



**MEHTA
SECURITIES
LTD.**

Regd. Office: 2, Law Garden Apt., Scheme 1, Opp. Law Garden, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad-380006 Ph.: (079)26561000

CIN NO: L67120GJ1994PLC022740

Date: 24/01/2024

To,
BSE Limited
Corporate Relationship Department
PJ Towers, Fort,
Dalal Street,
Mumbai - 400 001

Sub.:- Prior Notice of Board Meeting scheduled on 25.01.2024 for the consideration and approval of Un-audited Financial Results for the Quarter & Nine Months ended 31.12.2023 –Publication of Advertisement in News Papers

Scrip Code: 511738

Dear Sir/Madam,

In continuation of our Prior Intimation of Board Meeting given on 17.01.2024 for Board Meeting scheduled to be held on 25.01.2024 for consideration of Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter and nine months ended on 31.12.2023 under regulation 29 of SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015 submitted to the Exchange on 17.01.2024, please find enclosed the copy of the prior intimation of Board Meeting notice advertisement published in English Edition (Free Press) and in Regional Language Gujarati Edition(Lok Mitra) on 18.01.2024 for information and Record.

Kindly take the same on record.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,

For, **Mehta Securities Limited**



Mahesh Moteevaras
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Enclosure: A/a

Glimpses of the Zone Awami League fought Awami League in Bangladesh & won. Hasina should worry about an Arab Spring

The Zone is normally quiet. It's only when you return from visiting a metropolis do you realise how quiet it is. When you enter the Zone, vast fields stretch away on both sides of the main road — the 'Expressway' — that runs like a spine through the entire length of the territory. Soon, the factories begin to appear, escorting the road for a bit, one after the other. Every now and then, there are roundabouts, with roads branching out to the sides leading to other factories and housing complexes. The plant buildings are all modern, most of them spanking new, as though the things being produced inside leave no marks on anything, as though the products float through the sheds accruing components and make themselves, before lining up in orderly rows outside the buildings to wait for the big transport trucks to take them away. The low, sprawling buildings are adorned by names, both well-known international brands and obscure, serious-sounding ones, automobiles, air-conditioners, electrical parts, biscuits, engineering equipment, all make their presence felt with low-profile, unshowy authority; there are no neon signs and no billboards — everything that needs to be sold has already been sold elsewhere, a lot of it even before it is manufactured, and there is no need for any noise, aural or visual.

The industry stands in single factory islands and clusters, surrounded by fields and water bodies. Cows wander the scrubland, goats eat grass, cranes put white punctuation marks on sheets of water, other birds flit between the trees, and if you switch off your engine you can hear many different bird calls. Here and there you see a few farmers tending crops but most of the land is uncultivated, waiting for yet another factory to sprout. A few kilometres to the east of the Zone, at the edge of the sea, space rockets blast off from time to time, terrifying the birdlife settled on the big coastal lake, perhaps missing up the avian radar for days.

In the Zone, there is no temple. You take the bus, or the scooter, or one of the company's people carriers to your daily shrine and you pray all day to the levers and buttons you are being paid to operate. At the end of the day, you go back home, to your local village, to the small flat in the tiny high-way town which you share with two others, to your anonymous hotel room with its TV screen or to the manager-level room reserved for you in the 3-star resort in the middle of nowhere, and you enjoy, briefly, the fruits of your daily prayer: you eat, you watch TV, you call your family who live far away, you try and sleep. The next morning, you are back to doing the repetitive aarti with your computer mouse, the looped puja with the gear levers of your forklift. You understand that in the Zone there can be no other temple to compete with that to which you must actually pray — the efficiently running production line.

There is a temple just outside the Zone — you can see it in the distance, poking over the tree line, a fantastical space-age replica of some exotic Far Pavilion as imagined by the cover designer of a best-selling popular novel, shallow stactates of white poking into the dirty, light blue sky. So near yet actually quite far, so near yet actually not accessible to just anyone, just over there, but only open to members of the Swami's cult. Inside the Zone, there are other exclusive spaces, restaurants serving exotic food of the countries from where the top foreign executives come. Some are closed clubs, others are multi-cuisine and customer-agnostic, where people of all races can mix. There are very few restaurants at the moment but more will come up shortly.

