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CIN : L27100GJ1989PLC012843

Date: 13th November 2024

To,
The General Manager
Corporate Relations Department
BSE Limited
PhirozeJeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street
Mumbai – 400001
Scrip Code: 500426

Sub: Intimation under Regulation 47 of SEBI (LODR), 2015 for newspaper advertisement of Standalone Unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter and period ending on 30th September, 2024.

Dear Sir/Madam,

In pursuant to Regulation 47(1) (b) of SEBI Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed copy of Standalone Unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter and period ending on 30th September, 2024 published in the newspapers viz. Free Press Gujarat (English Newspaper) and Lokmitra (Gujarati Newspaper) on 13th November 2024.

You are requested to take note of the same.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully,

For, UTL Industries Limited

Mr. Paras Jain
Managing Director
Email id: utlindustrie@gmail.com

A symbiotic bond Opposition to naming a traffic circle after Bhagat Singh shows Pakistan's true Islamist face

A few years ago, one of my friends — a senior bureaucrat — told me that the history of Bengal was primarily one of a gradual 'conquest' of the city of Calcutta by the small towns and the villages — the mofussil. This intriguing thought came back to me afresh in the context of the recent controversies about the alleged influence of the so-called 'North Bengal lobby' in the affairs of the government medical colleges in Calcutta. While this, too, purportedly smacks of a kind of 'conquest' of the city by the mofussil, this is not the place to test that theory. But can the original claim be tested with reference to the historical evidence available?

My generation grew up digesting the contention of left-wing historians that the so-called 'Bengal Renaissance' was not really a Renaissance — certainly not on the scale of fifteenth-century Italy — because Bengal's much-vaunted literary and cultural 'efflorescence' was limited to urban, upper-caste, bhadralok elites and had little impact on the masses dotting the countryside. Maybe this dichotomy between the 'Country' and the 'City' in Bengal — which the literary and cultural critic, Raymond Williams, thought never really existed in Britain — needs a little revisit.

Originating from an Arabic term meaning 'different' or 'separate', the term, 'mofussil', appeared in Hickey's Bengal Gazette to refer to people from regions outside of the urban centres. Hobson-Jobson, the 1886 glossary of Anglo-Indian colloquial terms, defined the term as "the provinces" — country stations and districts distinct from "the Presidency" — or the rural localities of a district, as distinct from the 'sudder' or chief station. This meant, essentially, anywhere in Bengal out of Calcutta. The British in India scoffed at what they considered to be the essential forgettability of the mofussil. W.W. Hunter wrote in his The Annals of Rural Bengal (1868) that while "every country, almost every parish, in England, has its annals," the districts in India "that have furnished the sites of famous battles, or lain upon the routes of imperial progresses" were merely the faintest of ripples on the tide of time, sinking into oblivion even "before the eye has become familiar with their uncouth names." Clearly, at least in the perceptions of those who mattered in the nineteenth century, the mofussil was not headed towards a conquest of the city.

The greatest Bengalis before Calcutta's ascendancy were, of course, all from the mofussil; for example, the eleventh-century Buddhist religious guru, Atish Dipankar (Vajrayogini village in Bikrampur, Dhaka), the fifteenth-century founder of Vaishnavism, Shri Chaitanya (Nabadwip in Nadia), and his near contemporaries, Raghunath Shriromani and Vasudeva Sarvabhauma (Bhattacharya), the founders of the famous Navya Nyaya School of philosophy (ditto). This continued into the early period of the colonial 'encounter'. In eighteenth-century 'Nawabi' Bengal, with its capital at Murshidabad, it was the court of Maharaja Krishnachandra Roy in Krishnanagar, Nadia, that was the centrepiece of intellectual activity. When fortune-seeking banyans, mutsuddis, and merchants of this period migrated from the villages to Calcutta, they carried mofussil culture to the city. This gave its neighbourhoods village-like caste and occupational labels — Dorjipara, Kansaripara, Sankharipara, Beniatola, Ahiritola, Koloctola, Patuapara, Khalasitola and so on — an unmistakable mofussil signature on a proto-urban landscape.

