. Ltd., 150/79, First Floor, D - Block, Municipal No.XIV/11163-2, New Rohtak Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110005. Also at: M/s JMD Commercial Pvt Ltd., 60/30, Ground Floor, New Rohtak Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110005 Guarantor: a) Mr. Rajnish Gupta S/o Mr. Jai- Bhagwan, b). Mrs. Nisha Gupta w/o Mr. Rajnish Gupta, c). Mr. Sandeep Gupta S/o Mr. Jai Bhagwan, d). Mrs. Anju Gupta w/o Mr. Sandeep Gupta	All that part and parcel of the property bearing plot khasra No. 150/79, Municipal No XIV/11163-2, Block - D, measuring about 373 sq yards situated at Sidhipura, New Rohtak Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi jointly owned by Mr. Rajnish Gupta and Mrs Nisha Gupta, Bounded as : East: Khasra No 151/79, West: Khasra No. 78/31, North: Lane, South: New Rohtak Road	Physical Possession	Rs. 8,39,22,454.86 as on 05.09.2017 with further interest and cost expenses and other charges thereon	Rs. 8,50,00,000/- Rs. 85,00,000/- Rs. 1,00,00/-	18-02-2021 01:00 PM to 03:00 PM (with unlimited extension of 10 minutes each)
8	M/s Excellent Trading Company, 15A/4, IInd Floor, WEA Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110005. Also at: M/s Excellent Trading Company, 10534 (5/32), 3rd Floor Terrace, WEA Karol Bagh, New Delhi 110005. Also at M/s Excellent Trading Company 3378, Block Q, Plot No 10, 3rd Floor Terrace, Christian Colony, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi 110005 Guarantor: a) Mr. Rajnish Gupta S/o Mr. Jai Bhagwan, b). Mr. Jai Bhagwan, c). Mr. Hanuman Singh, d). Mr. Piyush Goyal, e). M/s BMRC Construction Pvt Ltd.	All that part and parcel of the property area measuring 140 sq yds bearing MPL No 10425 (15-A/3) Plot No 3 in block no 15-A, situated at WEA, Karolbagh new Delhi 110005 in the name of BMRC Construction (P) Ltd., Bounded as : East: Lane, West: Road, North: Plot No 4, South: Remaining Part of the said Plot No 3	Physical Possession	Rs. 5,21,65,860/- as on 09.10.2017 with further interest and cost expenses and other charges thereon	Rs. 5,10,00,000/- Rs. 51,00,000/- Rs. 50,000/-	18-02-2021 01:00 PM to 03:00 PM (with unlimited extension of 10 minutes each)
9	Borrower:- M/s Rockwell Metal (P) Ltd., C-23, Nehru Ground, Faridabad-121001, Haryana Guarantor:- 1. Mr. Rajesh Chaudhary, 2. Mr. Mahesh Chaudhary, 3. Mrs. Ganga Devi, 4. Mr. Jitender Kumar, 5. Mr. Sandeep Kumar, 6. Mr. Sunil Chaudhary 7. Mr. Vikram Singh	All that piece and parcel of: Western part Measuring 74 sq. Yards forming part of plot No.C-24,situated at Nehru Ground, NIT Faridabad,Owned by Mr.Vikram Singh S/o Sh Hir Singh, Bounded as: North - part of property No.C-24, South-Entry Road, East:-part of property No.C-24, West-Plot No C-25 M/S Bhagwati Rubber	Physical Possession	Rs. 15,02,45,050.76 as on 06.04.2016 with further interest, expenses and other charges thereon	Rs. 49,00,000/- Rs. 4,90,000/- Rs. 25,000/-	18-02-2021 01:00 PM to 03:00 PM (with unlimited extension of 10 minutes each)
10	Borrower: M/s Beach Whiteware Ltd., (formerly known as M/s Liberty Whiteware Ltd) Liberty House, 4/42, Punjabji Bagh, New Delhi - 110026. Also at: Plot No. SP - 29 & 30, RIICO Industrial Area, Neemrana, Delhi - Jaipur Highway, Alwar, Rajasthan - 301705 Guarantor: Mr. Aradarsh Gupta	Industrial Property bearing No. SP - 29 & 30, RIICO Industrial Area, Neemrana, Delhi - Jaipur Highway, Alwar, Rajasthan - 301705 admeasuring 72520 sq mts owned by M/s Beach Whiteware Ltd (Formerly known as Liberty Whiteware Ltd.), Bounded as: East: Road, 45M wide, West: Road/Others Property, North: Road/Plot No: SP - 28, South: Plot No: SP - 31  Including Plant & Machinery owned by M/s Beach Whiteware Ltd. (manufacturing unit of Ceramic Vitreous sanitary ware) Located at Plot bearing No. SP - 29 & 30, RIICO Industrial Area, Neemrana, Delhi - Jaipur Highway, Alwar, Rajasthan - 301705	Symbolic Possession	Rs. 39,52,18,431.48 with further interest, expenses and other charges thereon	Rs. 58.50 Crore Rs. 5.85 Crore Rs. 5,00,000/-	18-02-2021 01:00 PM to 03:00 PM (with unlimited extension of 10 minutes each)
11	M/s Pavitra Milk Products Pvt Ltd, 104 and 103 First Floor, Times Square Building, Sushant Lok 1, Gurgaon, Haryana-122002 Guarantor: 1. Mr.Bhagwan, 2. Ms.Guneeta, 3. Ms.Dayawati, 4. Mr.Harkesh Yadav	Item No.1: All that part and parcel of Leasehold Industrial property built on industrial plots no H-83, H1-103, H1-104 total area measuring 1846 sq.m at Industrial Area EPIP Neemrana, Tehsil Bahrood, District Alwar, Rajasthan. Bounded as : North - Property No F78, South - Road, East - Property No. G-123/Road, West - Road  Item No.2: Plant & Machinery  Note: Item No.1 & Item No. 2 will be sold together to the highest bidder but Item No.2 can be sold separately.	Physical Possession	Rs. 16,43,16,295.10 as on 17.06.2016 with further interest and cost	Rs. 3,11,83,200.00 Rs. 31,18,320.00 Rs. 50,000/- Rs. 3,55,00,000/- Rs. 35,50,000/- Rs. 50,000/-	18-02-2021 01:00 PM to 03:00 PM (with unlimited extension of 10 minutes each)
12	Borrower: M/s Aanandam Jewellers, represented by partners Mr.Manoj Soni & Mr.Vikas Verma, 2439, Street No.10, Ajmal Khan Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005 Guarantor: 1. Mr. Manoj Soni, 2. Mr. Vikas Verma, 3. M/s Jesus Developers Pvt Ltd., 4. M/s Jesus Buildwell Pvt Ltd.	1. 2nd Floor Commercial Shops (Without Roof Rights),bearing Pvt Nos 8.9.10 on property bearing Municipal No. 2728,Ward No XVI,Built on Plot/Khasra No 25,Gali No 23 & 24,situated at Naiwala Estate,Beardon Pura,Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110005, Built up Area:Total Area-511.31sqft, Shop Pvt No-184.48sqft, Shop Pvt No.9-134.56sqft, Shop Pvt No.10-192.72sqft., Bounded as : North - Gali No. 24, South - Gali No. 23, East - property MPL.No.2729, West - Property MPL.No.2727  2. 2nd Floor Commercial Shops(Without Roof Rights), bearing Pvt Nos 1.2.3 & 4 on property bearing Municipal No 2728,Ward No XVI,Built on Plot/Khasra No.25,Gali No 23 & 24,Naiwala,Beardon Pura,Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005, Builtup Area:Total Area-597.37sqft, Shop Pvt No-1.229.55sqft, Shop Pvt No.2-133.74sqft, Shop Pvt No.3-117.04sqft., Bounded as : North - Gali No. 24, South - Gali No. 23, East - property MPL.No.2729, West - Property MPL.No.2727  3. Ground Floor Commercial Shops (Without Roof Rights) bearing Pvt Nos 2.3 & 4 on property bearing Municipal No.2728,Ward No XVI,Built on Plot/Khasra No.25,Gali No 23 & 24,Block P,Situated at Naiwala Estate,Beardon Pura,Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005, Builtup Area:Total Area-407.43sqft, Shop Pvt No.2-143.49sqft, Shop Pvt No.3-88.54sqft, Shop Pvt No.4-117.04sqft., Bounded as : North - Gali No. 24, South - Gali No. 23, East - property MPL.No.2729, West - Property MPL.No.2727  4. Ground Floor Commercial Shop bearing Pvt No 1(Without Roof Rights) on Property bearing Municipal No2728,Ward No XVI, Built on Plot/Khasra No.25,Gali No 23 & 24,Block-P,Situated at Naiwala Estate,Beardon Pura,Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005, Builtup Area:Total Area-94.29sqft, North - Gali No. 24, South - Gali No. 23, East - property MPL.No.2729, West - Property MPL.No.2727	Physical Possession	Rs. 11,27,76,501.47 as on 17.08.2015 with further interest and cost  Rs. 44,00,000/- Rs. 4,40,000/- Rs. 50,000/-  Rs. 108.00 Lakhs Rs. 10.80 Lakhs Rs. 50,000/-  Rs. 30.60 Lakhs Rs. 3.06 Lakhs Rs. 50,000/-	18-02-2021 01:00 PM to 03:00 PM (with unlimited extension of 10 minutes each)	
13	Borrower: M/s Crescent Marble Pvt Ltd., K-41/					