Iran's terror bombings show Middle East is on edge. We don't have infinite time for dialogue

Even as gun battles raged outside their chamber, punctuated by the occasional shot from snipers stationed across the road, Iran's members of Parliament seemed defiantly cheerful. Some posted selfies, while others waved to television cameras as they waited for rescue. Five Islamic State jihadists, reported to have been dressed in women's clothes, had stormed the building, taking 18 lives. Up the road, suicide bombers tried to obliterate the mausoleum of the patriarch of Iran's Islamic revolution, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Last week's murderous bombings in Kerman, which claimed nearly a hundred lives, targeted mourners gathered to commemorate the killing of General Qasem Soleimani, assassinated by a United States drone in 2020. The architect of a long-running campaign to push back the influence of the US and its ally, Saudi Arabia, in the region, General Soleimani was also a central figure in the defeat of the Islamic State, and its so-called caliphate. For years, the Islamic Republic has also been waging a grim war in its heartland against the Islamic State. In 2018, the Islamic State attacked a military parade in Ahvaz, killing at least 29 people. The Islamic State also raided the Shia shrine of Shah Cheragh in Shiraz in both 2022 and 2023. As counterterrorism expert Chris Zambelis has noted, "The tactical, operational, and logistical elements associated with the attacks are suggestive of the presence of a relatively sophisticated militant network in Iran." Even though the world's largely forgotten the savage conflict waged by the Islamic State after the collapse of the caliphate, the war continues — pivoting its jihadists against governments in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Syria and, as regional security

experts remind us, large swathes of Africa. Together with the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan, the Islamic State claimed almost a thousand lives in Pakistan last year. Islamic State attacks dropped sharply in 2023, but the group has also engaged in significant territorial expansion, demonstrating it still has resources.

Israel's attacks on Iranian logistics bases, conducted after the Gaza war broke out, are intended to cut off supplies to Hezbollah's arsenal in Lebanon. They also weaken the militaries primarily confronting the Islamic State.

This imbalance could have profound consequences for the primal conflict in the Middle East, which drove the rise and growth of the Islamic State. Fawaz A Gerges, an international relations expert who has studied the birth of the Islamic State, notes that the birth of the jihadist organisation centred around Shia-Sunni and Arab-Persian identity fractures in the Middle East. "At the beginning of hostilities in Syria and Iraq," he observes, "al-Nusra and ISIS obtained funds, arms, and a religious cover from neighbouring Sunni states, precious social and material capital that proved decisive." The first so-called caliph of the Islamic State, Ibrahim Awad Ibrahim Ali al-Badri — also known by the pseudonym Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi — in his early speeches legitimised his group as a guardian of the Sunni interest, Gerges observes. Although global attention was largely focused on jihadist groups in Iraq, at least five organisations inside Iran were receptive to Baghdad's message: the Harakat-e-Ansar-e-Iran-Harakat-e-Islami Sistan, Wilayat Khorasan Iran, West Azerbaijan Islamic Movement, and the Jaish al-Adl Iran.

On Sunday, democracy in Bangladesh behaved somewhat like Schrödinger's cat — dead and alive at the same time. Perhaps a split-second image and the ticker that ran below it on a local TV channel exemplified this best. While the TV screen showed a deserted primary school doubling as a polling booth, the ticker said people were coming out to vote in large numbers for the 12th national elections in Bangladesh.

Maybe it was an oversight, or the person in charge of the ticker had a wicked sense of humour, but the mood of the nation in the run-up to the elections was also divided. Depending on who you asked, Bangladeshis were either content with the outcome of Sunday's results or dejected even before they came out. Both sets had no doubt Sheikh Hasina would be back as the prime minister.

When the Chief Election Commissioner of Bangladesh, Kazi Habibur Awal, announced on Sunday evening that the average voter turnout across the country was around 40 per cent, there was a wild suspension of disbelief among Bangladeshis who wanted Hasina back. "Most people in Bangladesh have become radicals, irrespective of their

political leanings. There will be anarchy if Hasina does not come back," the 61-year-old editor of Blitz magazine, Salah Uddin Shoab Choudhury, told ThePrint a day before the counting of votes. And herein lies the rub.

The problem with Choudhury's argument — and he is not the only one in Dhaka making it — is that Sunday's election was reduced to almost a farce designed to bring Hasina back to power. The principal opposition party, the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) boycotted the polls. The party had argued that free and fair elections in the country cannot be held under the current government and that Hasina should step down before polls and let a caretaker government conduct the elections. Hasina rejected the offer. The largest Islamist party, the Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami, was barred by the courts from participating in the elections. With the BNP and Jamaat out of the electoral fray, there was no real opposition left for Hasina's Awami League.

Most of the independent candidates, totalling 437 in number, were Awami League leaders who were denied nomination by the party. Interestingly, even as they fought



as independents, they did not leave Awami League. Moreover, there is always the possibility of them coming back into the party fold post-election.

