



ABIRAMI
FINANCIAL SERVICES
(INDIA) LIMITED

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Date: 16/08/2023

To
BSE Limited
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street, Mumbai – 400 001.

Dear Sirs,

Sub: Publication of Unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter ended June 30, 2023 adopted in the Board Meeting held on 14.08.2023,

Ref: Regulation 47 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015; Scrip Code- 511756

Pursuant to above referred regulations, we are enclosing copy of Newspaper Advertisement of the following:

SI NO.	PARTICULARS	DATE OF PUBLICATION	NAME OF PUBLICATION	LANGUAGE
1.	Unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter ended June 30,2023	16.08.2023	Trinity Mirror	English
2.	Unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter ended June 30,2023	16.08.2023	Makkal Kural	Tamil

Kindly take the same on record.

Thanking You

Yours faithfully

For ABIRAMI FINANCIAL SERVICES (INDIA) LIMITED

CHITRA SIVARAMAKRISHNAN

Executive Director

DIN: 00292725

IT matters

ChatGPT bats for AI in every day use

With information technology innovation evolving at a rapid pace, there is a hot debate on whether Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (AI&ML) will be a boon or bane for human beings in the future? Some schools of thought are sceptical about the abject use of technology in everyday life and feel the loss of human touch does not augur well for civilisation. Some schools of thought believe judicious use of AI&ML will help human beings chart new courses in specific fields such as medicine wherein robotic surgeries are helping healthcare professionals provide specialised care in quick time. Continuing with the discussion with ChatGPT, **Trinity Mirror** posed the following question: "Is AI



really a boon for human beings and what are its significant contributions?" And pat came the reply in favour of AI as follows: Yes, AI (Artificial Intelligence) is indeed helping human beings in various walks of life and has become an integral part of many aspects of our lives. Some examples of AI's significant positive impact on day-to-day life is listed below:
Healthcare: AI is being used to analyse medical data, diagnose diseases, and develop personalized treatment plans. It can assist doctors in interpreting medical images, predicting

patient outcomes, and even identifying potential outbreaks of diseases.
Education: AI-powered tools are being used in education to provide personalized learning experiences for students. These tools can adapt to individual learning styles and help educators better understand student progress.
Business and industry: AI is being used in industries such as finance, manufacturing, and logistics to optimize processes, improve efficiency, and make data-driven decisions. Chatbots and virtual assistants are also being used for



customer service and support.
Transportation: AI plays a crucial role in autonomous vehicles, helping them navigate, detect obstacles, and make real-time decisions to ensure safe and efficient transportation.

Entertainment: AI algorithms are used to recommend content on streaming platforms, tailor advertisements, and even create music and art.
Natural Language Processing (NLP): AI-powered language models like the one you're

interacting with right now are being used for translation, content generation, sentiment analysis, and more.
Finance: AI algorithms are used to analyse market trends, manage investments, and detect fraudulent activities in the

financial sector.
Environmental Monitoring: AI is being used to analyse data from satellites and sensors to monitor environmental changes, predict natural disasters, and manage resources more efficiently.
Agriculture: AI-powered systems can analyse data from drones and sensors to optimize crop management, monitor soil conditions, and predict crop yields.
Research and Discovery: AI is aiding researchers in various scientific fields by processing large datasets, simulating complex systems, and accelerating drug discovery.
Language Translation: AI-driven translation tools have improved our ability to communicate across languages and cultures.
Health Monitoring:

Wearable devices and health apps use AI to monitor physical activity, sleep patterns, and even detect potential health issues.
Personal Assistants: Virtual assistants such as Siri, Google Assistant, and Alexa use AI to understand and respond to voice commands, helping users with tasks and information.
 While AI has made significant advancements and is already providing valuable benefits, it's important to acknowledge that there are also challenges and ethical considerations associated with its use. As AI continues to develop, it will be crucial to ensure responsible and ethical deployment to maximise its positive impact on society.

Arrays of quantum rods to enhance TVs

Flat screen TVs that incorporate quantum dots are now commercially available, but it has been more difficult to create arrays of their elongated cousins, quantum rods, for commercial devices. Quantum rods can control both the polarization and color of light, to generate 3D images for virtual reality devices.



Using scaffolds made of folded DNA, MIT engineers have come up with a new way to precisely assemble arrays of quantum rods. By depositing quantum rods onto a DNA scaffold in a highly controlled way, the researchers can regulate their orientation, which is a key factor in determining the polarization of light emitted by the array. This makes it easier to add depth and dimensionality to a virtual scene.

Building on that work, they teamed up with Macfarlane's lab to tackle the challenge of arranging quantum rods into 2D arrays, which is more difficult because the rods need to be aligned in the same direction. Existing approaches that create aligned arrays of quantum rods using mechanical rubbing with a fabric or an electric field to sweep the rods into

one direction have had only limited success. This is because high-efficiency light-emission requires the rods to be kept at least 10 nanometers from each other, so that they won't "quench," or suppress, their neighbours' light-emitting activity.

