

Madhav Infra Projects Limited

CIN : L45200GJ1992PLC018392

Madhav House, Plot No. 4

Near Panchratna Building

Subhanpura, Vadodara-390 023

Telefax : 0265-2290722

www.madhavcorp.com



Date: February 17, 2023

To,
General Manager
Listing Compliance Department
Corporate Compliance Cell- Listing
BSE Limited
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street,
Mumbai – 400 001

Security Id: MADHAVIPL Scrip Code: 539894

Dear Sirs,

Sub: Publication of Unaudited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Result for the quarter and nine months ended on December 31, 2022

Pursuant to regulation 47 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015, we hereby inform you that the Unaudited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Result for the Quarter and Nine months ended on December 31, 2022 has been approved by the Board at their meeting held on February 14, 2023 and same has been published in newspaper on February 15, 2023

Copies of the same are enclosed for your reference.

Kindly take the same on record.

Thanking you.

Yours's faithfully,

For, **MADHAV INFRA PROJECTS LIMITED**

DHARMESH CHAUHAN
COMPANY SECRETARY
MEMBERSHIP NO. –A40003



A chance for peace: On Russia-Ukraine talks

Ukraine's President Volodymyr Zelensky delivered a Churchill-like speech at the British Parliament on Tuesday, vowing to fight to the end "in forests, fields and streets". But hours before his speech, through video-conferencing, he sent the clearest signal to Russian President Vladimir Putin — in an interview — that he was ready to compromise on the most sensitive issues such as Ukraine's bid to join NATO, and the status of Russian-controlled Crimea and the breakaway Donetsk and Luhansk republics. He also called for "a collective security agreement" that would include Russia, the U.S. and Western European countries as part of a lasting solution. What makes his apparent concessions important is that he announced them a day after the Kremlin laid out three conditions to stop what it calls its "special military operation" in Ukraine: It wants Kyiv to accept Crimea as a Russian territory, recognise Donetsk and Luhansk as independent republics and amend the country's Constitution to drop attempts to join any bloc (NATO) and reinstate its neutrality. While Mr. Zelensky stopped short of offering recognition to the breakaway regions, his offer for compromise and dialogue opened a path towards a political settlement. The Russian Foreign Ministry's statement on Wednesday that its goals would be better achieved through talks also signals hope for a de-escalation. In the last two weeks, Mr. Zelensky has emerged as the face of the

Ukrainian resistance. But he is also in a difficult situation. The Russian advances are slow given Russia's relative power, but in the last 13 days, Ukraine has lost sizeable territories, from its northern border with Belarus to its southwestern Black Sea coast. Russia has not taken any major Ukrainian city except Kherson in the south, but most cities, including Kharkiv in the north and Mariupol in the southeast, are being encircled. Kyiv, the capital city, is being enveloped from the east and west. Mr. Zelensky has repeatedly asked for military help from NATO. But his request for a no-fly zone was shot down. Even the Polish offer to send its fleet of MiG-29 jet fighters was dismissed by the U.S., which does not want any kind of military involvement in the conflict. So, the practical solution before Mr. Zelensky is to take advantage of Ukraine's initial resistance and seek a solution through talks. Against this backdrop, his comment about Ukraine dropping its NATO bid is a welcome step. But the question is whether Mr. Putin would take this and be ready for de-escalation. If Russia had expected a quick collapse of the Ukrainian government, it has been proved wrong. Nearly a fortnight of conflict has taken a huge toll on Russia's economy. Its ties with Europe have been set back by decades. Continuing this war endlessly does not serve anybody's interest. If Mr. Putin's primary concern is Russia's security interests, he should pause the operation and start serious dialogue with the Ukrainians on Mr. Zelensky's proposals.

Why society gains when start-ups fail

Superstar venture investor Vinod Khosla says, "Most people think improbable ideas are unimportant. The only thing that's important is improbable." India attracted immense fuel for improbable entrepreneurial ideas in 2021: Private equity investment was \$77 billion, of which \$42 billion went to early-stage ventures. As global financial markets swoon, every startup where salaries are paid by investors rather than customers is breathlessly rethinking business plans. But before the customary entrepreneurial schadenfreude peaks, it's useful to remember that most startups are expected to fail, startups don't socialise their losses, and startups will solve real problems for India.

This article's title draws from former Wharton professor Jitendra Singh's thesis that society needs entrepreneurs to massively underestimate their odds of failure because only one out of 10 ventures succeeds. But since society doesn't know which venture will succeed, it must encourage many statistically independent and

genetically diverse tries by entrepreneurs delusional about their odds of success. This high failure rate is not a problem per se — society only needs a few successes to harness the gains of innovation, productivity and job creation.

