The Manager, Listing/Market Operation, National Stock Exchange of India Ltd., Exchange Plaza, Plot no. C/1, G Block, Bandra - Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400051

The Manager,
Corporate Relationship Department, BSE Limited, Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400001

BSE Code - 515030

## NSE Code - ASAHIINDIA

Sub: Publication of unaudited financial results for the third quarter and nine months ended 31st December, 2021

Dear Sir/ Madam,
Pursuant to provisions of Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed herewith copy of unaudited financial results of the Company for the third quarter and nine months ended 31st December, 2021, as published in "Business Standard", all editions and "Veer Arjun", New Delhi on 29th January, 2022.

You are requested to kindly take the same on record.
Thanking you,
Yours truly,
For Asahi India Glass Ltd.,


Executive Director
General Counsel \& Company Secretary
Membership No.: F7090
Encl.: As above

## Royal contrarians

An expertly researched book seeks to question the stereotypes about India's princely states

CHINTAN GIRISH MOD

Manu Pillai is the deliverance
that awaits generations of that awaitsenerationsof
Indians borect to death by uninspiring history textbooks. His scholarly gifts sit beside an ability to tease out juicy, hilarious, even bizarre
nuggets from the nooks and crannies of historical sources. He buries the reader in mounds of notes and references, then regales with a sauc sense of humour.
Pillai is describing in the following sentences? "The brown Victorian was swathed in bureaucratic was exotic, it was only as much as the English queen in whose name starchy civil servants - in matching uniform - governed his country." The 16 -year old in question is Prince Asvathi portrait by the celebrated painter Raja Ravi Varma in 1887.
The adolescent is perched ona
tricycle, which was "marketed for tricycle, which was marketed for it caught the fancy of "the rich and famous" including Queen Victoria. According to Pillai, it signals "a claim to equality with the British, if not in a racial or political sense, at least in the
realm of interests and intellect". There are "rolling hills and wiry trees" in the background, and the prince's face bears "a look of doleful seriousness".
With these delightful observations, Pillai welcomes the reader his expertly researched
book False Allies: India's book False Allies: India's Raharajajahs in the Age of sitter and artist both, the
dea was not to portray the man as yet another tropical exhibit as much as a serious gentleman of Easte," The author's aim here is
to question the stereotypes to question the stereotypes Indiatsound with respect to states. His guide on this journey is Varma's artistic oeuvre. Pillai tracks the painter's travels through five princely statesBaroda, Mysore and Udaipur - from the 1860s to the early 1900 s, and gives Pillai, who previously wrote The Ivory Throne: Chronicles of the House Travancore (2015) and Rebel Sultans: The Deccan Khilji to Shivaji

(2020), has been besotted with Varma
"for abouthalf mylifen "for about half my life now". Pillai was
born in 1990. His deep interest in the born in 1990. Hisseepinter
subject encouraged him to supplement archival work with "anecdotal information and oral history" from Varma's relatives, "both
from the Kilimanoor and the from the Kilimanoor and the
Mavelikara-Travancore familie This book argues that the rulers and ministers of princely states were important political actors resisting British imperialism in India, "outward deference". Dadabhai Naorojii, the
Dewan of Baroda one of them. Naoroji became a pain in the neck for Colonel Robert Phayre, a British Resident
at the Maratha court at the Maratha court
when he used his "excellent knowledge of English customs and habits" to push his
maharaiah's cause. maharajah's cause.
Pillai also writes about Maharana Fateh Singh of Udaipur who exasperated the British with his irreverence. When he was bestowed with an imperial
honour for his "less than generous" contribution to the First World War, he remarked that the
was owed for doing distinction was owed for doing nothing. He said, "Because I rendered
the British the highest service. While the British were away fighting the war
abigenougn service? In Mysore, Krishnaraj Wadiyar III got sculptures of himself made and
installed in temples, emphasising installed int temples, emphasising "
sacred kinship" and signalling the lineage that connected him to prominent ancestors. This language
of divinity was tough for the of divinity was tough for the
British commissioner Mark to compete with. Pillai writes, "The British might have appropriated the right to govern, but in serving
god and in Mysore's spiritual landscape, a Cubbon would never replace a Wadiyar."
If these examplesgive the impression that Pillai is trying to cover
up atrocities committed bythe up atrocities committed by the rulers
of princely states, that could not be farther from the truth. Pillai points ou the evils of Brahminical dominance as well as British colonialism. His broader
argument, however, is that the princes argument, however, is that the prince
should be studied in terms of their role "in the making of contemporary India" rather than being "remembered with frothy nostalgia or dismissed as greedy fools". His research was funded by a grant
from the Sandeep and Gitanjali Maini Foundation. He has drawn on a variet of archives including the National Archives of India in New Delhi, the British Library in London, the
National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh, the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics in Pune, the Raja Ravi Varma Heritage Foundation
in Bengaluru, the Asiatic Society in Mumbai, and the Archive of Modern Conflict in London.
This book will complicate the reader's understanding of India's
struggle for independence becau struggle for independence because
that story rarely includes the stories of the princely states. As documented in this book, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once described these states as "sinks of offspring of the British power in India offspring of the British power in India
suckled by imperialism". However, early members of the Indian National Congress felt rather differently. Pillai writes, "Solidarity, in fact,
came easily to brown royalty and early came easily to brown royaty and early
progressives under colonial authority, for both had incentives in smashing imperial claims about native incapacity for government: the princes to deter interference and
educated Indians to win power:' educated Indians to win power."
As "an anglicized class", the elite Congressmen were struggling The idea of one unified nation had The idea of one unified nation had people thought of themselves in terms of caste-based, regional and linguistic groups. These were identities that
highlighted differences rather than highlighted differences rather than peasant in Gorakhpur had little contact with or knowledge of peasant life in Malabar, let alone the capacity to march together for change." Some of
these divisions have continued into our present, and these are happily exploited by politicians clamouring


