

ASHNISHA INDUSTRIES LIMITED

23rd January, 2024

To,
Department of Corporate Services
BSE Limited
Ground Floor, P. J. Towers,
Dalal Street, Fort,
Mumbai- 400 001

Security ID: ASHNI
Security Code: 541702

Sub: Copy of Advertisement of Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter ended on 31st December, 2023.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find enclosed herewith copy of Advertisement of Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter ended on 31st December, 2023 as per Regulation 47(1)(b) and 47(3) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 published in one English daily newspaper and one daily newspaper in the language of the region, where the registered office of the company is situated.

Please take the same on your record.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,

For Ashnisha Industries Limited

Ashok C. Shah
Managing Director
DIN: 02467830

Encl: As above



Looming polycrisis

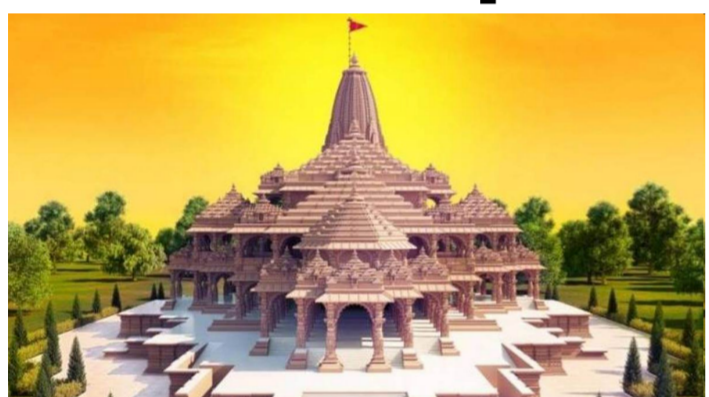
The appearance of this article straddles the Bangladesh election held earlier this month and the forthcoming general election in Pakistan. There is, however, a wider context. It is estimated that in 2024, some 80 elections would take place impacting some four billion people — about half the world's population.

South Asia is well-represented in this list. Bhutan and Bangladesh have already had their national elections in the first half of January. The Pakistan national election is scheduled for February 8. General elections in India are expected in April-May and the Sri Lankan election will follow later in the year. The Maldives' general election in the last quarter of 2023 started the trend: its outcome was significant in that the change of government the elections threw up has been accompanied by a significant rebalancing of its external posture.

Commentary on the Bangladesh election was generally unanimous on one point: the ruling Awami League's convincing win and the return of Sheikh Hasina Wajed for a fifth term as prime minister were entirely predictable. A significant part of Bangladesh's Opposition boycotted the election; many were in custody. Some countries, particularly the United States of America, alleged that the election was not 'free or fair'. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights also expressed his concerns. But other countries, including India, have accepted the results and congratulated Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina Wajed on her victory.

A somewhat similar situation is visible in Pakistan. The former prime minister, Imran Khan, is in jail. He has been barred from contesting the polls and his party has faced a systemic decimation over the past year. This is not unusual for Pakistan. At the time of the 2018 election, much the same set of events occurred except that in the crosshairs then were the former prime minister, Nawaz Sharif, and his party. Sharif's disqualification for life from politics has been reversed only now. In Pakistan, the twists and turns in civil-military relations and the role of the army usually underwrite explanations of its politics. But in Bangladesh too, in 2018, the election was largely a one-sided and predictable affair: the Opposition boycotted it and many of the principal leaders were barred from contesting the polls or were in custody. In Pakistan, not everyone agrees, despite indications to the contrary, that Sharif's victory is fully assured. The country is awash with rumours and uncertainty, anticipating some last-minute change in the army's political calculations.