**FRUITION VENTURE LIMITED**  
CIN: L74899DL1994PLC05824  
Regd. Office: 21-A, 3rd Floor Savitri Bhawan,  
Commercial Complex Mukherjee Nagar,  
New Delhi - 110009  
Tel: +91-11-27468600, Website: www.fvi.co.in;  
Email: cs@fruitionventure@gmail.com

**MONEYBOXX FINANCE LIMITED**  
(Formerly Dhanuka Commercial Limited)  
Registered Office: 523-A, Sardana Chamber-II, 9, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi - 110066  
CIN: L30007DL1994PLC260191 Tel: 011-45657452 |  
info@moneypoxfinace.com | www.moneypoxfinace.com |

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Regulation 29(1)(a) of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, that the meeting of Board of Directors of the Company is scheduled to be held on Friday, February 12, 2021, inter alia, to consider, approve and take on record the un-audited financial results along with Limited Review Report for the quarter and nine months ended on December 31, 2020.

The information contained in this Notice is also available on the website of the Company i.e. www.moneypoxfinace.com and also on the website of the Stock Exchanges, where shares of the Company are listed i.e. www.bseindia.com.

For Moneyboxx Finance Limited

Sd/-  
Radhika Garg  
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer  
M. No. 36587

Date: February 01, 2021

Place: New Delhi

(Sanhit Jain)

DIN: 05338933

Date: 01.02.2021

For on behalf of the Board  
Fruition Venture Limited

Sd/-  
Radhika Garg  
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer  
M. No. 36587

Date: 01.02.2021

(Sanhit Jain)

DIN: 05338933

Date: 01.02.2021

For Moneyboxx Finance Limited

Sd/-  
Radhika Garg  
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer  
M. No. 36587

Date: 01.02.2021

(Sanhit Jain)

DIN: 05338933

Date: 01.02.2021

For Moneyboxx Finance Limited

Sd/-  
Radhika Garg  
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer  
M. No. 36587

Date: 01.02.2021

(Sanhit Jain)

DIN: 05338933

Date: 01.02.2021

For Moneyboxx Finance Limited

Sd/-  
Radhika Garg  
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer  
M. No. 36587

Date: 01.02.2021

(Sanhit Jain)

DIN: 05338933

Date: 01.02.2021

For Moneyboxx Finance Limited

Sd/-  
Radhika Garg  
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer  
M. No. 36587

Date: 01.02.2021

(Sanhit Jain)

DIN: 05338933

Date: 01.02.2021

For Moneyboxx Finance Limited

Sd/-  
Radhika Garg  
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer  
M. No. 36587

Date: 01.02.2021

(Sanhit Jain)

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Date: 01.02.2021

For Moneyboxx Finance Limited

Sd/-  
Radhika Garg  
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer  
M. No. 36587

Date: 01.02.2021

(Sanhit Jain)

DIN: 05338933

Date: 01.02.2021

For Moneyboxx Finance Limited

Sd/-  
Radhika Garg  
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer  
M. No. 36587

Date: 01.02.2021

(Sanhit Jain)

DIN: 05338933

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(Sanhit Jain)

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Date: 01.02.2021

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**Swadeshi Polytex Limited**  
Regd. Office: New Kavi Nagar, Industrial Area,  
Ghaziabad-201001 (U.P.)  
CIN: L5209UP1970PLC003320

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given pursuant to regulation 47(1)(a) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, that the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company will be held on 9<sup>th</sup> February, 2021 to approve the un-audited Financial Results for the quarter ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020.

For Swadeshi Polytex Limited

Place: Ghaziabad Surihi Basantali Date: 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2021 (Company Secretary)

DCM SHRIHAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED

CIN: L74899DL1989PLC035140

Regd Off.: Kanchenjunga, 5th Floor,

18, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001

Tel. No: 011-43745000

Web: www.dcmcr.com

E-mail: dsl@dcmscr.com

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company will be held on 12.02.2021, inter-alia, to consider and approve un-audited standalone & consolidated financial results for the quarter and nine months ended on 31.12.2020 and to consider payment of interim dividend for the year 2020-21, if approved.

For further details please refer www.dcmcr.com/ www.bseindia.com.

For DCM Shrihar Industries Ltd.

Y.D. Gupta Company Secretary

Date: 01.02.2021 FCS 3405

VIRTUAL GLOBAL EDUCATION LIMITED

CIN: L67120DL1993PLC052526

Regd. Off.: 103, Palco House 2162T-10,

Main Patel Road, New Delhi-110008

E-mail Id: cvtuleducation@gmail.com

Website: www.vgel.co.in

Ph: 011-25702148

**NOTICE**

Pursuant to Regulation 29 read with Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, Notice is hereby given that the 04<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company for the financial year 2020-2021 is scheduled to be held on Wednesday, February 10, 2021 inter-alia, to consider and approve the Un-audited Financial Results of the Company for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2020

This information may also be accessed under Investors Relations Section on the website of the Company and Stock Exchange i.e. www.virtualeducation.in and www.bseindia.com, respectively.

For Virtual Global Education Limited

Sd/- Neeraj Kaushik Director

Date: 01.02.2021 DIN: 02462310

AUTO PINS (INDIA) LIMITED

Registered Office: 276 Pyarelal Motor

Market Kashmere Gate, Delhi-110006

Landline: (91)-11-23978748

CIN: L43400DL1975PLC007994

Web: http://www.autopinsindia.com

E-mail: autopins@vsnl.com

**NOTICE**

Pursuant to Regulation 29 read with Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, it is hereby informed that a meeting of Board of Directors of the Company is scheduled to be held on Saturday, 13 February, 2021 at 4:00 P.M. at the Registered Office of the Company at 2776, Pyarelal Motor Market, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-110006, to consider and approve, inter-alia, the un-audited Standalone Financial Results of the Company for the third quarter ended 31 December, 2020.

The said notice may be accessed on the Company's website www.autopinsindia.com and on the Stock Exchange website www.bseindia.com

By Order of the Board

For Auto Pins (India) Limited

Sd/-

Place: Delhi KIRTI JAIN

Date: 02.02.2021 Compliance Officer

FORM NO. INC-25A

ADVERTISEMENT FOR CONVERSION OF PUBLIC COMPANY INTO A PRIVATE COMPANY

BEFORE THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR, MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS NORTHERN REGION

In the matter of Companies Act, 2013 section 14 of Companies Act, 2013 and rule 41 of the Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014 AND

In the matter of M/s CHINTAN SECURITIES AND FINANCE LIMITED having its registered office at Office No. 510, GD ITL, North Towers A-9, Netaji Subhash Place, Pitampura New Delhi-110034

Before the Regional Director, Ministry of Corporate Affairs Northern Region, Application,

Notice is hereby given to the general public that the company intending to make an application to the Central Government under section 14 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with aforesaid rules and is desirous of converting into a private limited company in terms of the special resolution passed at the Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 11<sup>th</sup> Day of January, 2021 before the company for the purpose specified for such conversion.