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Aiay Shat, Nitin Desai Aiay Shan, Nitin Desai

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| Unaudited (Reviewed) Standalone \& Consolidated Financial Results for the Quarter and Nine Months ended December 31, 2021 (₹ in Lakh) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Particulars | Standalone |  |  |  |  |  | Consolldated |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Quarter Ended |  |  | Nine Months Ended |  | Year Ended | Quarter Ended |  |  | Nine Months Ended |  | Year Ended |
|  | 31.12.2021 | 30.09.2021 | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2021 | 31.12.2020 | 31.03.2021 | 31.12.2021 | 30.09.2021 | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2021 | 31.12.2020 | 31.03.2021 |
|  | Reviewed | Reviewed | Reviswed | Reviewed | Reviewed | Audited | Reviewed | Reviewed | Reviewed | Reviewed | Reviewed | Audited |
| Total Income from Operations (Net) | 6,66,645 | 6,52,731 | 6,55,698 | 19,43,930 | 20,11,760 | 25,89,744 | 6,69,377 | 6,55,186 | 6,58,431 | 19,51,477 | 20,19,684 | 25,99,184 |
| Net Profit(Loss) from ordinary activities after Tax | 27,892 | 25,002 | 16,541 | 73,452 | 46,163 | $(88,758)$ | 28,610 | 25,408 | 17,265 | 74,733 | 47,616 | $(87,849)$ |
| Net Profit/(Loss) from ordinary activities after Tax(after Extraordinary items | 27,892 | 25,002 | 16,541 | 73,452 | 46,163 | (88,758) | 28,248 | 20,078 | 16,599 | 73,353 | 44,164 | (1,00,011) |
| Paid up Equity Share Capital (Face value of Rs.10/- per share) | 8,68,094 | 8,68,094 | 5,87,556 | 8,68,094 | 5,87,556 | 5,87,556 | 8,68,094 | 8,68,094 | 5,87,556 | 8,68,094 | 5,87,556 | 5,87,556 |
| Reserves excluding Revaluation Reserves (as per Balance Sheet of previous accounting year) | - | - | - | - | - | 12,03,725 | - | - | - | - | - | 12,02,900 |
| Basic Earnings Per Share (in ₹) before and after extraordinary Expense [not annualized] | 0.32 | 0.29 | 0.28 | 0.85 | 0.79 | (1.51) | 0.33 | 0.23 | 0.28 | 0.84 | 0.75 | (1.70) |
| Diluted Earning Per Share (in ₹) before and after extraordinary Items, annualized] | 0.32 | 0.29 | 0.28 | 0.91 | 0.80 | (1.53) | 0.33 | 0.23 | 0.28 | 0.91 | 0.77 | (1.73) |
| Note: Figures of the previous periods have been regroupedreclassified wherever considered necessary to conform to current period classification. |  |  |  | Note: The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarter and Nine Months Ended Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarter and Nine Months Ended Financial Results are available on www.bseindia.com, www.nseindia.com and www.centralbankofindia.co.in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Place: Mumbai Date : 28.01.2022 |  | Alok Srivastava Executive Director |  | $\underset{\text { Veccutive Director }}{\substack{\text { Vivek Wahi }}}$ |  |  | $\underset{ }{\text { Rajeev Puri }}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Managing Director \& CEO } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Q Wear |  | Qum Follow Physical Distancing |  |  |  | 著 Maintain Hand Hygiene |  |  |  | \#Unite2FightCorona |  |  |
| Toll Free Number 1800-22-1911 |  |  | www.centralbnkofindia.co.in \| |  |  |  | Follow us on: If © $\mathcal{Y}$ in YouThe CentralBankofindia |  |  |  |  |  |

दिल्ली मे गोगी गिरोह के तीन सदस्य गिरफ्तार ना किन्न（वाँस）कि＝
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 पाशाल fिख्य त्या गणना नकर फि उन्ते पास 音 तोमा पदलैस और जाल फलन्या क्षा




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गहल，लिय）रस्त पृन्त







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 का मान्ता ज्यने आग













स्पेशल सीपी ने 156 पुलिसकर्मियों को पुरस्कृत किया


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## पिता की हल्या के आरोप में बेटा गिरफ्सार <br> दिए सेता

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दिल्ली में महिला के साथ सामूहिक वलात्कार मामले में दो और गिरफ्तार

## सामूहिक

दिल्ली के बुराड़ी में अपहरण，हाया के आरोप में दो लोग गिरफ्तार
 y．m




 हलता का श्रा पट्वस बसना
 को जायार पा पौत्स का सत पये




 संतो गका साए ：








 जाए कि माला पानचामी और दी


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तीन गांजा त्तस्कर गिरप्तार







 वर्ती का निलात कच शक्षा

 ग्नत्बती ना कसीयन का होत




