

January 11, 2025

BSE Limited

25th Floor, P J Towers,
Dalal Street, Fort,
Mumbai - 400 001
Scrip Code: 531550

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub. : Newspaper clipping – Postal Ballot Notice

Please find attached herewith the copy of newspaper notice informing about the Postal Ballot Notice / E-voting as published in the requisite newspaper as per the requirement of Regulation 47 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

Request you to please take the same on your records.

Thanking you,

Yours Faithfully,
For Praveg Limited

Mukesh Chaudhary
*Company Secretary &
Compliance Officer*

Editorial
Abolition of Slavery

The focus to observe this day is on eradicating contemporary forms of slavery, such as trafficking in persons, sexual exploitation, the worst forms of child labour, forced marriage, and the forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflict. The abolition of slavery has been seen throughout history as a way to have all people be treated equal. Slavery, also known as enslavement, is the condition of being a slave. It is a practice where a group of people or a community of people are oppressed and are made to work as labourers without any remuneration. Slavery is a term that signifies the injustice that is being carried out against humans since the 1600s. The word "slave" is derived from the ethnic word "slav." It has derived in the English terminology from the old French word, "sclave" and Latin word "sclavus." Historians often find the use of the word "slave" and instead refer to the use of "unfree labourers" or "enslaved person." Whenever this word comes up, usually people picture rich white people ruling over black people. However, that is not the only case to exist. Although modern slavery is not defined in law, it is used as an umbrella term covering practices such as forced labour, debt bondage, forced marriage, and human trafficking. After a profound study, historians found evidence that suggested the presence of slavery in almost every culture. It was not essentially in the form of people working in the fields, but other forms. Slavery generally happens due to the division of levels amongst humans in a society. It still exists in various parts of the world. It may not necessarily be that hard-core, nonetheless, it happens. Slavery

was officially abolished in the United States on February 1, 1865. However, racial segregation continued throughout most of the following century and racism remains an important issue today. This year's Day of Remembrance pays particular tribute to the many women who suffered and died during the slave trade. They experienced appalling violence, including sexual and reproductive enslavement, forced prostitution, repeated sexual assault, as well as forced childbearing and the sale of their own children. Globally, one in ten children works. The majority of the child labour that occurs today is for economic exploitation. Slavery was abolished only because Britain no longer needed slavery in order to make money for the country. Slavery was abolished because people finally realised how barbaric it was and how African people were not inferior to them. Slavery ended many lives and stole the future of successive generations. The descendants of those who were enslaved continue to face enduring social and economic inequality, intolerance, prejudice, racism, and discrimination.

In 1807, Britain passed the first legislation banning slave trading and by 1815, the British pressured the Netherlands, France, Spain, and Portugal to do the same. Nearly 5 years later in 1820, the United States made slave trading punishable by the death penalty and to this day, selling, transporting, and owning slaves is considered one of the worst violations of human rights the world has ever experienced. The United States officially abolished slavery in 1865. Let us take collective action to reduce inequalities.

Fog, fuel, and GNSS disruptions: The tragic Azerbaijan Airlines plane crash and lessons for aviation industry



The crash of Azerbaijan Airlines Flight J28243, an Embraer 190, serves as a grim reminder of the complexities and vulnerabilities of modern aviation. Scheduled to fly from Baku, Azerbaijan, to Grozny, Russia, the flight ended in tragedy when it was forced to divert to Aktau, Kazakhstan, after a series of compounding failures. Among the key factors in this disaster were adverse weather conditions, specifically dense fog at Grozny, fuel mismanagement, and GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite Systems) disruptions. The combination of these elements created a fatal chain of events, leaving critical lessons for the aviation industry.