Any person whose interest is likely to be affected by the proposed change/status of the company may deliver or cause to be delivered or send by registered post of his objections supported by an affidavit stating the nature of his interest and grounds of opposition to the concerned Regional Director, (5<sup>th</sup> Floring, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor), Parshuram Bhawan, 260 C.G.O. Complex, New Delhi-110003, within four days from the date of publication of this notice with a copy to the applicant company at its registered office at the address mentioned below.

Registered Office : Office No. 510, GD ITL, North Towers A-9, Netaji Subhash Place, Pitampura New Delhi-110034

For and on behalf of the Applicant

M/s CHINTAN SECURITIES AND FINANCE LIMITED

Sd/-

Place : New Delhi Balwant Singh Director

DIN: 08953752

Address: House No. 72/1, 3rd Floor,

Sarpurch Kada, Badarpur, Shakarpur, Delhi -110092

ENTERTAINMENT NETWORK (INDIA) LIMITED

CIN : L92140MH1999PLC120516

**NOTICE**

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Regulations 29, 33 and other applicable regulations of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, that a meeting of the Board of Directors of Entertainment Network (India) Limited will be convened on **Wednesday, February 10, 2021**, inter alia to consider, approve and take on record the un-audited financial results of the Company for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2020 and other business matters.

Aforesaid financial results will be available on the website of the Company www.eni.co.in at: <https://www.eni.co.in/stock-exchange-filings#fy2021>

and at BSE Limited at:

<https://www.bseindia.com/corporates/>

Comp\_Resultsnew.aspx

and at National Stock Exchange of India Limited at:

<https://www.nseindia.com/corporates/>

/corporateHome.htm?#=equity

For Entertainment Network (India) Limited

Sd/-

Mehul Shah

**SVP - Compliance & Company Secretary**

(FCs no- F5839)

Mumbai, February 1, 2021

**Registered Office:**

Entertainment Network (India) Limited, CIN: L92140MH1999PLC120516,

Matluya Centre, 4th Floor, A-Wing, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel (West), Mumbai-13.

Tel: 022 6753 6983. Fax: 022 6753 6800.

E-mail: mehul.shah@timesgroup.com

**ENI LTD.**

Financial Express, epaper.in

UJALA COMMERCIALS LIMITED

CIN: L93000DL1985PLC021397

Regd. Off.: A-6/342, 1st Floor,

Paschim Vihar, New Delhi-110063.

E-mail: csujala.commercial@gmail.com

Ph: 011-49879687

**NOTICE**

Pursuant to Regulation 29 read with Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, Notice is hereby given that the Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company is scheduled to be held on Wednesday, February 10, 2021, to consider and approve the un-audited Financial Results of the Company for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2020.

This Information may also be accessed under Investors Relations Section on the website of the Company and Stock Exchange i.e. www.ujala.com.in and www.msei.in, respectively.

For Ujala Commercials Limited

Sd/-

Poorni Goel

Company Secretary

Date: 01.02.2021

**DhanlaxmiBank** established 1927

**DHANLAXMI BANK LTD.** Registered Office: Dhanlaxmi Building, Naikana, Thrissur - 680 001. Ph: 047-67817000, Fax Number: 047-67813667

E-mail: investors@dhankar.com.in Website: www.dhanbank.com

CIN: L65191KL1927PLC000307

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company is scheduled to be held on Friday, 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2021 at 11:00 a.m. at its registered office, inter-alia to consider, approve and take on record the unaudited financial results of the Company for the Quarter and Nine Months ended on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020.

The information contained in the Notice is available on the website of the Company www.brilliantportfolios.com and on the website of BSE- www.bseindia.com

For Brilliant Portfolios Limited

Sd/-

Ashish

Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Place : New Delhi Date : 01/02/2021

**BRILLIANT PORTFOLIOS LIMITED**

Regd. Office: B-09, 412, ITL Twin Tower, Netaji Subhash Place, Pitampura, New Delhi-110088

Tel: 011-45056933, Email: brilliantportfolios@gmail.com

CIN: L74899DL1994PLC057507

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Regulation 29 & 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, that a meeting of Board of Directors of the Company is scheduled to be held on Friday, 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2021 at 11:00 a.m. at its registered office, inter-alia to consider, approve and take on records the unaudited financial results of the Company for the quarter and nine months ended on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020.

The information contained in the Notice is available on the website of the Company www.pvpglobal.com and on the website of BSE- www.bseindia.com

For PVP Ventures Limited

Sd/-

Prasad V. Potluri

Chairman & Managing Director

Place : Hyderabad Date : February 02, 2021

for Picturehouse Media Limited

Sd/-

Saiteja Iavaturi

Company Secretary

Place : Guwahati Date : February 1, 2021 DIN: 07310503

for Picturehouse Media Limited

Sd/-

Vishal Kumar Sharma

Whole Time Director

By Order of the Board For Metro Commercial Company Limited

Sd/-

Vishal Kumar Sharma

Whole Time Director

By Order of the Board For Pathna Electric Supply Company Ltd

**NOTICE**

Pursuant to the Regulation 29 read with Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Directors of Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd. will be held on **Wednesday, February 10, 2021** to consider and approve the Financial Results for the Quarter/Nine months ended **December 31, 2020**.

The above information is available on the website of the Company ([www.fciltd.com](http://www.fciltd.com)), the BSE Ltd. ([www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com)) and the National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. ([www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com)).

For Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd.

Sd/-  
Date : February 01, 2021 (Sanjay Ahuja)  
Place : New Delhi Company Secretary

**SHREE PRECOATED STEELS LIMITED**

CIN: L70109MH2007PLC174206  
Regd. Off.: 1, Ground Floor, City Mall, New Link Road, Andheri (West) Mumbai - 400 053

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Regulation 29 (1) (a) read with 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation 2015, a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company is scheduled to be held on Monday, the 8<sup>th</sup> February, 2021 at 6:00 P.M. inter-alia to consider, review and adopt Un-audited Standalone Financial Statements for the Third Quarter and Nine Months ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 along with other agenda's to the business.

This information is available on the website of the Company at [www.spsl.com](http://www.spsl.com) as well as on the website of the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited at [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com), as already intimated through stock exchange, the Trading window for all the Designated Persons and Directors of the Company was closed on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2021 and will re-open after 48 hours from the conclusion of Board Meeting.

For Shree Precoated Steels Ltd.

Sd/-  
Place: Mumbai Harsh L. Mehta  
Date : 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2021 Managing Director

**JINDAL POLY INVESTMENT AND FINANCE COMPANY LTD.**

CIN: L65923UP2012PLC051433  
Regd. Office : 19<sup>th</sup> KM, Hapur - Bulandshahr Road, P.O. Guleothi, Distt. Bulandshahr - 203408 (U.P.)

Head Office: Plot No. 12, Local Shopping Complex, Sector-B 1, Vasani Kunj, New Delhi-110070

Phone : 011-26139256, 40322100

Website : [www.jpifcl.com](http://www.jpifcl.com); [cs\\_ipifc@jindalgroup.com](mailto:cs_ipifc@jindalgroup.com)

**NOTICE**

Pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 47 read with Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, notice is hereby given that a meeting of Board of Directors of Jindal Poly Investment and Finance Company Limited is scheduled to be held on Thursday, the 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2021 at Head Office of the Company inter-alia, to consider and approve the Audited Financial Results of the Company for the quarter ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020.

Further details are also available on website of Company i.e. [www.jpifcl.com](http://www.jpifcl.com) as well as website of Stock Exchanges i.e. [www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com) and [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com).

For Jindal Poly Investment and Finance Company Limited

Sd/-  
Ghanashyam Dass Singhal  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00708019

Date : 01.02.2021

Place : New Delhi

**L&T Technology Services****L&T TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LIMITED**

(A subsidiary of Larsen & Toubro Limited)

CIN: L72900MH2012PLC232169

Regd. Office: L&T House, N.M. Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai - 400 001.