A new chapter



The scheduled pran pratishtha — loosely translated as consecration — of the deity of Lord Rama in the new temple in Ayodhya on January 22 has, quite predictably, triggered a wave of interest in the movement that facilitated the construction of the bhavaya mandir. No doubt there exists a reasonable body of literature in the English language on the subject, but these works tend to have been mainly written by scholars and journalists intent on demonstrating that the Ram temple movement and the associated Hindutva sentiment posed a grave danger to the democratic soul of India. In the aftermath of the demolition of the Babri structure on December 6, 1992, countless seminars and meetings were hosted globally — large numbers of them bankrolled by the then Government of India — to dissect the descent into barbarism and evolve strategies to defeat the threat. Additionally, little or no space was given to those who had alternative perspectives of the churning that began in India from the mid-1980s and persists to this day.

Younger generation, familiar with today's adulatory media coverage of the run-up to the grand ceremony next Monday, will be struck by the censorious tone of the commentaries on the demolition of the disputed structure over three decades ago. They will find it difficult to reconcile the dignified traditionalism and the hi-tech environment of today's Ayodhya with the images of frenzied kar sevaks assaulting a medieval structure with small knives, shovels and, often, with their bare hands.

Their consternation would be justified. For a very long time, the dominant media narrative in India sought to paint the Ram Janmabhoomi movement as antediluvian and unworthy of a modern civilisation. The stereotype of frenzied 'natives' in their dhotis, led by itinerant godmen with dreadlocks and flowing saffron robes that used to petrify the ruling elite in the cantonments and Civil Lines after the 1857 mutiny, made a comeback, first during the Ram shilhan pujas in 1988-89, then, during L.K. Advani's rath yatra and the bloody kar seva of 1990 and, finally, during the demolition on December 6, 1992. Those with long memories may recall the hysteria that was sought to be whipped up by the then ruling elite when the Bharatiya Janata Party announced a rally at New Delhi's Boat Club lawns in February 1993. The rally was, predictably, forbidden and the Boat Club lawns covered with concertina wires on the grounds that the protestors would demolish all Muslim places of worship along the way. When small groups of BJP workers and leaders tried to march symbolically to the sealed venue around India Gate, they were greeted with water cannons. What was further interesting was that the police action on the leaders was cheered by members of the 'secular' press corps.

Taiwan just inflicted a crushing ideological defeat on China; future of Xi Jinping's 'unification' plan looks bleak

The recently held presidential elections in Taiwan were many things to many people. For the United States, a victory for the current vice president Lai Ching-te, or William Lai, of the pro-Independence Democratic Progressive Party is a win for the right man and a defiant rebuke to Beijing. To the Chinese Communist Party, it is the coming to power of a "dangerous separatist". To one section of voters in Taiwan, it is a mandate to continue with the policies mainstreamed by outgoing president Tsai Ing-wen, while for another section it is an expression of dissatisfaction with the current order of things.

Before we analyse these cross narratives, it is worth taking a closer look at the results. The DPP, which rejects China's territorial claims, resists unification and promotes a Taiwanese national identity, received the mandate for an unprecedented third successive presidential term.

However, president-elect Lai could only get 40 per cent of the polled vote, down from 50 per cent that Tsai had secured in 2020 in a landslide when she received the backing of eight million voters. Hou Yu-ih of Kuomintang, the Beijing-friendly main Opposition, secured 33.5 per cent and Ko Wen-je of the upstart Taiwan People's Party (TPP) won 26.5 per cent votes.

Interesting to note, however, that for the first time since 2004, none of the parties won a majority in Taiwan's Legislative Yuan. The loss here is stark for the DPP that came down from 62 to 51 legislative seats in the 113-seat Yuan, suffering a net loss of 11 seats. The KMT got 52 and the TPP, eight.

With DPP losing majority in the Parliament, Lai may find it difficult to push legislation through. The KMT and TPP, whose pre-poll alliance efforts fell through, may join hands to cross the magic figure of 57 and call the shots, and they may start by preventing the DPP from retaining the speakership.

Now, regardless of the possibilities that this result throws up, the act of holding the elections itself is pregnant with symbolism.