Moving on to Calcutta's ascendancy as the 'second city of the Empire', it's not difficult to identify some of the key themes buttressing it: the growth of English education and women's education, social and religious reform leading to the Brahmo movement among others — all of which fed into what came to be known as the 'Bengal Renaissance.' Looking at a 'match-up' between the 'Country' and the 'City' in this respect, it's worth noting that local elites in the mofussil often acted as patrons for English schools. For instance, the English-medium Uttarpara Government School, set up in the Hooghly district by Raja Joykrishna Mukherjee of Uttarpara in 1846, was a prototype of good schools with distinguished historical traditions of teaching that came up in the districts around the same time. Such examples included the Krishnagar Collegiate School, founded on land donated by the barrister and nationalist leader, Monomohun Ghose, and its twin, the Krishnagar Government College, founded on land donated by the zamindari families of Nadia and Cossimbazar and headed initially by Thomas Macaulay's favourite, David Lester Richardson, earlier the principal of Hindoo College. Such schools then came to dot the Bengal countryside. Nirad C. Chaudhuri shed some light on this by revealing with pride in his provocative examination of the Bengali psyche, Atmaghati Bangali, that his much-esteemed command over the English language owed itself entirely to the unassuming teachers of village pathshalas in erstwhile eastern Bengal, with not an iota of credit due to any Englishman.

A random sample of iconic or pioneering Bengalis born and raised in the city — even leaving out the towering figures of Rabindranath Tagore and Satyajit Ray — might include Gorooodass Banerjee, the first Indian vice-chancellor of Calcutta University, Ashutosh Mukherjee, a judge, mathematician, and visionary vice-chancellor of the same university, Romesh Chunder Dutt, civil servant, litterateur, and economic historian, Satyendranath Tagore, the first Indian ICS official, the political leader, 'Rashtragarur' Surendranath Banerjee, Swami Vivekananda, and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. It turns out, however, that the mofussil can offer a more or less even match-up in the form of (the equally randomly chosen figures of) Raja Rammohun Roy (Radhanagar, Hooghly), Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (Birsingha village in Midnapore), the literary giants, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (Naihati in Hooghly), Sarat Chandra Chatterjee (Debanandapur in Hooghly and Bhagalpur, Bihar), and Bibhuti Bhushan Bandyopadhyay (Bangaon, North 24 Parganas), Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa (Kamarpukur in Hooghly), Kadambini Ganguly, the first woman doctor in British India (Barisal), the pioneering Muslim educator, activist, and author, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain (Rangpur, Bangladesh), the peerless physicist, Satyen Bose (developer of the famed 'Bose-Einstein statistics' when teaching in Dhaka) and Meghnad Saha (Dhaka), and all of Bengal's premiers and chief ministers before the 1970s. These samples — random, imperfect, and idiosyncratic as they are — bear out one thing: that the mofussil certainly didn't play second fiddle to Calcutta at any stage and indisputably stamped its own footprint over the city's social and cultural fabric over time. I would desist from bringing the contribution of mofussil politics into the discussion here because that would merit several instalments.

Maybe a good endnote would be to recall the emotional refuge that the mofussil has provided to the city in times of distress. Back in the early-twentieth century, after the emotionalism and the village-city camaraderie of the Swadeshi movement had subsided, realist novels such as Sarat Chandra Chatterjee's Pallisamaj (1916) helped develop a stereotype of the Bengali mofussil as a den of factionalism, caste-based discrimination, and malarial diseases. And yet, in sharp contrast to this, another image — clearly mythicised — sought to project the village as a place of idyllic beauty and an unending source of peace and tranquility buttressed by a self-sustaining community-life. This softer image, located in the lush landscape of East Bengal, was celebrated, for instance, in Jibananda Das's Ruposhi Bangla, written in the 1930s. These two kinds of representation, the polar opposites of each other.

The vile comments against one of India's greatest heroes—Shaheed Bhagat Singh—filed in the Lahore High Court recently can never erode the place he has in the hearts of all Indians; they can enrage many, but all would dismiss them as the product of extreme anti-India prejudice that is inbuilt in the general Pakistani psyche.

This is especially so in the Pakistan military but is also present in the Pakistan political class, obviously including those, like Punjab Chief Minister, Maryam Nawaz, and her father, Mian Nawaz Sharif, who is the supreme of the Pakistan Muslim League (N) and has thrice served as Pakistan's Prime Minister and whose brother, Shahbaz Sharif, is the country's current Prime Minister. If this were not so, the Lahore Metropolitan Corporation could not have filed such atrocious comments on Bhagat Singh based on a note of an ignorant and mischievous retired naval officer, Commodore Tariq Majeed.