Tel: (9122) 6752 5656; Fax: (9122) 6752 5893

E-mail: [investor@ltts.com](mailto:investor@ltts.com) Website: [www.ltts.com](http://www.ltts.com)

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given, in terms of the provisions of Section 110 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 20 and 22 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 ("the Rules"), in compliance with the General Circular Nos. 14/2020 dated April 8, 2020, 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, 22/2020 dated June 15, 2020, 33/2020 dated September 28, 2020 and 39/2020 dated December 31, 2020 ("MCA Circulars") issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Regulation 44 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, Secretarial Standards 2 on General Meetings and other applicable laws and regulations, the Company seeks approval of Shareholders to the resolutions appended below proposed to be passed by way of Postal Ballot only through remote E-voting (Voting through Electronic means):

- Extension of term of Dr. Keshab Pandya (DIN: 0526942), as the Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director of the Company upto March 31, 2021 and his appointment as Non-Executive Director of the Company w.e.f April 1, 2021;
- Extension of term of Mr. Amit Chadha (DIN: 07076149), as the Deputy CEO & Whole-Time Director of the Company upto March 31, 2021 and his appointment as the CEO & Managing Director of the Company for a term of three years w.e.f April 1, 2021 till March 31, 2024;
- Appointment of Mr. Chandrasekaran Ramakrishnan (DIN: 00580842) as an Independent Director of the Company;
- Re-Appointment of Mr. Sudip Banerjee (DIN: 05245757) as an Independent Director of the Company

Postal Ballot Notice is being sent via email only to the members of the Company, whose name appears on the Register of the Members/list of Beneficial Owners, as received from Depositories on Friday, January 29, 2021, the cut off date. The voting rights shall be reckoned on the paid-up value of the shares registered in the name of the members as on the cut off date.

The Company on Monday, February 1, 2021 has completed sending Postal Ballot Notice through electronic means along with the Login Id and Password for E-voting to the Members whose email addresses are registered with the Company/Depositories. The Postal Ballot Notice is also available on the website of the Company at [www.ltts.com](http://www.ltts.com) and the website of Kfin Technologies Private Limited ([www.kfintech.com](http://www.kfintech.com)).

Due to the threat imposed due to outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and in accordance with the MCA Circulars, the Company has sent this Postal Ballot Notice in electronic form only. The Company expresses its inability to dispatch hard copy of this Postal Ballot Notice along with Postal Ballot Forms and pre- paid Business Reply Envelope to the members of this Postal Ballot.

**Voting through Electronic Mode**

In compliance with the provisions of Section 108, 110 and other applicable provisions of the Act, read with Rule 20 and Rule 22 of the Rules, as amended, Regulation 44 of the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, and MCA Circulars, the Company has provided only the remote e-voting facility to its Members, to enable them to cast their votes electronically. The remote E-voting period commences on **Tuesday, February 2, 2021 at 9.00 A.M** and ends on **Wednesday, March 3, 2021 at 5.00 P.M**. The instructions of remote e-voting are appended in the Postal Ballot Notice.

Voting by electronic means shall not be allowed beyond **5.00 PM IST** on **Wednesday, March 3, 2021**. Please note that any votes received after the above-mentioned date will be treated as invalid.

**Scrutinizer**

The Company has appointed Mr. Alwyn D'souza, Practicing Company Secretary (Membership No. FCS 5559) or failing him Mr. Vijay Sonone, Practicing Company Secretary (Membership No. FCS 7301) of M/s. Alwyn D'Souza & Co, as Scrutinizer for conducting the Postal Ballot & e-voting process in accordance with law and in a fair and transparent manner.

The Scrutinizer will submit his report to the Chairman of the Board of Directors/any director/ Company Secretary authorised by the Board of Directors after completion of the scrutiny of the Postal Ballots (through remote e-voting process). The result of the voting by Postal Ballot will be announced on or before Friday, March 5, 2021, by way of intimation to Stock Exchanges on which Company is listed and will be posted on the website of the Company at [www.ltts.com](http://www.ltts.com) and also the website of Kfintech at [www.kfintech.com](http://www.kfintech.com).

**Contact Details**

Grievances connected with voting by Postal Ballot including voting by electronic means, if any, may be addressed to the Company Secretary at L&T Technology Services Limited, L&T Business Park, TC-2, Tower B, 2nd Floor, North-East Wing, Gate No.5, Sakhi Vihar Road, Powai, Mumbai 400 072; Contact Details: Tel: (91 022) 6705 9200; Fax: (91 022) 6705 9695 E-mail: [investor@ltts.com](mailto:investor@ltts.com) or Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, Kfin Technologies Private Limited, Unit: L&T Technology Services Limited, Selenium Tower B, Plot Nos. 31-32, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally Mandal, Hyderabad - 500 032; Email - [evoting@kfintech.com](mailto:evoting@kfintech.com).

**By Order of the Board of Directors**  
**For L&T TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LIMITED**  
**KAPIL BHALLA**  
**COMPANY SECRETARY**  
Membership No. F3485

Place : Mumbai  
Date : February 1, 2021

This is a public announcement for information purposes only and is not a prospectus announcement. This does not constitute an invitation or offer to acquire, purchase or subscribe for securities. Not for release, publication or distribution, directly or indirectly, outside India.

**INDIGO PAINTS LIMITED**

Our Company was originally incorporated as "Indigo Paints Private Limited" at Pune, Maharashtra as a private limited company under the Companies Act, 1956, pursuant to the certificate of incorporation dated March 28, 2000 issued by the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra at Pune ("RoC"). Subsequently, our Company was converted into a public limited company and consequently the name of our Company was changed to "Indigo Paints Limited" and a fresh certificate of incorporation dated August 20, 2020 was issued by the RoC. For details in relation to changes in the name and the registered office of our Company, see "History and Certain Corporate Matters" beginning on page 178 of the Prospectus dated January 25, 2021 ("Prospectus") filed with the RoC and thereafter with the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"), BSE Limited ("BSE") and National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE", together with BSE, the "Stock Exchanges").

**Registered and Corporate Office:** Indigo Tower, Street-5, Palod Farm-2, Baner Road, Pune 411 045, Maharashtra, India; Tel: +91 20 6681 4300; Website: [www.indigopaints.com](http://www.indigopaints.com)

**Contact Person:** Sujoy Bose, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer; E-mail: [secretarial@indigopaints.com](mailto:secretarial@indigopaints.com); **Corporate Identity Number:** U24114PN2000PLC014669

**OUR PROMOTERS: HEMANT JALAN, ANITA JALAN, PARAG JALAN, KAMALA PRASAD JALAN AND HALOGEN CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED**

Our Company has filed the Prospectus with the RoC on January 25, 2021, and the Equity Shares are proposed to be listed on the Stock Exchanges and trading is expected to commence on February 2, 2021.

**BASIS OF ALLOTMENT**

INITIAL PUBLIC OFFER OF TO 7,853,422 EQUITY SHARES OF FACE VALUE OF ₹ 10 EACH ("EQUITY SHARES") OF INDIGO PAINTS LIMITED ("COMPANY" OR "ISSUER") FOR CASH AT A PRICE OF ₹ 1,490 PER EQUITY SHARE (INCLUDING A SHARE PREMIUM OF ₹ 1,480 PER EQUITY SHARE) AGGRGATING TO ₹ 11,691.24 MILLION (THE "OFFER") COMPRISING A FRESH ISSUE OF 2,013,422 EQUITY SHARES AGGRGATING TO ₹ 2,997.34 MILLION (THE "FRESH ISSUE") AND AN OFFER FOR SALE OF 5,840,000 EQUITY SHARES AGGRGATING TO ₹ 8,693.90 MILLION (THE "OFFER FOR SALE"), COMPRISING 2,005,000 EQUITY SHARES AGGRGATING TO ₹ 2,984.81 MILLION BY SEQUOIA CAPITAL INDIA INVESTMENTS IV, 2,165,000 EQUITY SHARES AGGRGATING TO ₹ 3,222.99 MILLION BY SCI INVESTMENTS V (COLLECTIVELY REFERRED TO AS THE "INVESTOR SELLING SHAREHOLDERS") AND 1,670,000 EQUITY SHARES AGGRGATING TO ₹ 2,486.10 MILLION BY HEMANT JALAN (REFERRED TO AS, THE "PROMOTER SELLING SHAREHOLDER" AND TOGETHER WITH THE INVESTOR SELLING SHAREHOLDERS, THE "SELLING SHAREHOLDERS", AND SUCH EQUITY SHARES THE "OFFERED SHARES").

THE OFFER INCLUDES A RESERVATION OF 70,000<sup>1</sup> EQUITY SHARES, AGGRGATING TO ₹ 93.94 MILLION (CONSTITUTING 0.15% OF THE POST-OFFER PAID-UP EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL), FOR SUBSCRIPTION BY ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES (THE "EMPLOYEE RESERVATION PORTION"). THE OFFER LESS THE EMPLOYEE RESERVATION PORTION IS HERINAFTER REFERRED TO AS "NET OFFER". THE OFFER AND NET OFFER SHALL CONSTITUTE 16.51% AND 16.36%, RESPECTIVELY, OF THE POST-OFFER PAID-UP EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL OF OUR COMPANY.