Starting from 1996 when the first direct presidential



polls took place, people of Taiwan have consistently been taking part in large numbers in all electoral exercises. The turnout touched 71 per cent this time with 14 million voters casting their ballot, starting down bullying, coercion, disinformation campaigns, cyber and psychological warfare from the Chinese Communist Party that interprets elections as a mutinous act of insubordination and leaves no stone unturned to leave Taiwan diplomatically isolated.

In some ways, therefore, the simple act of voting in Taiwan, held at the barrel of the CCP's gun, is much more than an electoral exercise. It is both an act of affirmation and ne-

gation. It is an affirmation of democracy and a negation of China's main ideological plank. Voters in Taiwan sent two core messages by taking part in the celebration of democracy and choosing their leaders through free and fair elections. One, they haven't bowed down to China's threats of reunification as an inevitability, and while not seeking to be confrontational, have chosen to invest in their future. This demonstrates the audacity of hope. Two, the Taiwan-

ese people have struck at the very root of Communist China's propaganda that Chinese people do not yearn for political freedom and are ready to exchange it for prosperity and stability. The people of Taiwan have smashed the Chinese Communist Party's ideological plank that democracies are chaotic, corrupt and inefficient, and authoritarian party-state is the only system that may provide effective governance to the people by way of ensuring a political and eco-

nomical model that works. Just by its act of existing as a throbbing, thriving democracy that ensures freedom, well-being and growth to its people, therefore, Taiwan poses an existential challenge to the Chinese Communist Party's formidable propaganda machine. Considered one of the "most free" democracies in the world, Taiwan is one of the wealthiest countries in Asia with per capita GDP of \$32,679 in 2022 compared to China's \$12,734.

ASHNISHA INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Registered Office: 7th Floor, Ashoka Chambers, Opp. HCG Hospital, Mithakhali Six Roads, Ahmedabad 380 006.
CIN : L74110GJ2009PLC057629

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 (Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Quarter ending	Previous Quarter ending	Corresponding 3 months ended in the previous year		Year to date
	31-12-2023	30-09-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2023
	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited
Total income from operations	121.59	255.05	335.19	643.63	643.63
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	26.84	30.96	14.38	89.18	89.18
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	26.84	30.96	14.38	89.18	89.18
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	19.84	24.08	14.38	75.30	75.30
Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and other comprehensive income (after tax)]	19.84	24.08	14.38	75.30	75.30
Equity Share Capital	990.00	990.00	990.00	990.00	990.00
Earnings Per Share (before extraordinary items) (of Rs. 1/- each) (not annualised)					
Basic:	0.020	0.024	0.015	0.076	0.076
Diluted:	0.020	0.024	0.015	0.076	0.076
Earnings Per Share (after extraordinary items) (of Rs. 1/- each) (not annualised)					
Basic:	0.020	0.024	0.015	0.076	0.076
Diluted:	0.020	0.024	0.015	0.076	0.076

EXTRACT OF STANDALONE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 (Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Quarter ending	Previous Quarter ending	Corresponding 3 months ended in the previous year		Year to date
	31-12-2023	30-09-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2023
	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited
Total income from operations	105.52	204.31	157.29	527.47	527.47
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	24.03	27.82	30.21	82.09	82.09
Profit after tax	23.05	22.01	30.21	75.30	75.30

Notes:
The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly Financial Results filed with stock Exchange under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange website (www.bseindia.com) and the company's website (www.ashnisha.in)

For, **ASHNISHA INDUSTRIES LIMITED** (Sd/-)
ASHOK C. SHAH
MANAGING DIRECTOR
DIN: 02467830

Date : 22-01-2024
Place : Ahmedabad

RADHE DEVELOPERS (INDIA) LIMITED

Radhe Acres, Block No.-220,226 & 227, B/H. Applewoods Township, Shela, Ahmedabad - 380 058
CIN: L45201GJ1995PLC024491 | Phone: +91 79 26583381
www.radhedevelopers.com | secretarial@radheinfra.com

NOTICE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) of the Members of the Radhe Developers (India) Limited will be held on **Wednesday, February 14, 2024** at 11:30 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company to transact the businesses as set out in the Notice dated January 13, 2024 convening the EGM. The Notice of EGM and Attendance Slip have been sent to the members in the permitted mode. The above documents are also available on the Company's website www.radhedevelopers.com and Copies of Said Documents are also available for inspection at the registered office of the company on all working days, except Saturday and Sunday between 11.00 a.m. to 01.00 p.m. prior to the date of Extraordinary General Meeting.