To achieve that, the researchers devised a way to attach quantum rods to diamond-shaped DNA origami structures, which can be built at the right size to maintain that distance. These DNA structures are then attached to a surface, where they fit together like puzzle pieces. "The quantum rods sit on the origami in the same direction, so now you have patterned all these quantum rods through self-assembly on 2D surfaces, and you can do that over the micron scale needed for different applications like microLEDs," Bathe says. "You can orient them in specific directions that are controllable and keep them well-separated because the origami are packed and naturally fit together, as puzzle pieces would."

Number theory links mathematics & genetics

An interdisciplinary team of mathematicians, engineers, physicists, and medical scientists has uncovered an unexpected link between pure mathematics and genetics, that reveals key insights into the structure of neutral mutations and the evolution of organisms.

Number theory, the study of the properties of positive integers, is perhaps the purest form of mathematics. At first sight, it may seem far too abstract to apply to the natural world.

In fact, the influential American number theorist Leonard Dickson wrote "Thank God that number theory is unsullied by any application." And yet, again and again, number theory finds unexpected applications in science and engineering, from leaf angles that (almost) universally follow the Fibonacci sequence, to modern encryption techniques based on factoring prime numbers. Now, researchers have demonstrated an unexpected link between number theory and evolutionary genetics.

Specifically, the team of researchers (from Oxford, Harvard, Cambridge, GUST, MIT, Imperial, and the Alan Turing Institute) have discovered a deep connection between the sums-of-digits function from number theory and a key quantity in genetics, the phenotype mutational robustness. This quality is defined as the average probability that a point mutation does not change a phenotype (a characteristic of an



organism). The discovery may have important implications for evolutionary genetics. Many genetic mutations are neutral, meaning that they can slowly accumulate over time without affecting the viability of the phenotype. These neutral mutations cause genome sequences to change at a steady rate over time. Because this rate is known, scientists can compare the percentage difference in the sequence between two organisms and infer when their latest common ancestor lived.

But the existence of these neutral mutations posed an important question: what fraction of mutations to a sequence are neutral? This property, called the phenotype mutational robustness, defines the average amount of mutations that can occur across all sequences without affecting the phenotype.

Professor Ard Louis from the University of Oxford, who led the study, said: "We have known for some time that many biological systems exhibit remarkably high phenotype robustness, without which evolution would not be possible. But we didn't know what the absolute maximal robustness possible would be, or if there even was a maximum." It is precisely this

question that the team has answered. They proved that the maximum robustness is proportional to the logarithm of the fraction of all possible sequences that map to a phenotype, with a correction which is given by the sums of digits function $sk(n)$, defined as the sum of the digits of a natural number n in base k . For example, for $n = 123$ in base 10, the digit sum would be $s_{10}(123) = 1 + 2 + 3 = 6$.

Another surprise was that the maximum robustness also turns out to be related to the famous Tagaki function, a bizarre function that is continuous everywhere, but differentiable nowhere. This fractal function is also called the blancmange curve, because it looks like the French dessert. First author Dr. Vaibhav Mohanty (Harvard Medical School) added: "What is most surprising is that we found clear evidence in the mapping from sequences to RNA secondary structures that nature in some cases achieves the exact maximum robustness bound. It's as if biology knows about the fractal sums-of-digits function."

Professor Ard Louis added: "The beauty of number theory lies not only in the abstract relationships it uncovers between integers, but also in the deep mathematical structures it illuminates in our natural world. We believe that many intriguing new links between number theory and genetics will be found in the future."

Older adults who play digital puzzle games have the same memory abilities as people in their 20s, a new study has shown.

The study, from the University of York, also found that adults aged 60 and over who play digital puzzle games had a greater ability to ignore irrelevant distractions, but older adults who played strategy games did not show the same improvements in memory or concentration.

It is known that as humans age, their mental abilities tend to decrease, particularly the ability to remember a number of things at a single time --known as working memory. Working memory is thought to peak between the ages of 20 and 30 before slowly declining as a person gets older.

Previous research, however, has shown that the way we hold information in the brain changes as we get older, and so the York team looked at whether the impacts of particular types of mental stimulation, such as gaming, also had altered effects depending on age.

Fiona McNab, from the University of York's Department of Psychology, said: "A lot of research has focused on action games, as it is thought that reacting quickly, keeping track of targets and so on helps attention and memory, but our new analysis shows that the action elements do not seem to offer significant benefits to younger adults."

"It instead seems to be the strategy elements of the games - planning and problem solving for example -- that stimulates better memory and attention in young people. We don't see this same effect in older adults, however, and more research is needed to understand why this is. We can't yet rule out that the strategy games played by older people

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 Mrs.L. Prema (Adhar No -7603-1203-6222), W/o S. Loganathan, No -1/1, Karukathamman kovil Street, Chetpet, Chennai -31. do hereby inform to the General Public that I have lose the Original land Document no 368/1982 on 23.04.2023 take the xerox copy of Purasawalkam vellalar street, which came under Jurisdiction of Sub Register of purasawalkam. If anyone finds the above Documents, Please contact me over Phone No -9841302755 or at the following residence address
Mrs.L. Prema
 (Adhar No -7603-1203-6222), W/o S. Loganathan, No -1/1, Karukathamman kovil Street, Chetpet, Chennai -31.