THE FACE VALUE OF EQUITY SHARES IS ₹ 10 EACH. THE OFFER PRICE IS 149 TIMES THE FACE VALUE OF THE EQUITY SHARES. THE ANCHOR INVESTOR OFFER PRICE IS ₹ 1,490 PER EQUITY SHARE.

<sup>1</sup>A discount of ₹ 148 per Equity Share was offered to Eligible Employees bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion.

**OFFER PRICE: ₹ 1,490 PER EQUITY SHARE OF FACE VALUE OF ₹ 10 EACH EQUITY SHARE**

**THE OFFER PRICE IS 149.0 TIMES OF THE FACE VALUE OF THE EQUITY SHARES**

**EMPLOYEE DISCOUNT: ₹ 148 PER EQUITY SHARE ON THE OFFER PRICE**

**Risks to Investors:**

- The three book running lead managers ("BRLMs") associated with the Offer have handled 30 public offers in the past three years, out of which 11 issues closed below the offer price on listing date.
- The Price/Earnings ratio based on diluted EPS for Fiscal 2020 for the Issuer at the upper end of the Price Band is as high as 142.04 as compared to the average industry peer group PE ratio of 81.10.
- Average cost of acquisition of Equity Shares by the Selling Shareholders ranges from ₹ 0.15 per Equity Share to ₹ 113.77 per Equity Share and Offer Price at upper end of the Price Band is ₹ 1490.
- Weighted Average Return on Net Worth for Financial Years 2018, 2019 and 2020 is 19.89%.

**BID/OFFER PROGRAMME**

**BID/ OFFER OPENED ON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 2021**

**BID/ OFFER CLOSED ON: FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 2021**

The Offer was made through the Book Building Process, in terms of Rule 19(2)(b) of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1957, as amended ("SCRR") read with Regulation 31 of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and in compliance with Regulation 6(1) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 ("SEBI ICDR Regulations"), wherein not more than 50% of the Net Offer was available for allocation on a proportionate basis to Qualified Institutional Buyers ("QIBs"), the "QIB Portion", provided that our Company in consultation with the BRLMs, allocated up to 60% of the QIB Portion to Anchor Investors on a discretionary basis in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations ("Anchor Investor Portion"), of which one-third was reserved for domestic Mutual Funds, subject to valid Bids having been received from domestic Mutual Funds at or above the Anchor Investor Allocation Price. Further, 5% of the Net QIB Portion was available for allocation on a proportionate basis only to Mutual Funds, and the remainder of the Net QIB Portion was available for allocation on a proportionate basis to all QIBs, including Mutual Funds, subject to valid Bids having been received at or above the Offer Price. Further, not less than 15% of the Net Offer was available for allocation on a proportionate basis to Non-Institutional Bidders and not less than 35% of the Net Offer was available for allocation to Retail Individual Bidders in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations, subject to valid Bids being received at or above the Offer Price. Further, Equity Shares were made available for allocation on a proportionate basis to Eligible Employees applying under the Employee Reservation Portion, subject to valid Bids having been received from them at or above the Offer Price. Furthermore, a discount of ₹ 148 per Equity Share is being offered to Eligible Employees bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations. All potential Bidders (except Anchor Investors) were required to mandatorily utilise the ASBA process providing details of their respective ASBA accounts, and UPI ID in case of RIBs using the UPI Mechanism, if applicable, in which the corresponding Bid Amounts were blocked by the SCBS or by the Sponsor Bank under the UPI Mechanism, as the case may be, to the extent of the respective Bid Amounts. Anchor Investors were not permitted to participate in the Offer through the ASBA process. For details, see "Offer Procedure" beginning on page 339 of the Prospectus.

The bidding for Anchor Investors opened and closed on January 19, 2021. The Company received 35 Applications from 25 Anchor Investors (including 8 Mutual Funds through 18 Mutual Fund Schemes) for 2,35,020 Equity Shares. The Anchor Investor price was finalized at ₹ 1,490 per Equity Share. A total of 2,33,020 shares were allocated under the Anchor Investor Portion aggregating to ₹ 3,479,179,800



## FINANCIAL EXPRESS

**CAPFIN INDIA LIMITED**  
CIN: L74999DL1992PLC048032  
Regd. Off: PP-1, Gali No.10, Industrial Area  
Anand Parvat, New Delhi - 110005  
Email: capfinindia@yahoo.co.in

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company has been scheduled to be held on Saturday, 6 February, 2021 at 12:30 p.m. at the registered office of the company at PP-1, Gali No. 10, Industrial Area Anand Parvat, New Delhi - 110005 to consider, approve and take on record, inter-alia the quarterly unaudited financial results of the Company for the quarter ended on December, 2020 and other relevant matters.

For Capfin India Limited

Sd/-  
Place: Delhi Rachita Mantry Whole Time Director Date: January 30, 2021 Din: 03414391

**Modipon limited**  
CIN: L65923UP1965PLC003082  
Regd. Office:Hapur Road, Modipon, Ghaziabad - 201 204 (UP)  
Phone: (0123) 243471;  
E-mail : modipon@modimangal.in  
Website : www.modipon.net

## NOTICE

Pursuant to Regulation 29 read with Regulation 47(1)(a) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company is scheduled to be held on Tuesday, 09 February, 2021 inter alia, to consider and approve the Unaudited Financial Statement of the Company for the quarter ended 31 December, 2020 along with the Limited Review Report of the Statutory Auditors thereon as required under Regulation 33 of the said Regulations.

The copy of this intimation shall also be available on the Company's website at <http://www.modipon.net> and on the website of the BSE Limited i.e., [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com).

For Modipon Limited  
Place: New Delhi Sd/-  
Date: 01 February, 2021 Vinet Kumar Thareja (Company Secretary & Compliance Officer)

**VIRINCHI LIMITED**  
CIN: L72200TG1990PLC011104  
Regd Office: 8-2-672/ 5 & 6, 4<sup>th</sup> floor, Ilyas Mohammed Khan Estate Road No.1, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad-500 034, Telangana. Tel: 040-4819 9999, Email: investors@virinchi.com web: [www.virinchi.com](http://www.virinchi.com)

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Regulation 29 read with 47 (1) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 that a meeting of Board of Directors of the Company is scheduled to be held on Thursday, 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2021 at the Registered Office of the Company, *inter alia* to consider and approve Un-Audited Financial Results for the Third Quarter and Nine Months ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020.

A Copy of said notice is also available on Company's website at [www.virinchi.com](http://www.virinchi.com) and also on the website of the stock exchange at [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com) where the shares of the company are listed.

For Virinchi Limited  
Sd/- K. Ravindrarnath Tagore Company Secretary M.No.A18894

Date: 01.02.2021 Place: Hyderabad

**Indian Bank** MEERUT CANTT, 55 THE MALL, MEERUT CANTT-250001

**ALLAHABAD**

**POSSESSION NOTICE (For Immovable Property)**

Notice is hereby given under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement (Security Interest) Act, 2002 and in exercise of powers conferred under Section 13(2) and 13(12) read with Rules 8 & 9 of Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002, the Authorised Officer issued a Demand Notice on the dates noted against each Account as mentioned hereinafter, calling upon them to repay the amount within 60 days from the date of receipt of the said Notice. The borrowers having failed to repay the amount, notice is hereby given to the under noted borrowers and the public in general that the undersigned has taken possession of the properties described herein below in exercise of powers conferred on him/her under Sec 13(4) of the said Act read with Rules 8 & 9 of the said Rules on the dates mentioned against each Account.