Most startups are expected to fail: A new book, *The Power Law* by Sebastian Mallaby, makes the case that startup investing is unlike public market investing. He suggests public markets follow a "normal" distribution like human height — most people cluster around the average with a few exceptionally low or high. But venture investments follow a "power law" of distribution, that is, most go to zero but the tiny number that shoots into the stratosphere more than compensate for the losses or mediocrity of the many. Every startup that fails causes pain but economies that treat failure as a disease will never create innovation, immunity, and jobs.

Startups don't socialise their losses: Corporate bank loans expanded from Rs 18



lakh crore in 2008 to Rs 54 lakh crore in 2014. This above-the-speed-limit binge to crony capitalists created bad loans that needed many lakh crores of government money to recapitalise nationalised banks. This money was diverted from government spending on healthcare, education and defence. The current venture capital binge will also create many write-offs but this cost will fall on consenting adults with broad shoulders — foreign institutions, angel investors and entrepreneurs with successful previous exits. The government bailout of bank

loan losses corroded the legitimacy of entrepreneurship; the coming venture capital losses will leave behind assets, generate learning and breed valuable alumni.

Startups will solve real problems for Indians: India is poor not because of a shortage of land, labour or capital but a disease that results from how the three combine — what economists call total factor productivity. Ending our poverty needs higher productivity regions, cities, sectors, firms and individuals. A modern state is a welfare state that does less commercially so it can do

crossing over from the acceptable hyping of her product's future to lying about performance. She took the wrong lessons from Steve Jobs's famous "reality distortion field" — Holmes admired him enough to dress like him — and ironically went to jail the same week that Apple's market capitalisation crossed \$3 trillion. Finally, private markets are not only delaying IPOs — Amazon went public within three years of starting with less than half the value of a unicorn — but unicorn IPOs' underperformance suggests that public markets have a different calibration. As the funding environment for startups changes, founders must remember the timeless political advice of "campaign in poetry but govern in prose". Startups only reach their destiny when they stop being startups; convincing customers to cover their costs, assimilating non-founder leadership and institutionalising governance. The wonderful book *Harsh Realities* by Harsh Mariwala and Ram Charan chronicles

Three issues related to startups are worth flagging. First, the global capital supply fuelling startup funding faces challenges from fiscal and monetary policy normalisation: The rate-sensitive two-year US government bond recently touched a 1.6 per cent yield after being at 0.4 per cent as recently as November — because the risk-free return cannot be return-free-risk forever. Investors are returning to weighing financial sustainability and capital efficiency along with addressable markets. Second, this explosive startup funding has created excesses. Blood-testing company TheraNas founder Elizabeth Holmes raised \$700 million while

What ails medical education in India

India's medical education system has attracted a lot of adverse attention due to the crisis in Ukraine and the resultant need for evacuating medical students, delay in post-graduate counselling because of reservation-related litigation and Tamil

Nadu legislating to opt out of NEET. I take a look at what ails the system based on my close encounters with it, as a member of the faculty at a medical college and as a father whose daughters went through this process in the last decade.

There is a serious demand-supply mismatch as well as inadequate seats in terms of population norms. In private colleges, these seats are priced between Rs 15-30 lakh per year (not including hostel expenses and study material). This is way more than what most Indians can afford. It is difficult to comment on quality as nobody measures it. However, from personal experience, I can say that it is highly variable and poor in most medical colleges, irrespective of the private-public divide.

The MBBS degree continues to be an attractive option. However, unlike in the past, a substantial section of the middle class no longer feels that this is a good return of investment. Students opting for a medical career, with some exceptions, are of two types: Those who see this as a path to social and economic mobility. The second category is that of children of doctors, especially in the private sector, whose parents want them to continue their legacy. The first group is highly price-sensitive while the second is not.

The government's initiative to open new medical colleges has run into a serious faculty crunch. Except at the lowest level, where new entrants come, all that the new colleges have done is poach faculty from a current medical college. Academic quality continues to be a serious concern. The Medical Council of India (MCI) did try to address many of the earlier loopholes of ghost faculty and corruption. It introduced the requirement of publications for promotions to improve the academic rigour of faculty. But this has resulted in the mushrooming of journals of dubious quality. The point is that the faculty and medical colleges will learn to game the system. Faculty salaries in many state government-run and private colleges are low and private practice is common. This ruins the academic atmosphere.

Another distinct feature of the medical education system in India is its complete disregard for students' welfare. Only the top 0.25 per cent of the applicants get a seat in a decent government medical college. In times of scarcity, social justice takes a backseat. Most parents simply lack the wherewithal to weigh the pros and cons of individual



medical graduate examination — this has a pass rate of 15 per cent. Caught between parental pressure and an unfriendly system, the students have nowhere to go. We cannot discount the impact of the corporatisation of the health sector and the increasing need for specialisation in medical education. If the health sector is treated like a service industry with a profit motive, medical education provides human resources — like business managers. Universal need and information asymmetry are among the many reasons often cited to make the case for the exclusion of market forces in health services and medical education. The increasing need for specialisation, with

dental colleges of dubious quality and India produced far more dental surgeons than were in demand. Subsequently, several of these colleges shut down. The only option then is to do MBBS in a country that one can afford.