"In a never-before-seen tactic, the Awami League also instructed its grassroots to support aspirants from other little-known parties that were formed recently, allegedly with government blessings. The Awami League also formed dedicated teams across the country to bring as many voters as possible to the polling centres to ensure high turnout in efforts to garner international support," The Daily Star wrote.

So, in a way, this election was about the Awami League fighting the Awami League. And Awami League won.

Hasina backers will say that the PM has fast-tracked Bang-

ladesh's growth story — which is true to a large extent. With impressive GDP numbers, state-of-the-art infrastructure projects and welfare schemes, she has promised her citizens a smart Bangladesh that is technologically, socially and infrastructurally better. Hasina should also be rightfully credited for creating a Bangladesh where minorities feel safer than they did during the BNP-Jamaat rule.

Memories of the atrocities that Hindus bore during the BNP-Jamaat tenure in 2001 are still fresh in the minds of Bangladesh's minorities. With the Jamaat openly advocating for Sharia law in the country, the electorate indeed has little option but to turn to Hasina. The BNP and Jamaat challenge the very idea of a secular Bangladesh and threaten to take it

back to its East Pakistan origin story.

But the "if not Hasina, who?" dilemma has given unchallenged power to the prime minister for 15 years. There have been serious allegations by civil society and local and international rights bodies of suppression of free speech, crackdown on opposition parties and widespread corruption. "The BNP has accused Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's government of a major crackdown targeting its supporters and opposition politicians on what they say are trumped-up charges in the lead-up to the polls. They claimed that over 20,000 of their members have been jailed in recent months," the Associated Press reported. Even if the figure cannot be fact-checked, this is hardly a tenable situation.

The United States came down strongly on the Hasina administration in the lead-up to the elections, imposing sanctions on anyone they felt hindered the process of free and fair polls. US Ambassador to Bangladesh, Peter D Hass, met opposition leaders, visited the election commission office time and again and imposed sanctions on politicians and members of the armed forces. The extreme interference became fodder

for jokes in Dhaka's political circles, where they labelled Hasina a de facto candidate in the elections.

Whatever America's game plan may be about Bangladesh, an opposition-mukt political space will only make things difficult for Hasina going forward. There are rumours in Dhaka's political circles that the US will impose sanctions on Bangladesh's garment exports and disrupt the country's growth story. America apart, the very sense that national elections in Bangladesh are now fought between Awami League and Awami League may eventually take Bangladeshi society to a breakpoint.

"In case the USA is not satisfied with the results of the people's vote, attempts to further destabilise the situation in Bangladesh along the lines of the Arab Spring are likely," Andrei Shutov, member of the Russian Central Election Commission and observer for Bangladesh polls, told ThePrint over phone from Dhaka.

It may not be in Hasina's immediate political interests to make space for a viable opposition in the country, but an Arab Spring engineered by external forces should definitely worry her.

India must use dialogue to solve border conflict with China. Military solution not viable



The world is embroiled in seemingly intractable conflicts: the civil war in Myanmar in its third year; the Ukraine War close to entering its third year; and the Israeli operations in Gaza, ongoing for three months. If there is one thread that is common to all, it is that there seems to be no end in sight.

India has always preferred to resolve disputes through dialogue and discussion. Sometimes this is taken as a weakness, but in recent years, India has firmly demonstrated its resolve to respond appropriately to various provocations. When to negotiate and when to fight will always remain the subject of debate. Negotiations are generally considered a better approach than fighting. However, there are situations where fighting may be necessary — especially when one is in immediate danger and there is no other way to protect oneself or others. Fighting could also be necessary when the other party is not willing to negotiate or is acting in bad faith, and one has no other way to achieve one's goals. However, it is important to remember that fighting should always be the last resort and used only when all other options have been exhausted. During the inter-war years, faced with a rising Germany and Italy in Europe and Japan in the Pacific, the European powers and the US made several concessions on different fronts, including turning a blind eye to treaty violations, to appease the three Axis powers in a bid to avert war. However, this policy of appeasement only emboldened these countries, drawing the world inexorably into World War 2. This only underscores the point that negotiations must be carried out from a position of strength, with a clear vision of the desired outcomes.

Negotiating from a position of strength means that one has an advantage over the

other party. To build that advantage, one must prepare thoroughly, by in-depth research into the other party's interests, goals, and priorities, and identify one's own strengths and weaknesses. Equally important is to establish trust and rapport with the other party by listening actively, not being ego-driven and showing empathy. To be successful, one must focus on interests, not positions, and identify the underlying interests of both parties and look for ways to create value for both sides. In doing so, one also needs to be creative by exploring different options and alternatives and be willing to think outside the box.