Before mentioning the remarks made by Majeed, a background of the case, it has to be mentioned that there are a few—but only a few—well-meaning persons in Pakistan who take an objective view of the history of the Indian subcontinent during British colonial rule. They have formed a Bhagat Singh Foundation, which has been pleading with the government to name the Shadman Roundabout in Lahore as Bhagat Singh Chowk and also

erect a statue of Bhagat Singh. The Foundation has held, for over two decades, that Bhagat Singh's heroism is the common inheritance of the subcontinent. Therefore, Pakistan should honour him as he is honoured in India.

In this context, the Foundation asked the government to rename the Shadman Roundabout as the Bhagat Singh Roundabout to honour his memory. The Roundabout is built at the exact spot where Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru were hanged by the British in March 1931 in the Lahore Central Jail. This jail building, according to a media report, was demolished in 1961, and the land of the jail was given for constructing a residential colony.

The Foundation filed a case in 2012 in the Lahore High Court to order the government to rename the Shadman Roundabout in Bhagat Singh's name. The court directed the concerned authorities to consider the Foundation's request in accordance with the rules. Clearly, they did nothing, though from time-to-time reports did appear that the Foundation's plea was being considered sympathetically. When no action was taken on the court's directions, the Foundation filed a contempt petition. The response of the Lahore Metropolitan Corporation in which the obnoxious remarks have been made against Bhagat Singh is in its submissions to the contempt petition.



Assistant Advocate General Asghar Leghari told the Lahore High Court that the plan to rename Shadman Square has been "scrapped" in the light of "observations" made by Commodore Tariq Majeed (Retd.). Majeed informed the Lahore Metropolitan Corporation that Bhagat Singh was "not a revolutionary but a criminal, in today's terms a terrorist. He killed a British police officer, and for this crime he was hanged along with two of his accomplices". He also stated that Bhagat Singh was anti-Muslim and an atheist and also that Islam does not permit statues of human beings. Majeed also advised the authorities that the Bhagat Singh Foundation should be banned because it is against Islamic ideology and Pakistani culture. The Foundation has said that it will move the courts against remarks made against it. Separately, on the main case of renaming the Roundabout the Lahore High Court has posted the case for hearing on January 17, 2025. Right from the time the

award of the death penalty mandatory. Many believed that the case was false. Later, the Pakistan Supreme Court quashed the High Court judgement, and Asia Bibi was allowed to leave the country. But Taseer met Asia Bibi while she had been convicted, and the proceedings to acquit came afterwards. Qadri, enraged that Taseer had met and was apparently supporting a blasphemer, killed him in January 2011. He was naturally arrested, but when he was taken to court after that, many lawyers showered rose petals on him.

Qadri's case went on for almost five years. All through this period, a very large number of the Pakistani people believed that what he did was correct because he had acted to uphold the honour of Islam and Prophet Mohamed. Finally, the Islamabad High Court upheld the death sentence given to him, and he was executed in February 2016. The Islamist parties protested against his execution. His funeral was attended by an estimated ninety thousand people, even though the electronic media was banned from covering the funeral. His body was buried in Bhara Kharu, on the outskirts of the capital. Soon it was converted into a shrine, and thousands of people visit it on a regular basis. Qadri's son is perhaps the Sajjada-nashin of the shrine. Majeed and the Pakistani authorities' treatment of Qadri through allowing his grave to become a place of pilgrimage and in

calling Bhagat Singh a 'criminal' reeks of hypocrisy. It especially exposes Pakistan because it shows their actual feelings for a great Sikh youth—Bhagat Singh—who embraced martyrdom at the young age of 23 and who was an intellectual as well as a man of action. He, along with others, killed a British officer for the brutal beating of Lala Lajpat Rai, one of the icons of the freedom struggle. Lala Lajpat Rai is believed to have died as a result of that beating. Bhagat Singh's Sikh background is important because the Pakistani establishment has been seeking to woo the patriotic Sikh community towards itself for over half a century. It also supports Khalistan. It will never succeed, but it will continue to try. Hence, its actual sentiments towards Bhagat Singh now revealed are one more manifestation of the truth of its inimical feelings towards India and its people, including the Sikhs.