Flight J28243 began its journey as a routine operation but quickly descended into chaos. Grozny Airport, the intended destination, was shrouded in dense fog,

rendering visibility inadequate for a safe landing. Fog is one of the most challenging weather phenomena for pilots, as it severely restricts visibility and requires precision navigation and decision-making. Faced with this situation, the flight crew decided to divert to Aktau, Kazakhstan. However, reports suggest that the aircraft encountered GNSS disruptions en route to Grozny, including GPS jamming and spoofing. These disruptions likely caused deviations from the intended flight path, resulting in additional fuel consumption as the crew worked to regain control. By the time the diversion to Aktau was initiated, the aircraft's fuel reserves were critically low. This delay proved fatal, as the aircraft ran out of fuel before reaching the alternate airport, crashing in unforgiving terrain. The dense fog at Grozny was the initial and most

significant factor in this chain of events. Modern airports equipped with Instrument Landing Systems (ILS) can handle low-visibility conditions, but such operations require CAT I or better weather minima and pilots trained for such approaches. In this case, Grozny's visibility conditions exceeded safe limits, forcing the crew to abandon their landing attempt. The presence of fog highlights the importance of robust alternate airport planning and timely diversion decisions.

Possibility of a hit on the aircraft by either a bird or a weapon of sorts also cannot be ruled out. Did that cause fuel leak/crash remains to be seen. That's the second domino. Adding to the complexity of the situation was the reported GPS jamming and spoofing encountered by the flight. These forms of GNSS disruption are particularly dangerous in poor visibility conditions, where reliance on accurate navigation data is paramount. Jamming: GNSS jamming blocks satellite signals, rendering navigation systems ineffective. Without these systems, pilots are forced to rely on manual navigation or less accurate backup systems.

Spoofing: GPS spoofing introduces false signals, causing navigation systems to display incorrect positions. This can lead to significant deviations from planned routes and increased fuel consumption. Grozny Airport, the intended destination, was shrouded in dense fog, rendering visibility inadequate for a safe landing. Fog is one of the most challenging weather phenomena for pilots, as it severely restricts visibility and requires precision navigation and decision-making. Faced with this situation, the flight crew decided to divert to Aktau, Kazakhstan. However, reports suggest that the aircraft encountered GNSS disruptions en route to Grozny, including GPS jamming and spoofing. These disruptions likely caused deviations from the intended flight path, resulting in additional fuel consumption as the crew worked to regain control.

For Flight J28243, these disruptions likely caused the aircraft to stray off course en route to Grozny. The resulting course corrections consumed precious fuel, leaving the aircraft with insufficient reserves to reach its alternate destination. Fuel management is critical during irregular operations (IROPS), particularly in adverse weather conditions. Diversions must be initiated promptly to preserve fuel reserves, and alternate airports must be carefully selected to ensure suitability. In this case, the delayed decision to divert, combined with the additional fuel burn caused by GNSS disruptions, left the aircraft with no margin for error. Among the key factors in this disaster were adverse weather conditions, specifically dense fog at Grozny, fuel mismanagement, and GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite Systems) disruptions. The combination of these elements created a fatal chain of events, leaving critical lessons for the aviation industry.

Flight J28243 began its journey as a routine operation but quickly descended into chaos. Grozny Airport, the intended destination, was shrouded in dense fog, rendering visibility inadequate for a safe landing.

As the aircraft approached Aktau, its engines flamed out due to fuel exhaustion. The crew attempted a glide landing, but the terrain near Aktau was unforgiving. Without favourable terrain or sufficient altitude, the aircraft crashed, resulting in a tragic loss of life. Fuel management is critical during irregular operations (IROPS), particularly in adverse weather conditions. Diversions must be initiated promptly to preserve fuel reserves, and alternate airports must be carefully selected to ensure suitability. In this case, the delayed decision to divert, combined with the additional fuel burn caused by GNSS disruptions, left the aircraft with no margin for error. Among the key factors in this disaster were adverse weather conditions, specifically dense fog at Grozny, fuel mismanagement, and GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite Systems) disruptions.