A situation of high demand coupled with a student-

unfriendly system is designed for the entry of middlemen. As soon as you register with a coaching agency or the NEET results are out, you are bombarded with offers from agencies ensuring seats in Nepal, Mauritius, Ukraine, Russia, China and so on. Parents are lured into spending their hard-earned savings by middlemen who paint a rosy picture of the scenario in these countries. Even after this, these students often fail to clear the foreign

students having to prove their worth at every level or pay through their noses, is becoming a scourge for the new entrants to the system. This explains the decline in attraction for the MBBS among a section of students.

So, what needs to be done? There are many who propose a rapid scale-up of seats by converting district hospitals into medical colleges using a private-public partnership model. The NITI Aayog seems to be moving in this direction. This is a dangerous idea without the government putting in place two things — a functional regulatory framework, and a good public-private model that serves the needs of the private sector as well as the country. We have so far failed

SYMBOLIC 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, Maharashtra- 400604

Whereas A housing loan facility was granted pursuant to a loan agreement entered into between ICICI Bank Limited ("Secured Creditor, which term shall include its successors and assigns) and the borrower & co-borrower, mentioned below ("Borrower(s)", which term shall include his/ its/ their respective [successors, assigns, heirs]. The undersigned being the authorized officer of the Secured Creditor ("Authorized Officer") under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 ("Act") and in exercise of powers conferred under Section 13(12) read with Rule 3 of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002, ("Rules") has issued demand notices under Section 13(2) of the Act calling upon the borrowers / co-borrowers mentioned below to repay the amount payable pursuant to the loan agreement and as specifically mentioned in the said respective demand notices within 60 days from the date of receipt of the said notices.

The borrowers / co-borrower, having failed and neglected to repay the amount as claimed in the said demand notices, a notice is hereby given to the borrowers / co-borrowers and the public in general that the undersigned has taken Symbolic possession of the properties described herein below in exercise of powers conferred on him under Section 13 (4) of the Act read with Rule 8 of the Rules. The details including date of symbolic possession of the properties are as mentioned below

Sr. No.	Name of the Borrower/ Loan Account Number	Description of Property/ Date of Symbolic Possession	Date of Demand Notice/ Amount in Demand Notice (Rs.)	Name of Branch
1.	Chandravadan Salyanarayan Sharma & Shivram B. Meena-LBMEH00001268669	Block No. 53, Shree Railway Staff Co-op Hsg. Soc., R.S.No.153, B/H Duddh Sagar Dairy, Ramosana Sim, Ta/dt- Mehasana Gujarat Mehasana 384002/ February 09, 2023	July 12, 2022/ Rs. 3,98,635.55/-	Mehasana

The above-mentioned borrowers(s)/ guarantors(s) are hereby given a 30 day notice to repay the amount, else the mortgaged properties will be sold on the expiry of 30 days from the date of publication of this Notice, as per the provisions under the Rules 8 and 9 of Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules 2002.