It will be too much to expect that the Punjab government withdraws the remarks on Bhagat Singh from the court's proceedings. But that is the right course for it to take. It should realise that these remarks will remain in Indian memory forever. It is doubtful if it will because neither the Muslim League, nor the Pakistani establishment, nor its political class has ever been animated, as Bhagat Singh and other Indian freedom fighters were, by the immortal words of Ramprasad 'Bismil':

Fierce fire at Umargam GIDC late night

A sudden fire broke out in the Clear Polyplast Company located in the third phase of Umargam GIDC in Valsad on Saturday night. So there was a rush among the employees. The security guard took out the two workers and informed the fire team. The fire was heavy and smoke plumes could be seen far and wide. A team of Umargam fire fighters announced a major call and brought the fire under control with the help of 8 fire teams. The workers were rescued in the incident. However, more than 80 tonnes of plastic and machinery were burnt in the company. The cause of the fire has not been revealed.

The fire took a ferocious form due to the amount of plastic. The Clear Polyplast Company, located in the third phase of Umargam GIDC in Valsad district, suddenly started to see smoke on Saturday night. A security guard working in the company alerted 2 other workers about the incident and tried to control the fire with fire axes cylinder. However, the incident was reported to the company manager and the Umargam fire team as the fire took a ferocious form. The company used to make plastic bags. So, due to the large amount of plastic, the fire started spreading rapidly in the company. Under the guidance of the company manager, the watchmen of the company safely evacuated two employees working in the company. On the other hand Clear Polyplast Company was caught in this fire.

Regarding the seriousness of the incident, the major fire call was announced to the workers of the nearby Clear Polyplast Company, who rushed to help when they came to know about the incident. A team of Umargam GIDC fire fighters also rushed to the spot. A major fire call was announced due to the severity of the fire incident. A total of 8



fire teams including Umargam GIDC, Nagar Palika reached the spot and the fire was brought under control by water cannon from all sides of the company. The fire started spreading faster as the plastic bag manufacturing company burnt down the amount of plastic and the machinery. Due to which the fire team had to face great difficulties in controlling the fire. A lot of plastic and machinery got burnt in the fire incident. It is estimated that the company has suffered a loss of lakhs of rupees. After bringing the fire under control, the exact cause of the fire will be known with the help of FSL

team. After the Umargam police team came to know about the incident, the Clear Polyplast Company located at the third phase of GIDC successfully managed the traffic around. What did the company manager say? Rajubhai, the manager of the company, told about the incident in a conversation with Divya Bhaskar that on Saturday night shift, 2 workers were

working on the machine and 3 workers were working with a security guard. Welding work was going on in the company next door. We told many times to the manager of that company and the welding workers that there is a lot of plastic in our company. So there is a possibility of fire, you work with caution, if sparks come towards our company, there is more chance of fire. However, despite repeated

explanations, the workers did not understand. On Saturday night, the workers in that company were doing welding work during which sparks flew into our company which started the fire. After the plastic roll was completed in the machine at night, the worker who went to get a new roll saw the smoke coming out of the compound and immediately the security guard also rushed and tried to control.

TRANS INDIA HOUSE IMPEX LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS IO SYSTEM LIMITED)					
REGD. OFFICE: B-1101, TITANIUM SQUARE, BH. SARVESHVAR TOWER, OPP. B. M. W. SHOW ROOM, THALTEJ, AHMEDABAD - 380054, GUJARAT, INDIA					
EMAIL: COMPLIANCE@TIHIL.CO.IN; TEL: +91-79-46008108 WEBSITE: WWW.TIHIL.CO.IN CIN: L74110GJ1987PLC152434					
Extracts of Un-Audited Standalone Financial Results for the Quarter and Half Year ended 30th September, 2024					
All amount in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated					
Sr. No.	Particulars	Quarter ended 30.09.2024 (Un-Audited)	Quarter ended 30.06.2024 (Un-Audited)	Quarter ended 30.09.2023 (Un-Audited)	Year ended 31.03.2024 (Audited)
1	Total Income from Operations	1,201.75	657.44	3,094.19	8,111.44
2	Net Profit/Loss for the period (before Tax, exceptional and/or extraordinary items)	62.92	31.92	95.01	321.42
3	Net Profit/Loss for the period before Tax (after exceptional and/or extraordinary items)	62.92	31.92	95.01	321.42
4	Net Profit/Loss for the period after Tax (after exceptional and/or extraordinary items)	46.42	24.02	71.11	245.21
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit/Loss for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax))	46.42	24.02	71.11	245.21
6	Equity Share Capital	3,562.60	3,562.6	2,812.6	3,562.6
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserves) as shown in the Audited Balance Sheet of the previous year				-1,588.03
8	Earnings per share (of Rs.10/- each) (for continuing and discontinued operations) (not annualised)				
	(a) Basic - in Rs.	0.13	0.07	0.25	0.69
	(b) Diluted in Rs.	0.13	0.07	0.25	0.69