The crash of Flight J28243 highlights several critical lessons for the aviation industry:

- Weather Preparedness and Alternate Planning:** Fog at Grozny was the primary catalyst for the diversion. Alternate airports must meet stringent criteria, including CAT I weather minima, to ensure they can accommodate diverted flights under all conditions.
- Timely Diversion Decisions:** The delay in initiating the diversion to Aktau

reduced the flight crew's options and safety margins. Early decision-making is essential to avoid scenarios where fuel reserves are critically low.

3. Impact of GNSS Disruptions: The navigation deviations caused by GPS jamming and spoofing exacerbated the situation, increasing fuel consumption and disorientation during an already challenging flight. Pilots and operators must be prepared for such risks, particularly in regions prone to GNSS interference.

4. Fuel Planning in High-Risk Scenarios: Airlines operating in areas with known GNSS disruption risks must account for additional fuel consumption in their planning. Conservative fuel reserves and real-time monitoring of operational risks are critical.

The Case for Technological Resilience The J28243 crash also underscores the need for more robust navigation systems to counter GNSS disruptions.

Key technologies that can enhance resilience include:

- Satellite-Based Augmentation Systems (SBAS):** SBAS improves the accuracy, reliability, and integrity of GNSS signals, reducing the impact of jamming and spoofing. Wider adoption of SBAS can significantly enhance safety in regions with frequent GNSS disruptions. Fog is one of the most challenging weather phenomena for pilots, as it severely restricts visibility and requires precision navigation and decision-making. Faced with this situation, the flight crew decided to divert to Aktau, Kazakhstan.
- Multi-Frequency GNSS Receivers:** These systems provide better resistance to interference and can operate even under degraded conditions. They act as a safeguard against malicious GNSS disruptions.
- Inertial Navigation Systems (INS):** INS provides reliable navigation data independent of GNSS signals.

Power of Paanch trailer is out now

Ahmedabad, Fire, Earth, Wind and Water, but what is the fifth element? Tune into Power of Paanch releasing exclusively on Disney+ Hotstar. Set against the backdrop of Panchgiri, Power of Paanch circles around Bela (Riva Arora), a young girl whose search for her estranged mother plunges her into a realm of undiscovered magic and shocking confrontations loaded with supernatural elements at play. Produced by Ektaa R Kapoor under the banner of Balaji Telefilms Ltd, Power of Paanch stars influencer and actor Riva Arora, Aditya Raj Arora, Jaiveer Juneja, Bianca Arora, Yash Sehgal, Urvashi Dholakia, Barkha Bisht, Tanvi Gadkari, Anubha Arora, Omar Kandhari, Sagar Dholakia, Pankaj Vishnu and Inder Bajwa among others in the ensemble cast.

The series will stream from 17th January, 2025 only on Disney+ Hotstar. Urvashi Dholakia added, "It's always a joy collaborating with Ektaa, with whom I share a longstanding and special association. She has an innate knack for creating characters that are relatable yet impactful, and my role in Power of Paanch is no exception. As an actor, I've always believed in giving a voice to strong and diverse characters. So when I got the opportunity to play a fierce and unabashed uniformed officer who, at the same time, gracefully balances out the complexities and nuances of motherhood, I was humbled and honoured. The show's blend of fantasy and real-world emotions truly sets it apart, with its fresh and zesty energy and intriguing characters." (19-8)

Ahmedabad office transactions scale to historic high in 2024

Ahmedabad, Knight Frank India, in its latest report, India Real Estate: Residential and Office (July - December 2024) cited that Ahmedabad's office market achieved a historic high of 3 mn sq. ft. of transactions in 2024, recording a 64% YoY growth. India facing businesses continued to drive volumes in the market. Office space completions grew by 45% from 1.9 mn sq ft in 2023 to 2.8 mn sq ft in 2024. Residential sales in Ahmedabad witnessed a growth of 15% YoY from 16,113 units sold in 2023 to 18,426 units sold in 2024. The ticket size category of INR 5 mn - 10 mn witnessed the highest sales in the city contributing 42% of total sales in the city. Driven by strong demand, developers have prioritized lifestyle-focused projects with enhanced amenities and spacious designs to meet