The borrower in particular and the public in general is hereby cautioned not to deal with the property/ies and any dealing with the properties will be subject to the charge of Indian Bank (erstwhile Allahabad Bank) for the amounts and interests thereon mentioned against each account herein below:

For Indian Bank  
Sd/- Rachit Malhotra Company Secretary & Compliance Officer Membership No.: A39894

Place: New Delhi Date: February 1, 2021

For Indian Bank  
Sd/- Rachit Malhotra Company Secretary & Compliance Officer Membership No.: A39894

Place: New Delhi Date: February 1, 2021

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For Indian Bank  
Sd/- Rachit Malhotra Company Secretary & Compliance Officer Membership No.: A39894

Place: New Delhi Date: February 1, 2021



**POWER FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED**  
(A Government of India Undertaking)

Regd. Office : 'Ujanidhi', 1, Barakhamla Lane, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110 001

Tel: +91 11 23456000, Fax: +91 11 2341525, Email id: investorsgrievance@pfcindia.com

CIN : L65910DL1996C0124862, Website: www.pfcindia.com

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company will be held on Thursday, the 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2021, inter alia, to consider and approve the Un-Audited Financial Results (Standalone & Consolidated) for the quarter and nine months ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020. The said Notice may be accessed on the Company's website i.e., [www.pfcindia.com](http://www.pfcindia.com) and may also be accessed on the stock exchanges website i.e. [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com) and [www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com).

For Power Finance Corporation Ltd.

Sd/- Date: 29.01.2021

Manohar Balwani  
(CGM & Company Secretary)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 2021

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**PARIKSHA FIN-INVEST-LEASE LIMITED**

[Corporate Identity Number (CIN) : L65100DL1994PLC057377]

Regd. Offt. : 7-C, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, J' Block Shopping Centre, Saket, New Delhi-110 017

Tel: 010-4525000, Website: [www.pfiin.in](http://www.pfiin.in)

E-mail - [pariksha.delhi@gmail.com](mailto:pariksha.delhi@gmail.com)

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company will be held on Friday, 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2021, inter alia, to consider and approve the Un-Audited Financial Results for the quarter ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020.

This Notice is also available on the website of Company i.e. [www.pfiin.in](http://www.pfiin.in) and on the website of stock exchange where shares of the Company are listed i.e. [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com).

For and on behalf of the Board

Sd/- (G. Ramarathnam)

Director

DIN No. 00289752



Operations & Vendor Management Department,  
Anytime Channels, Corporate Centre, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Main Branch Building,  
C Block, 11 Sansad Marg, New Delhi - 110 001, Email: [dgm.atmins@sbi.co.in](mailto:dgm.atmins@sbi.co.in)

**CORRIGENDUM-II**

Please refer RFP (RFP No. SBI/ACV/2020-21/007 Dated 08/01/2021) for Procurement of Centrally Monitored Electronic Surveillance Solution for 23,800 Capex ATM sites on Opex Model Basis under Phase - IV dated 08/01/2021 and **Corrigendum-II** is uploaded and can be accessed under **procurement news** on the Bank's website <https://bank.sbi>.

Last date and time of submission of bids: Up to 03:00 pm on 10/02/2021.

Sd/- Place: New Delhi Date: 02.02.2021 Deputy General Manager (Implementation & Rollout)

**Shivalik Bimetal Controls Ltd.**  
Regd. office-16, New Electronics Complex, Chambhati Dist,Solan HP 173213 Head Office: H-2, Suneja Chambers, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Ansal Commercial Complex, New Delhi-110019, Ph: +91-011-26027174, 26026362, Fax: +91-011-2602776 Website: [www.shivalikbimetals.com](http://www.shivalikbimetals.com), Email: [investor@shivalikbimetals.com](mailto:investor@shivalikbimetals.com) CIN : L27101HP1984PLC005862

**NOTICE**

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to Regulation 29 read with Regulation 47 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company is scheduled to be held on Tuesday, the 09<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2021, inter alia, to consider and approve the Un-audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2020.

The said Notice may be accessed on the Company's website at [www.shivalikbimetals.com](http://www.shivalikbimetals.com) and may also be accessed on the Stock Exchange website at [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com).

In pursuance of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, the Trading Window of the Company remains closed from 01<sup>st</sup> January, 2021 to 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2021 (both days inclusive).

For Shivalik Bimetal Controls Limited

Sd/- Dated: 01.02.2021 Aarti Saini Company Secretary



**MRVL**

MANDHANA RETAIL VENTURES LTD.

CIN: L52390MH2011PLC213349  
Registered Office: Plot No. E-132, M.I.D.C., Tarapur Industrial Area, Boisar, Dist. Palghar - 401506  
Corporate Office: 209, Peninsular Centre, Dr. S. S. Rao Road, Parel, Mumbai - 400012  
Tel. No.: +91-22-4353 9790 • Fax: +91-22-4353 9358  
Email: [cs@mrvlindia.com](mailto:cs@mrvlindia.com) • Website: [www.mrvlindia.com](http://www.mrvlindia.com)

**NOTICE**

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Regulation 47 read with Regulation 29 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 that a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company is scheduled to be held on Tuesday, 9<sup>th</sup> February, 2021, *inter alia*, to consider, approve and take on record the Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter and nine months ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020.

The said notice may be accessed on the Company's website at [www.mrvlindia.com](http://www.mrvlindia.com) and on the stock exchanges' website at [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com) and [www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com).

For THE MANDHANA RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED

Sd/- Dated: 01.02.2021 MANISH MANDHANA CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



**POWERGRID**

NOTICE

Pursuant to Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company will be held on Thursday, 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2021 to consider and approve amongst other items of Agenda, the Unaudited Financial Results of the Company for the Quarter and nine months ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 after these results are reviewed by the Audit Committee.

This Notice is also available on the Company's website at [www.powergridindia.com](http://www.powergridindia.com) and on the website of BSE Limited at [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com) and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited at [www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com).

This is also informed that the Trading Window of the Company which has been closed from 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 will remain closed till 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2021 (both days inclusive) and open on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2021.

For Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.

Sd/- Dated: 01.02.2021 (Mrinal Shrivastava) Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

**IMPORTANT NOTICE:**

Members are requested to register/update their E-mail ID with Company/Depository participants/Company's Registrar & Transfer Agent (KFINTECH) which will be used for sending official documents through e-mail in future.

**POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED**  
(A Government of India Enterprise)

CIN: L40101DL1989G0038121

Regd. Office : B-9, Outram Institutional Area, Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi- 110016.

Phone No: 011-26560112, Fax: 011-2601081

Corp. Off: "Saudamini", Plot No. 2, Sector-29, Gurugram-122001 (Haryana)

Phone No.: 0124-2822000 & 2823000, Fax: 0124-2571762

Website: [www.powergridindia.com](http://www.powergridindia.com), Email: [investors@powergrid.co.in](mailto:investors@powergrid.co.in)

A Maharatna PSU

**STATE BANK OF INDIA Stressed Assets Recovery Branch-1**

1<sup>st</sup> Floor, 23, Naqab Gal, New Delhi-110015, Tel: 011-25419771, 2541977, E-mail : [sbi\\_05169@sbi.co.in](mailto:sbi_05169@sbi.co.in)

**POSSESSION NOTICE**

(Under Rule 8(1) of Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002)