Last but not least, one must be willing to walk away if the other party is not negotiating in good faith or if the terms being offered are not favourable. Negotiation is a process, and it requires patience, persistence, and flexibility. Negotiating from a position of strength does not mean that one has to be aggressive or confrontational. Instead, it means that one is well-prepared, confident, and focused on achieving a mutually beneficial out-

come. For any settlement to succeed, it must be a win-win solution for all stakeholders. Of all the threats that India faces, the settlement of the boundary dispute with China over the Tibet-India border is the most pressing. The terms boundary and border are often used interchangeably, but they have distinct meanings. A boundary is a conceptual line that outlines the extent or limits of a specific area, like a border. Boundaries can refer to the lines that define the extent of a property, a legal jurisdiction, or a designated area. Additionally, boundaries can be intangible, representing limits in social, psychological, or ethical contexts, and establish the parameters within which something operates or exists. On the other hand, a border typically refers to a geopolitical line, demarcating the limits of a country or state. It is usually recog-

nised by international law and agreements, and violation of recognised international borders is generally not acceptable in a rules-based order. Essentially, a border demarcates the division between two distinct entities. Therefore, with the Tibet region of China, India has a boundary issue and

not a border issue. Negotiation is a common method for settling international disputes, including border disputes. Article 33 of the UN Charter explicitly lists negotiation as one of the mechanisms available to states for the peaceful resolution of their international disputes.

MEHTA INTEGRATED FINANCE LIMITED
CIN: L65910G1985PLC007692
Regd. Off.: 3, Law Garden Apt. Scheme-1, Opp. Law Garden, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad-380006
Phone No. 91-79-26561000 9377578519
website: www.mehtaintegratedfinance.com Email: mif_in@yahoo.com

NOTICE
In terms of Regulation 29(1) read with Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligation & Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015, it is hereby notified that meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company is scheduled to be held on Thursday, 25th January, 2024 inter alia to consider and approve the Un-audited Financial Results for the Quarter and Nine Months ended on 31st December, 2023 and to conduct any other business if any.
The said notice may be accessed on the Company's website: www.mehtaintegratedfinance.com and may also be accessed on the website of Stock Exchange at www.bseindia.com.

For Mehta Integrated Finance Limited
Sd/-
Place: Ahmedabad **Kameshbhai P. Patel**
Date: 17.01.2024 **Company Secretary**

MEHTA SECURITIES LIMITED
CIN: L67120G1994PLC022740
Regd. Off.: 2, Law Garden Apt. Scheme-1, Opp. Law Garden, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad-380006
Phone No. 91-79-26561000, 9377578519
website: www.mehtasecurities.com Email: mehtasec@gmail.com

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

For Mehta Securities Limited
Sd/-
Place: Ahmedabad **Mahesh Motivaras**
Date: 17-01-2024 **Company Secretary**

MAS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
CIN: L65910G1995PLC026064
Registered Office: 6, Ground Floor, Narayan Chambers, B/h Patang Hotel, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 380 009 Phone: +91 79 4110 6638 | Email: riddhi_bhayani@mas.co.in | Website: www.mas.co.in