evolving buyer preferences. However, the pace of new unit launches has slightly moderated. In 2024, 22,043 units were launched, to outpace sales volumes during the period, ensuring adequate supply to support the market's sustained growth momentum. Annual transaction volumes in the Ahmedabad office market had ranged between 1 - 1.5 mn sq ft until the pandemic era. However, the market has seen a steady resurgence since 2022, driven by business expansions in the city. Ahmedabad's rising prominence as an economic hub, bolstered by the establishment of the International Financial Services Centres Authority (IFSCA) in 2020 and strong support from state and central governments, has been instrumental in enhancing business prospects in this emerging office market. (1-7)

The Menace Of Female Foeticide In India



Vinod Chandrashekhar Dixit
Free-lance Journalist, Writer & Cartoonist
(dixitpatrakar@yahoo.in)

Sex determination tests on pregnant women have been illegal in India for years. Sex determination tests, and preference for sons result in the selective termination of pregnancy. The widespread use of illegal tests to determine the sex of an unborn child is fuelling a rise in female foeticide cases in India. India banned sex determination tests in 1994, as the gender balance became increasingly skewed. Indian laws do not, under any circumstance, allow sex determination tests to be undertaken with the intent to terminate the life of a fetus developing in the mother's womb, unless there are other absolute indications for

termination of the pregnancy as specified in the MTP Act of 1971. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (MTP)[1] Act, which prohibits abortion, was enacted with a view towards containing the size of the family. However, in some cases the desire for a small family may have outweighed the desire for a child of a specific gender, leading to abortions where the sex of the fetus was different from that desired by the family. In India, where aborted female foetuses have contributed to a nationwide gender imbalance, it's illegal for doctors to reveal the sex of an unborn child. But with boys still often far more valued than girls, a lucrative business thrives underground. Through, sex determination tests through techniques such as ultrasonography and amniocentesis are banned in India, female foetuses are still commonly killed in some regions where a preference for sons runs deep. Under the Indian Penal Code, causing an abortion, even if caused by the pregnant woman herself, is a criminal offense, unless it is done to save the life of the

woman. The offense is punishable by imprisonment for a period of three years, by fine, or by both. The PNDDT Act mandates that all ultrasound facilities must be registered and medical practitioners must maintain records of every scan of a pregnant woman. It states that pre-natal diagnostic techniques can be used only to detect "genetic abnormalities or metabolic disorders or chromosomal abnormalities or certain congenital malformations or sex-linked disorders". There were concerns that ultrasound technologies were being used to determine the sex of the unborn child and abort the female foetus, so the 1994 law made it illegal for medical practitioners to reveal the sex of a foetus. It is clear that sex determination and female foeticide continue because of insufficient monitoring of medical practitioners. It is observed that most parents celebrate the birth of a son, considered to be their family pride. The birth of a daughter can be a time of embarrassment and even mourning as parents, especially the poor, look toward the immense debts they'll need

to take on to pay for marriage dowries. The focus on foeticide has been conveniently forgotten. Nothing is done to check illegal foeticide hence in ground reality, the one who is involved in foeticide & sex determination moves scot free. According to experts, the problem isn't with the Act but with its implementation. There is poor monitoring of ultrasound clinics. Such clinics are required to maintain records of the scans they conduct but the violators are often let off with a fine. On going through sex ratio at birth - the number of girls born per 1,000 boys - in India fell from 945 in 1991, to 927 in 2001, to 914 in 2011, according to census data. Government had failed in enforcing the law with a huge lobby working in favour of sex selection. In order to minimize the possibility of foeticide and infanticide, it is now the need of the hour to bring a change in the PNDDT Act by making it compulsory for all pregnant women to undergo a scan at government hospitals for sex determination of foetus. (B-15 Jyoti-Kalash Society, Jodhpur Tekra, Satellite, Ahmedabad - 380 015)