Whereas the undersigned being the Authorized Officer of the State Bank of India under Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (No.3 of 2002) and in exercise of powers conferred under section 13(2) read with Rule 3 of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002 issued a demand notice dated 28.02.2020 calling upon the borrower, M/s Haris on Enterprises Prop. Shri Harsh Kumar, Address : X-166-A, Adarsh Pratap Gal, Rajgharup Pura No.01, Gandhi Nagar-110031, Shri Harsh Kumar Prop. Address 227/C, South Anarkali, Som Bazar, Chander Nagar, Delhi-110051, and Also at: 22/5, Shori Cloth Market, Rama Colony, Rohtak, Haryana Mr. Tarun Juneja, Address 12/18/26, Gandhi Nagar, Rohtak, Haryana-124001, Shri Gulshan Kumar Address 227/C, South Anarkali, Som Bazar, Chander Nagar, Delhi-110051 Mrs. Nirmal Juneja 12/18/26, Gandhi Nagar, Rohtak, Haryana-124001, Shri Harsh Kumar Prop. Address 227/C, South Anarkali, Som Bazar, Chander Nagar, Delhi-110051, and Also at: 22/5, Shori Cloth Market, Rama Colony, Rohtak, Haryana Mr. Tarun Juneja, Address 12/18/26, Gandhi Nagar, Rohtak, Haryana-124001, Shri Gulshan Kumar Address 227/C, South Anarkali, Som Bazar, Chander Nagar, Delhi-110051 Mrs. Nirmal Juneja 12/18/26, Gandhi Nagar, Rohtak, Haryana-124001, Shri Harsh Kumar Prop. Address 227/C, South Anarkali, Som Bazar, Chander Nagar, Delhi-110051, and Also at: 22/5, Shori Cloth Market, Rama Colony, Rohtak, Haryana Mr. Tarun Juneja, Address 12/18/26, Gandhi Nagar, Rohtak, Haryana-124001, Shri Gulshan Kumar Address 227/C, South Anarkali, Som Bazar, Chander Nagar, Delhi-110051 Mrs. Nirmal Juneja 12/18/26, Gandhi Nagar, Rohtak, Haryana-124001, Shri Harsh Kumar Prop. 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Address 227/C, South Anarkali, Som Bazar, Chander Nagar, Delhi-110051, and Also at: 22/5, Shori Cloth Market, Rama Colony, Rohtak, Haryana Mr. Tarun Juneja, Address 12/18/26, Gandhi Nagar, Rohtak, Haryana-124001, Shri Gulshan Kumar Address 227/C, South Anarkali, Som Bazar, Chander Nagar, Delhi-110051 Mrs. Nirmal Juneja 12/18/26, Gandhi Nagar, Rohtak, Haryana-124001, Shri Harsh Kumar Prop. Address 227/C, South Anarkali, Som Bazar, Chander Nagar, Delhi-110051, and Also at: 22/5, Shori Cloth Market, Rama Colony, Rohtak, Haryana Mr. Tarun Juneja, Address 12/18/26, Gandhi Nagar, Rohtak, Haryana-124001, Shri Gulshan Kumar Address 227/C, South Anarkali, Som Bazar, Chander Nagar, Delhi-110051 Mrs. Nirmal Juneja 12/18/26, Gandhi Nagar, Rohtak, Haryana-124001, Shri Harsh Kumar Prop. 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**FORM G (Re-Issue)**  
**INVITATION FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST**

(Under Regulation 36A (1) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2016)

**RELEVANT PARTICULARS**

1. Name of the corporate debtor	Jaycon Infrastructure Limited
2. Date of incorporation of corporate debtor	05th February, 2007
3. Authority under which corporate debtor is incorporated / registered	Registrar of Companies, Chandigarh
4. Corporate identity number / limited liability identification number of corporate debtor	U70101CH2007PLC030694
5. Address of the registered office and principal office (if any) of corporate debtor	<b>Registered Office:</b> House No. 1464 Ground Floor, Sector-43-B Chandigarh- 160047 <b>Corporate Office:</b> Unit 34-36, Tribhuvan Complex, 6/51, Ishwar Nagar, Mathura Road, New Delhi-110065

6. Insolvency commencement date of the corporate debtor

7. Date of invitation of expression of interest

8. Eligibility for resolution applicants under section 25(2)(h) of the Code is available at:

9. Norms of ineligibility applicable under section 29A are available at:

10. Last date for receipt of expression of interest

11. Date of issue of provisional list of prospective resolution applicants

12. Last date for submission of objections to provisional list

13. Date of issue of final list of prospective resolution applicants

14. Date of issue of information memorandum, evaluation matrix and request for resolution plans to prospective resolution applicants

15. Manner of obtaining request for resolution plan, evaluation matrix, information memorandum and further information

16. Last date for submission of resolution plans

17. Manner of submitting resolution plans to resolution professional

18. Estimated date for submission of resolution plan to the Adjudicating Authority for approval

19. Name and registration number of the resolution professional

20. Name, address and e-mail of the resolution professional, as registered with the Board

21. Address and email to be used for correspondence with the resolution professional

22. Further Details are available at or with

23. Date of publication of Form G

Notes:

1. All EOI received will be reviewed by the IRP/RP as well as COC and thereafter further information/documents related to the process will be provided to the shortlisted participants. The IRP/RP/COC shall have the discretion to change the criteria for the EOI at any point of time.

2. IRP/RP/COC reserves the right to cancel or modify the process/ application without assigning any reason &amp; without any liability whatsoever.

3. The last date of CIRP is 08.02.2021. RP is in the process of seeking Exclusion of 90 days from the CIRP period, w.e.f. 08.02.2021.

Mandeep Gujral  
Resolution Professional  
IBBI/IPA-001/IP-P00507/2017-18/10908

Date: 01.02.2021 House No. 3073, Sector 46 C, Chandigarh- 160047

Place: Chandigarh E-mail: mandeepgjral.ip@gmail.com

IMPORTANT

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Regd. Office: R-49, GF-A, New Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi - 110060  
Tel: 991003638, Email: decorous1982@gmail.com, Website: www.ditco.com  
CIN: L67120DL1982PLC29090**STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR QUARTER ENDED 31.12.2020**

(Rs. in thousands)

Particulars	Quarter ended			Nine Months Ended			Year Ended (31.12.2020)
	Quarter ended (31.12.2020)	Preceding Quarter Ended (30.09.2020)	Corresponding Nine Year Ended (31.12.2019)	Nine Months Ended (31.12.2020)	Corresponding Nine Year Ended (31.12.2019)	Previous Year Ended (31.03.2020)	
	Un-audited	Un-audited	Un-audited	Un-audited	Un-audited	Audited	
I Revenue from Operations							
Income from Consultancy Business	300.00	200.00	200.00	700.00	500.00	1300.00	
II Other Income/ Receipts	375.39	371.82	341.60	1083.10	859.98	2126.19	
<b>III Total Revenue (I+II)</b>	<b>675.39</b>	<b>571.82</b>	<b>541.60</b>	<b>1,783.10</b>	<b>1,359.98</b>	<b>2,506.19</b>	
IV Expenses:							
Employee benefits expense	201.90	198.50	188.32	589.40	523.23	872.77	
Finance costs	8.45	8.45	0.00	26.71	0.92	38.95	
Depreciation and amortization expense	1.73	1.73	3.19	5.48	8.43	11.63	
Other expenses	112.17	127.99	142.90	399.92	488.64	1463.47	
<b>V Total Expenses</b>	<b>324.25</b>	<b>381.67</b>	<b>334.41</b>	<b>1,021.50</b>	<b>1,021.22</b>	<b>2,386.81</b>	
<b>VI Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax (III-IV)</b>	<b>351.14</b>	<b>190.15</b>	<b>207.19</b>	<b>761.60</b>	<b>338.77</b>	<b>119.38</b>	
<b>VII Profit before extraordinary items and tax (V-VI)</b>	<b>351.14</b>	<b>190.15</b>	<b>207.19</b>	<b>761.60</b>	<b>338.77</b>	<b>119.38</b>	
<b>VIII Extraordinary Items</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>XIX PROFIT BEFORE TAX (VII-VIII)</b>	<b>351.14</b>	<b>182.65</b>	<b>207.19</b>	<b>754.10</b>	<b>338.77</b>	<b>88.10</b>	
X Tax Expense							
(1) Current Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.19	
(2) Deferred Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	
XI Profit (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (IX-X)	351.14	182.65	207.19	754.10	338.77	88.10	
XII Profit (Loss) from discontinuing operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
XIII Tax Expense of discontinuing operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
XIV Profit (Loss) from discontinuing operations (after tax) (XII-XIII)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
XV Profit (Loss) for the period (XI+XIV)	351.14	182.65	207.19	754.10	338.77	88.10	
XVI Other Comprehensive Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
XVII Total Comprehensive Income	351.14	182.65	207.19	754.10	338.77	88.10	
XVIII Earning per Share (for continuing and discontinuing operations) (Equity share of par value of Rs.10 each)							
Basic	0.102	0.053	0.06	0.219	0.098	0.03	
Diluted	0.102	0.053	0.06	0.219	0.098	0.03	

NOTES:-

1. No investor's complaint was received &amp; No complaint pending at the beginning or end of Quarter/ Year.

2. Results were taken on record by Audit Committee &amp; Board of Directors in meetings held on 01.02.2021

3. Shares stand Listed at BSE &amp; CSE.

4. Previous Year's Quarterly figures have been regrouped / rearranged, wherever necessary.

5. Paid-up Capital = 34,50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- = Rs. 3,45,00,00/-

For G. K. Kedia & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 013016N

Kanishka Aggarwal  
Partner

M. No. 544129

Place: New Delhi

Date: 01.02.2021

For Decorous Investment &amp; Trading Company Ltd.