Notes:
1 The above is an extract of the detailed format of Un-Audited Standalone Financial Results for the Quarter and Half Year ended 30th September, 2024 filed with the Stock exchange under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange website i.e. www.bseindia.com and also the Company's website www.tihil.co.in.
For Trans India House Impex Limited SDI- Mayank S. Jolly Chairperson and Whole-Time Director DIN: 09366175

Place: Ahmedabad Date: 12/11/2024

UTL INDUSTRIES LIMITED							
Registered Office : 1st Floor, Vadodara Hyper, Vikram Sarabhai Marg Opp. Sarabhai Chemicals, Nr. Genda Circle, Vadodara, Gujarat, India-390007, Script Code : 500426, Website : www.utlindustries.com, CIN: L27100GJ1989PLC012843							
STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND SIX MONTHS ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 2024							
(Rs. in lakhs, except per share data)							
Sr. No.	PARTICULARS	QUARTER ENDED			HALF YEAR ENDED		YEAR ENDED
		Un-Audited 30.09.2024	Un-Audited 30.09.2024	Un-Audited 30.09.2023	Un-Audited 30.09.2024	Un-Audited 30.09.2024	
1.	Total Income						
a)	Revenue from Operations	5.9	4.45	1.45	10.35	2.65	7.33
b)	Other Income	-	-	-	0	1.73	1.71
2.	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)	-1.32	(1.43)	(3.44)	-2.74	(4.22)	(10.04)
3.	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)	-1.32	(1.43)	(3.44)	-2.74	(16.81)	(22.63)
4.	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period after Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)	-1.33	(1.44)	(3.44)	-2.76	(16.81)	(22.68)
5.	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit/(Loss) for the period (after Tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after Tax))	-1.33	(1.44)	(3.44)	-2.76	(16.81)	(22.68)
6.	Equity Share Capital (face value of Rs. 1/- per share)	329.55	329.55	329.55	329.55	329.55	329.55
7.	Other Equity (excluding Revaluation Reserves) as shown in the Audited Balance Sheet of the previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Earning Per Share (EPS) (face value of Rs. 1/- per share) (EPS for the quarters/periods is not annualised)						
(a)	Basic	-0.00	-0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.05	-0.07
(b)	Diluted						

*Figures in 0.00 are having value less than 0.01 (Rs. In Lakhs)

Notes:
1. company operates in two segments viz. Construction and Telecom Short Message Service(SMS). Separate information in terms of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" is reported as the total revenue is 10% or more of combined revenue of all operating segments.
2. The financial figures of the second quarter ended 30th September 2024 are the balancing figures between in respect of the half year ended on 30th September, 2024 and first quarter ended on 30th June 2024.
3. Company operates in two segments viz. Construction and Telecom Short Message Service(SMS). Separate information in terms of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" is reported as the total revenue is 10% or more of combined revenue of all operating segments.
4. The above results have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard ("Ind-AS") as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended). Specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.
5. Previous period figures have been re-grouped/re-arranged wherever to make them comparable with current period figure.
6. The above format is an extract of the detailed format of quarter and six months ended 30th September, 2024.
7. The full format of Quarterly Financial Results are available on the websites of the stock exchanges (www.bseindia.com) and company's website (www.utlindustries.com).

By Order of the Board,
For UTL Industries Limited,
Managing Director,
Mr. Paras Jain
DIN:10293593

Place : Vadodara Date : 12.11.2024