WESTERN RAILWAY-AHMEDABAD DIVISION
PUBLIC NOTIFICATION REGARDING KITE FLYING
NEAR ELECTRIFIED RAILWAY TRACK

Notice is hereby given to General public that the Railway Track is Electrified on 25000 Volt on AC through Over Head Voltage Electric wires on Geratpur-Ahmedabad-Sabarmati-Gandhinagar, Sabarmati-Khodiyar-Kaloi, Gandhinagar-Kaloi, Kaloi-Mehsana, Mehana-Palanpur, Mehana-Vadnagar-Varetha, Mehana-Viramgam, Palanpur-Samakhiali, Mehana-Patan-Bhildi, Jhund-Kharagoda and Chandlodiya-Viramgam-Samakhiali, Samakhiali-Gandhidham-Kandla, Adipur-Bhuj, Adipur-Mundra port & Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar Sections of Ahmedabad Division. There are activities of removal of the entangled kites, threads from Over Head Traction Wires, which can cause loss of human life. There is a risk of human life, while removing the entangled kites, threads from 25000 Volts Over Head Traction Wires, which can cause breakage of over head traction wires thereby causing serious interruption to railway traffic and loss of human life. In addition to this, it is noticed that some of threads are having metallic powder coating which may cause loss of human life while flying the kites in the vicinity of the over head traction wires (OHE). Hence public are hereby requested to avoid kite flying near Railway track/kite removal from high voltage traction wires of Railways use of metallic powder coating threads as this may endanger human life and also advise to other people.

Thanks
Date: 01.01.2025
Like us on: [facebook.com/WesternRly](https://www.facebook.com/WesternRly) • Follow us on: [x.com/WesternRly](https://www.x.com/WesternRly) 24

PHYSICAL POSSESSION NOTICE

ICICI Bank Branch Office: ICICI Bank Ltd Office Number 201-B, 2nd Floor, Road No. 1 Plot No-B3, WFI IT Park, Wagle Industrial Estate, Thane (West) - 400604

The Authorised ICICI Bank Officer under the Securitisation, Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and in exercise of the powers conferred under section 13(12) read with Rule 3 of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules 2002, issued Demand Notices to the borrower(s) mentioned below, to repay the amount mentioned in the Notice within 60 days from the date of receipt of the said Notice.

Having failed to repay the amount, the Notice is issued to the borrower and the public in general that the undersigned has taken possession of the property described below, by exercising powers conferred on him/her under Section 13(4) of the said Act read with Rule 8 of the said rules on the below-mentioned dates. The borrower in particular and the public in general are hereby cautioned not to deal with the property. Any dealings with the property will be subject to charges of ICICI Bank Limited.

Sr. No.	Name of the Borrower / Loan Account Number	Description of Property/ Date of Physical Possession	Date of Demand Notice/ Amount in Demand Notice (Rs)	Name of Branch
1.	Hemantbhai Dineshbhai Patel/ Amishaben Hemantbhai Patel- LBBRD00002394987	Property-1- Office No. A/510, 5th Floor, Tower-A, Ashwamegh Complex, Near Soyajji Yihar Club, Tikka No. 14/3, C.S. No. 2 Parts, Paki 12/A, 12/B, Rajmahal Road, Vadodara-390001. Property-2- Office No. A/513, 5th Floor, Tower-A, Ashwamegh Complex, Near Soyajji Yihar Club, Tikka No. 14/3, C.S. No. 2 Parts, Paki 12/A, 12/B, Rajmahal Road, Vadodara- 390001-January 08, 2025	March 05, 2024 Rs. 18,15,533.00/-	Vadodara

The above-mentioned borrower(s)/guarantor(s) is/are hereby issued a 30 day Notice to repay the amount, else the mortgaged properties will be sold after 30 days from the date of publishing this Notice, as per the provisions under Rules 8 and 9 of Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules 2002.

Date: January 10, 2025
Place: Vadodara
Sincerely Authorised Signatory
For ICICI Bank Ltd.