Amit Gupta  
DIN: 00074483

**TAMIL NADU STATE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BOARD**  
Short Tender Notice No T-29/SD/P/1570/2020 dated 01.02.2021  
Lumpusum Contract (Two Cover System)

For land on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received for the work by the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board, Guindy, Chennai-32, from the PWD Registered Contractors class I above 75.00 lakhs, upto 3.00 pm on 18.02.2021. The tender will be opened by the Executive Engineer on the same day 18.02.2021 at 3.30PM. in the presence of tenders present at that time.

Sl. No.	NAME OF WORKS	Value put to Tender (Rs. In Lakhs) Approx.	EMD Rs. (including GST)
1	Establishment of core infrastructure for setting up of mega food park at Gangai kondan in Tirunelveli District	2148.15	24,06,000/-
2	Augmentation of 5000 MT cold storage at Karakathahalli village of Palaiode taluk in Dharmapuri District	1062.16	11,90,000/-
3	Construction of Administrative building(3rd Floor) at Amma Green Park Guindy, Chennai-32	387.70	4,35,000/-

The Tenders will be evaluated during Office Hours upto 17.02.2021, after remitting cost of tender schedule of Rs. 16,800/- for each work including GST in the shape of D.O., in favour of CEO, TN SAMB, Chennai-32, Payable at Chennai (or). The tender schedules can also be downloaded from the website [www.tenders.tn.gov.in, www.tn.gov.in & www.tsamb.gov.in](http://www.tenders.tn.gov.in, www.tn.gov.in & www.tsamb.gov.in) at free of cost. Other tenders can be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board, Guindy-32 during office hours i.e., 10.00 am to 5.45 pm on all working days. 3. The Tender received after due date and time will be summarily rejected. 4. Period of completion 12 months for SL Nos. 1 & 8 months for SL No.3. 5. Any revision of dates/updates will be intimated through website only. DRAFT TENDER/2021 Executive Engineer, TN SAMB, Chennai - 32

**IDFC FIRST Bank Limited**

(Formerly known as Capital First Limited)

CIN : L65110TN2014PLC097792

Registered Office: KRM Towers, 8th Floor, Harrington Road, Chetpet, Chennai - 600031.

Tel: +91 44 4564 4000 | Fax: +91 44 4564 4022

AUTHORIZED OFFICER – MR : Keshav Chugh CONTACT NUMBER – 9034305494

**APPENDIX- IV-A**  
[See proviso to rule 8 (6)]  
**SALE NOTICE FOR SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES**

E-Auction Sale Notice for Sale of Immovable Assets under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 read with proviso to Rule 8 (6) of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002. Notice is hereby given to the public in general and in particular to the Borrower(s) and Guarantor(s) that the below described immovable property mortgaged/charged to the Secured Creditor, the physical possession of which has been taken by the Authorised Officer of Capital First Limited now IDFC FIRST Bank Limited, will be sold on "As is where it is", "As is what is", and "Whatever there is" on 05.03.2021, for recovery of INR 19,34,061.15/- AS ON 05/03/2019 due to IDFC FIRST Bank Limited (earlier Capital First Limited) from Mohd Gaffar, Neer Akhtar, Borrower-Co-borrower(s). The Reserve Price will be INR 12,00,000/- and the Earnest Money Deposit will be INR 120000/-.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES.**

All the piece and parcel of the property consisting Plot No.6 in Khasra No.18/22/2 Situated Near Shivpuri-B, Amar Puri Colony, Mauja Sasauli, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana-135001

For detailed terms and conditions of the sale, please refer to the link provided in IDFC FIRST Bank website i.e., [www.idfcfirstbank.com](http://www.idfcfirstbank.com).





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Ph. No. 011-49546000

Corporate office: A-1402, One BKC, 14th Floor, G-Block, Bandra Kurla Complex,  
Bandra (East) Mumbai - 400051, Ph. No. 022-45036000  
Website: [www.capitalindia.com](http://www.capitalindia.com) | Email ID: [secretariat@capitalindia.com](mailto:secretariat@capitalindia.com)

#### NOTICE FOR THE LOSS OF SHARE CERTIFICATES

NOTICE is hereby given that following share certificate(s) issued by the Company are stated to be lost / misplaced and the registered holders thereof have applied to the Company for issue of duplicate share certificates:

Folio No.	Name of The Shareholder	Share Certificate(s) No.	Distinctive Numbers From	No. of Shares To	
CIF0000848	Ranjan Gattani	32443 32444 32445 32446 32447 32448 32449 32450 32451 32452 32453 32454 32455 32456 32457	3234201 3234301 3234401 3234501 3234601 3234700 3234801 3234901 3235001 3235100 3235200 3235300 3235400 3235500 3235600 3235660	3234300 3234400 3234500 3234600 3234700 3234800 3234900 3235000 3235100 3235200 3235300 3235400 3235500 3235600 3235700	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

Folio No.	Name of The Shareholder	Share Certificate(s) No.	Distinctive Numbers From	No. of Shares To	
CIF0000849	Naresh Kumar Gattani	32478 32479 32480 32481 32482 32483 32484 32485 32486 32487 32488 32489 32490 32491	32377001 32378001 32379001 32380001 32381001 32382001 32383001 32384001 32385001 32386001 32387001 32388001 32389001 32390001	3237800 3237900 3238000 3238100 3238200 3238300 3238400 3238500 3238600 3238700 3238800 3238900 3239000 3239100	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
CIF0000850	Prem Devi Gattani	32492 32493 32494 32495 32496 32497 32498 32499 32500 32501 32502 32503 32504 32505 32506 32507 32508 32509 32510 32511 32512 32513 32514 32515 32516	32391001 32392001 32393001 32394001 32395001 32396001 32397001 32398001 32399001 32400001 32400001 32401001 32402001 32403001 32404001 32405001 32406001 32407001 32408001 32409001 32410001 32411001 32412001 32413001 32414001 32415001	3239200 3239300 3239400 3239500 3239600 3239700 3239800 3239900 3240000 3240100 3240200 3240300 3240400 3240500 3240600 3240700 3240800 3240900 3241000 3241100 3241200 3241300 3241400 3241500	100 100

The public is hereby warned against purchasing or dealing in any way with the above share certificates. Any person(s) who has / have any claim(s) with the Company in respect of the said share certificates should lodge such claim at its registered office at the address given above within 15 days of the publication of this notice after which no claim will be entertained and the Company will proceed to issue duplicate share certificates.

For Capital India Finance Limited  
Sd/-  
Rachit Malhotra  
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer  
Membership No.: A39894

Place: New Delhi  
Date: February 1, 2021



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Phone: (05943) 250153-57, Fax: (05943) 250158, Website - [www.esterindustries.com](http://www.esterindustries.com), Email - [investor@ester.in](mailto:investor@ester.in)

EXTRACT OF AN UN-AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND PERIOD ENDED ON DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Rs. In lacs)

Sr. No	Particulars	Standalone			Consolidated	
		Current Quarter ending	Corresponding 3 months ended in the previous year	Nine Months ending	Previous Year ending	Current Quarter ending
31-Dec-20	31-Dec-19	31-Dec-20	31-Mar-20	31-Dec-20	31-Dec-20	31-Dec-20
1	Total income from operations	25,565.05	24,634.38	69,472.57	103,870.15	25,565.05
2	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period (before tax, exceptional and/or extra ordinary items)	4,403.08	3,055.98	14,403.71	13,856.64	4,265.39
3	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period before tax (after exceptional and/or extra ordinary items)	4,403.08	3,055.98	14,403.71	13,856.64	4,265.39
4	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period after tax (after exceptional and/or extra ordinary items)	3,290.26	1,939.49	10,819.06	9,949.87	3,152.57
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit/(Loss) for the period (after tax) and other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	3,293.01	1,921.35	10,817.93	9,874.35	3,155.32
6	Equity Share Capital	4,169.69	4,169.69	4,169.69	4,169.69	4,169.69
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve) as shown in the Audited Balance Sheet of the previous year (Other Equity)			36,643.57	as on 31st March, 2020	
8	Earnings Per Share (of Rs. 5/- each) (for continuing and discontinued operations)					
	Basic (In Rs.)	3.95	2.33	12.97	11.93	3.78</td