Digital puzzle games to sharpen memory

are not as difficult as the games played by younger people and that the level of challenge might be important in memory improvement."

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UN-AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2023
 (Rupees in Lacs)

Particulars	Quarter Ended		Year Ended	
	30/06/2023 (Un-audited)	31/03/2023 (Audited)	30/06/2022 (Un-audited)	31/03/2023 (Audited)
1. (a) Income from Operations	-	-	-	-
2. (a) Other Income	32.20	31.10	1,887.43	1,984.23
3. Total Income (1+2)	32.20	31.10	1,887.43	1,984.23
4. Expenditure				
Cost of Materials Consumed	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Stock in Trade	-	-	-	-
Changes in Inventories of raw material	-	-	-	-
Employees cost	4.32	10.64	3.73	39.47
Depreciation	0.20	0.93	0.22	1.81
Other expenditure	9.83	15.82	46.91	83.41
Total Expenses	14.35	27.40	50.86	124.70
5 Profit/(loss) before tax and exceptional items (3-4)	17.85	3.69	1,836.57	1,859.53
6 Exceptional Items	-	-	-	-
7. Profit/(loss) before tax (5-6)	17.85	3.69	1,836.57	1,859.53
8. Tax expenses				
Current tax	1.00	-	400.00	400.00
Deferred tax	-	-	-	-
Total tax Expenses	1.00	-	400.00	400.00
9. Profit/(loss) for the period from continuing operations (7 - 8)	16.85	3.69	1,436.57	1,459.53
10. Profit/(loss) from discontinuing operations	-	-	-	-
11. Tax expenses of discontinued operations	-	-	-	-
12. Profit/(loss) from discontinuing operations (after tax) (10-11)	-	-	-	-
13. Profit/(loss) for the period (9+12)	16.85	3.69	1,436.57	1,459.53
14. Other Comprehensive income, net of income tax	-	-	-	-
a(i) items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
(ii) income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
b(i) items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
(ii) income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income, net of income tax	-	-	-	-
15. Total comprehensive income/(loss), net of income tax (13+14)	16.85	3.69	1,436.57	1,459.53
16. Paid-up equity share capital (Face value: Rs.10/- per share)	540.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
17. Earnings per share(₹)(not annualised)				
Basic				
Diluted				

Note:
 1. The above Financial Results for the Q/E: 30th June 2023 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 14-Aug-2023.
 2. The Limited Review report issued by the Statutory Auditor in respect of Financial Results for the Q/E: 30th June 2023 was taken on record by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 14-Aug-2023.
 3. Figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever required.
 4. Status of Investor Complaints: Pending at the beginning of quarter Nil.
 Complaints received and disposed off during the quarter Nil.
 Pending at the end of the quarter Nil.
 5. Statement of Standalone assets and liabilities

(Rupees in Lacs)

Particulars	As at June 30, 2023	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non - Current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	1.33	1.26	1.53
Investments	65.34	50.75	64.97
Other non-current assets	13.99	16.75	11.10
	80.66	68.76	77.59
Current assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	1,909.86	2,125.13	2,096.15
Other current assets	457.08	425.59	466.19
	2,366.93	2,550.72	2,562.34
Total - Assets	2,447.59	2,619.48	2,639.94
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	540.00	600.00	600.00
Other Equity	1,506.82	1,610.83	1,633.80
	2,046.82	2,210.83	2,233.80
Non Current Liability			
Borrowings	-	-	-
Current Liabilities			
Other Current Liabilities	5.49	7.55	5.86
Provisions	401.28	401.09	400.28
	406.77	408.64	406.14
Total Equity and Liabilities	2,447.59	2,619.48	2,639.94

6. Net profit reconciliation
 The reconciliation of net profit reported in accordance with the previous Indian GAAP to total comprehensive income in accordance with Ind AS for its corresponding quarter of the previous year as required by SEBI is given below:
 (Rupees in Lacs)

Particulars	Standalone		
	Quarter ended 30.06.2023	Quarter ended 30.06.2022	Year ended 31.03.2023
Net profit for the period as per GAAP	16.85	1,436.57	1,459.53
Less:			
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on other comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Net profit under IND AS (A)	16.85	1,436.57	1,459.53
Other comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Transaction cost relating to buyback *	(209.83)	-	-
Other comprehensive Income (B)	(209.83)	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period under IND AS (A+B)	(192.98)	1,436.57	1,459.53

Place : Chennai
 Date : August 14, 2023
 For Abirami Financial Services (India) Limited
 S.Chithra
 Executive Director