Date: February 15, 2023
Place: Mehasana
Authorized Officer
Secured Creditor

AMARNATH SECURITIES LIMITED
CIN : L67120GJ1994PLC023254
1/104, Sarthak, Opp. C.T. Centre, B/H Swastik Cross Road, C.G. Road, Ahmedabad - 380009
Corporate Office No. 506 & 507, 5th Floor, Midas, Sahar Plaza, Andheri Kurla Road, Andheri (East) MUMBAI 400059
UNAUDITED STANDALONE IND AS COMPLIANT FINANCIAL RESULT FOR THE QUARTER AND NINE MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Quarter ended		Nine Months ended		31.03.2022 (Audited)
		31-12-22 UNAUDITED	30-09-22 UNAUDITED	31-12-21 UNAUDITED	31-12-22 UNAUDITED	
INCOMES						
I	Revenue from Operations (Net of Taxes)	10,188	15,449	7,731	28,044	24,385
II	Other Business Income	-	0,208	-	0,208	0,032
III	Total Income (I + II)	10,188	15,657	7,731	28,252	24,417
EXPENSES						
(a)	Purchase of Stock in Trade	-	-	-	-	-
(b)	Changes of Inventories of Finished Goods, Work in Progress, Work in Trade	-	-	-	-	-
(C)	Employees Cost	1,050	1,050	1,050	3,150	4,200
(d)	Finance Cost	1,063	0,671	-	1,733	0,001
(e)	Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	-	-	0,132	-	0,528
(f)	Other Expenses	1,312	1,671	1,624	7,256	11,643
VI	TOTAL EXPENSES (IV (a) to (f))	3,425	3,391	2,806	12,139	16,371
V	Profit/(Loss) before Exceptional Items and Tax. (III-IV)	6,763	12,265	4,925	16,112	8,046
VII	Exceptional Items, & Extraordinary Item	-	-	-	-	-
VIII	Profit/(Loss) Before Tax. (V-VI)	6,763	12,265	4,925	16,112	8,046
TAX EXPENSES						
(a)	Current Tax	-	-	1,273	1,543	2,063
(b)	Deferred Tax	-	-	0,007	0,044	0,051
IX	NET PROFIT AFTER TAX FROM BUSINESS OPERATIONS	6,763	12,265	3,645	16,112	5,931
X	Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-
XI	Total Comprehensive Income (IX+X)	6,763	12,265	3,645	16,112	5,931
XII	Paid up Equity Share Capital (Amount in lacs) Rs. 10 Face value per share	300,020	300,020	300,020	300,020	300,020
XIII	Other Equity Capital (Reserve & Surplus)	-	-	-	-	-
XIV	Earning Per Share (In Rupees) from Continuing Operations (Not Annualized).	-	-	-	-	-
(i)	Basic	0.23	0.41	0.12	0.54	0.20
(ii)	Diluted	0.23	0.41	0.12	0.54	0.15
XV	Income from Discontinuing Operations	-	-	-	-	-
XVI	Profit/(Loss) from Discontinuing Operations	-	-	-	-	-
XVII	Profit/(Loss) for the period After Adjustment of discontinuing Operations with Current Operations	6,763	12,265	3,645	16,112	5,931

Notes:
1 The above Financial Results which are published in accordance with the Regulation 33 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation & Disclosure Requirement) Regulation, 2015 have been reviewed and recommended by Audit Committee has been approved by the Board of Director at its Meeting held on 14th February, 2023
2 The Company Operates only in One Segment, hence separate Segment wise reporting is not applicable and not given here with.
3 The statutory auditors have carried out limited review of the standalone unaudited financial results for the quarter ended 31st December, 2022 and have issued an unmodified review report.

For Amarnath Securities Limited
sd/-
Naresh Padhir
Whole Time Director
Date: 14th February 2023
Place: Ahmedabad
DIN: 08379067

led to a mushrooming of dental colleges of dubious quality and India produced far more dental surgeons than were in demand. Subsequently, several of these colleges shut down. The only option then is to do MBBS in a country that one can afford.

MADHAV INFRA PROJECTS LIMITED
CIN: L45200GJ1992PLC018392
Registered Office: Madhav House, Plot No -04, Nr. Panchratna Building, Subhanpura, Vadodara - 390 023
Tel.Fax - 0265 - 2290722 Email: secretarial@madhavcorp.com Web: www.madhavcorp.com

EXTRACT OF STATEMENT OF UN-AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED ON DECEMBER 31, 2022 (Rs. in Lakh except EPS)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Quarter ended on 31/12/2022	Quarter ended on 31/12/2021	Year Ended on 31/03/2022	Quarter ended on 31/12/2022	Quarter ended on 31/12/2021	Year ended on 31/03/2022
		Un-Audited	Un-Audited	Audited	Un-Audited	Un-Audited	Audited
Nature of Report							
Standalone							
1	Total Income From Operations	7,483.40	7,483.73	38,915.95	14,008.66	7,737.26	46,262.25
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)	248.96	274.84	1,025.13	476.14	424.17	948.81
3	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)	248.96	274.84	1,025.13	476.14	424.17	948.81
4	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)	325.70	231.97	741.58	434.06	353.50	669.79
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax))	325.70	231.97	741.58	295.94	355.50	623.57
6	Equity Share Capital	2,695.82	2,562.29	2,562.29	2,695.82	2,562.29	2,562.29
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve as shown in the audited Balance Sheet of the previous year)	-	-	5,940.49	-	-	5,833.27
8	Earnings Per Share (of Rs 1/- each) (for continuing and discontinued operations)-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i.	Basic : (not annualized for the quarter ended)	0.12	0.09	0.29	0.11	0.14	0.24
ii.	Diluted: (not annualized for the quarter ended)	0.12	0.09	0.29	0.11	0.14	0.24

Notes:
(1) These financial results have been prepared in accordance with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (Ind AS) notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and prescribe under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.
(2) The above financial is an extract of the detailed format of quarterly Financial Results filed with the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE Ltd.) under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015. The full format of the quarterly Financial Results are available on website of BSE Limited and at the website of the Company at www.madhavcorp.com.

For, Madhav Infra Projects Limited
sd/-
Ashok Khurana
Director
Place: Vadodara
Date: February 14, 2023
DIN: 00003617