PRAVEG Accelerating ideas
18th Floor, Westport, Opp. Montecristo Banquet, Sindhu Bhawan Road, Thaltej, Ahmedabad - 380058 | Website: www.dizcoverpraveg.com
Email: cs@praveg.com | Phone: +91 79 27496737

PRAVEG LIMITED
CIN: L24231GJ1995PLC024809

POSTAL BALLOT NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS

Members of the company are hereby informed that a Postal Ballot Notice, seeking members' consent on the resolutions set out in the said notice has been sent electronically to the members whose e-mail address is registered with the company / MCS Share Agent Transfer Limited, Company's Registrar and Transfer Agent / Depository Participant(s), as on Friday, January 3, 2025, i.e. the Cut-Off Date. The company has completed electronic dispatch of the Postal Ballot Notice on Friday, January 10, 2025.

The Postal Ballot Notice is available on the Company's website at www.dizcoverpraveg.com and on the website of the Stock Exchange, that is, BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com and on the website of National Securities Depository Limited ("NSDL") at www.evoting.nsdl.com. Members who do not receive the Postal Ballot Notice may download it from the above-mentioned website.

The documents referred to in the Postal Ballot Notice are available for inspection electronically and members seeking to inspect such documents can send an e-mail to cs@praveg.com.

Instructions for e-voting:
In accordance with the applicable circulars issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company is providing to its members the facility to exercise their right to vote on the resolutions proposed in the said Postal Ballot Notice only by electronic means ("e-voting"). The communication of the assent or dissent of the members would take place through remote e-voting process only. The company has engaged the services of NSDL as the agency to provide e-voting facility. Members may cast their votes during the period mentioned herein below:

Commencement of e-voting : 9:00 A.M. (IST) Monday, January 13, 2025
End of e-voting : 5:00 P.M. (IST) Tuesday, February 11, 2025

E-voting will not be allowed beyond the aforesaid date and time and the e-voting module shall be forthwith disabled by NSDL upon expiry of the aforesaid period.

Manner of e-voting by members holding shares in dematerialised mode and members who have not registered their email address has been provided in the Postal Ballot Notice. The manner in which persons who have forgotten the user ID and password, can obtain / generate the same, has also been provided in the said notice.

A person, whose names is recorded in the Register of Members / List of Beneficial Owners as on the Cut-Off Date shall only be considered eligible for the purpose of e-voting. Voting rights of a member / beneficial owner (in case of electronic shareholding) shall be in proportion to his/her/its shareholding in the paid-up equity share capital of the company as on the Cut-Off Date. **A person who becomes a member after the Cut-Off Date should treat this notice for information purpose only.**

The Board of Directors has appointed Shri Anand Lavangia (COP No.: 11410), Partner or failing him, Smt. Anika Patel (COP No. 16497), Partners, M/s. ALAP & CO. LLP, Practicing Company Secretaries (FRN: L2023GJ013900), as the Scrutinizer ("Scrutinizer") for conducting the Postal Ballot through E-voting process in a fair and transparent manner.
Manager of registering / updating e-mail address:
Members holding shares in dematerialised mode and have not registered / updated their e-mail address, can register / update their e-mail address with the Depository Participant(s) where they maintain their demat accounts.

The resolutions, if approved, shall be deemed to have been passed on the last date of e-voting i.e. Tuesday, February 11, 2025. The results of e-voting will be announced on or before Thursday, February 13, 2025, and will be displayed on the Company's website www.dizcoverpraveg.com and communicated to the Stock Exchange i.e. BSE Limited, National Securities Depository Limited ("NSDL"). The Company will also display the results of the Postal Ballot at its Registered Office.

In case of any queries, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for Shareholders and e-voting user manual for Shareholders available at the download section of www.evoting.nsdl.com or 022 - 4886 7000 and 022 - 2499 7000 or send a request at e-mail id: evoting@nsdl.co.in.

By order of the Board of Directors
Date : **January 10, 2025**
Place : **Ahmedabad**
Mukesh Chaudhary
Company Secretary