NOTICE OF THE 1ST (2023-24) EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
Notice is hereby given that the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting ("EGM") No. 1/2023-24 of the Members of MAS Financial Services Limited will be held on Friday, February 9, 2024 at 11:30 A.M. through Video Conferencing ("VC") / Other Audio Visual Means ("OAVM") via VC/OAVM on 09/02/2024 at 11:30 A.M. at the registered office of the Company. The Company has sent the EGM Notice on Wednesday, January 17, 2024, through electronic mode to all the Members whose e-mail IDs are registered with the Company's Registrar & Share Transfer Agent, M/s. Link Intime India Private Limited/ Depository Participant (s) in accordance with the Circular issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 08, 2020, Circular No.17/2020 dated April 13, 2020 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs followed by Circular No. 20/2020 dated May 05, 2020, Circular No. 22/2020 dated June 15, 2020, Circular No. 33/2020 dated September 28, 2020, Circular No. 39/2020 dated October 31, 2020, Circular No. 02/2021 dated January 13, 2021, Circular No. 10/2021 dated June 23, 2021, Circular No. 21/2021 dated December 14, 2021, Circular No. 02/2022 dated May 5, 2022 and General Circular No. 11/2022 dated December 28, 2022 and General Circular No. 09/2023 dated September 25, 2023 ("MCA Circulars") and Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD1/CIR/P/2020/79 dated May 12, 2020 and Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD2/CIR/P/2021/11 dated January 15, 2021, Circular No. SEBI/HO/DDHS/DHS/Div2/CIR/2022/079 dated 3rd June, 2022 and SEBI/HO/CFD/PoD-2/P/2023/167 dated January 5, 2023 and Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/PoD-2/P/2023/167 dated October 07, 2023 issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) ("Circulars"). The EGM Notice is also available on the website of the Company at www.mas.co.in, website of the stock exchanges i.e. BSE Ltd. and National stock Exchange of India Limited at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com respectively and on the website of Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) at www.evotingindia.com. Notice is also hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Board of Directors of the Company has fixed the Record Date as February 22, 2024 for the purpose of identification of shareholders to whom Bonus Shares are to be paid. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Act and Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 as amended and Regulation 44 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015, members are provided with the facility to cast their vote electronically through e-voting system provided by the CDSL on all resolutions as set forth in the EGM Notice. The voting rights of the members shall be in proportion to the equity shares held by them in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on Friday, February 2, 2024 ("cut-off date"). The remote e-voting period commences on Tuesday, February 6, 2024 at 09:00 A.M. and will end on Thursday, February 8, 2024 at 5:00 p.m. During this period, the Members may cast their vote electronically. The remote e-voting mode shall be disabled by CDSL thereafter. Those Members, who shall be present in the EGM through VC/OAVM facility and had not cast their votes on the Resolutions through remote e-voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-voting system during the EGM. The members who have cast their votes by remote e-voting prior to the EGM may also attend/participate in the EGM through VC/OAVM but shall not be entitled to cast their votes again. The manner of remote e-voting and voting at the EGM by members holding shares in dematerialized mode, physical mode and process to register e-mail addresses for members who have not registered their email addresses is provided in the Notice of the EGM. Any person, who acquires shares of the Company and becomes a Member of the Company after the Notice has been sent electronically by the Company and holds shares as on the cut-off date; may obtain the log in ID and password by sending a request to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com. However, if he/she is already registered with CDSL for remote e-voting, then he/she can use his/her existing User ID and password for casting the votes. In case Member(s) have not registered their e-mail addresses with the Company/ Depository, please follow the below instructions to register e-mail address for obtaining Notice of EGM and login details for e-voting - a. For members holding shares in Physical mode - please provide necessary details like Folio No., Name of shareholder by e-mail to riddhi_bhayani@mas.co.in. b. Members holding shares in Demat mode can get their E-mail ID registered by contacting their respective Depository Participant or by e-mail to riddhi_bhayani@mas.co.in. In case you have any queries pertaining to e-voting, members may refer Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and e-voting manual available at www.evotingindia.com, under help section or write e-mail to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Authorised Representative, Central Depository Services (India) Limited, A Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futrex, Mafatali Mill Compounds, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai - 400013 or call 1800225533.

For, MAS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
Sd/-
Place: Ahmedabad **Riddhi Bhayani**
Date: January 17, 2024 **Company Secretary & Chief Compliance Officer**
Mem. No. A41206

PHYSICAL POSSESSION NOTICE
Branch Office: ICICI Bank Ltd., Office Number 201-B, 2nd Floor, Road No 1 Plot No-B3, WIFI IT Park, Wagle Industrial Estate, Thane, Maharashtra- 400604

Whereas
The undersigned being the Authorized Officer of ICICI Bank Limited under the Securitisation, Reconstruction and 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 upon the borrowers mentioned below, to repay the amount mentioned in the notice within 60 days from the date of receipt of the said notice.
As the borrower failed to repay the amount, notice is hereby given to the borrower and the public in general that the undersigned has taken possession of the property described herein below in exercise of 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 is hereby cautioned not to deal with the property and any dealings with the property will be subject to the charge 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 (Rs.)	Name of Branch
1.	Late Mr. Kameshbhai Shambhugirao Goswami/ Co-Applicant- Nayna Kameshbhai Goswami- LBJAM00002770675	Flat No. B/1004, 10th Floor, Wing-B, The Grand Apurva, Pragati Park, Digjam Circle Nr Fortune HC, R.S. No. 99P, Final C.S. No. 5669/1/2, Ward No. 15, Sheet 308, Jamnagar, Gujarat- 361006 District and Within Sub Registration District of, Measuring in All 118-45 Sq. Mtrs., Standing in The Name of Sri Kameshbhai Shambhugirao Goswami- January 13, 2024	May 05, 2018 Rs. 31,79,685.00/-	Jamnagar

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: January 18, 2024
Place: Jamnagar
Authorized Officer
ICICI Bank Limited