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 Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, members are provided with the facility to cast their vote electronically, through e-voting facility services provided by the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) on all resolutions set forth in the EGM notice. The voting rights shall be in proportion to the shares held by members as on Thursday, February 08, 2024 being the cut-off date. Any person who becomes member of the Company after dispatch of the Notice of the Meeting and holding shares as of the cut-off date may contact their respective depositories for availing e-voting facility. Please note that a person whose name is recorded in the register of member or in the register of beneficial owners maintain by depositories as on cut-off date will only be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-voting or voting at the EGM venue. The Notice of Extraordinary General Meeting is also available at the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) Website.

The remote e-voting period will commence on Sunday, February 11, 2024 (9:00 a.m.) and ends on Tuesday, February 13, 2024 (5:00 p.m.). During this period, members, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialised form, as on the cut-off date i.e. Thursday, February 08, 2024 can cast their vote electronically in the manner and process set out in the EGM Notice. The remote e-voting shall not be allowed beyond the aforesaid date and time and the facility shall forthwith be blocked. Once the vote on a resolution is cast by the member, the member will not be allowed to change it subsequently. A member can participate in the EGM even after exercising the right to vote through remote e-voting but will not be allowed to vote again at the EGM. Members not obtained for remote e-voting will be offered the facility to vote at the venue of the EGM. A member can opt for only one mode of voting that is either through remote e-voting or at the EGM venue. The result of e-voting/Voting at EGM shall be declared on or before Friday, February 16, 2024. The results declared and the scrutiner's Report shall be made available at the Registered Office of the Company and on the Company's website and shall also be communicated to the Stock Exchanges where the Company's shares are listed. The Company has appointed Mr. Alkesh Jalan, Practising Company Secretary as the Scrutinizer to scrutinize the e-voting process in fair and transparent manner.

In case you have any queries or issues regarding e-voting, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions ("FAQs") and e-voting manual available at www.evoting.nsdl.com, under help section or write an email to evoting@nsdl.co.in/ Call on 1800-1020-990/1800-2244-30 or at the mcshahmed@gmail.com/mcshahmed@gmail.com or call on 079-26580461/462/463.

Please keep your updated email ID Registered with the Company/Your Depository Participant to receive timely Communications.

The details of the EGM are available on the website of the Company at www.radhedevelopers.com and on the website of stock exchange at www.bseindia.com.

By Order of the Board of Directors
For, Radhe Developers (India) Limited
Sd/-
Khyati K. Patel
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Date : January 22, 2024
Place : Ahmedabad

PIRAMAL CAPITAL & HOUSING FINANCE LTD
(Formerly Known as Dewan Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.)
CIN: L65910MH1984PLC032026
Regional Office: HDL Towers, Ground Floor, Anant Kanekar Marg, Station Road, Bandra (East), Mumbai-400051, Maharashtra.
Registered Office: Unit No-601, 6th Floor, Piramal Amiti Building, Piramal Agastya Corporate Park, Kamani Junction, Opp. Fire Station, LBS Marg, Kurla (West), Mumbai-400070.

POSSESSION NOTICE
For Immovable Property as per Rule 8-(1) of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002 and Appendix-IV

Whereas, the undersigned being the Authorized Officer of Piramal Capital & Housing Finance Ltd. (Formerly known as Dewan Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.) under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act 2002 and in exercise of powers conferred under section 13(12) read with Rule 3 of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules 2002, Demand Notice(s) issued by the Authorised Officer of the company to the Borrower(s) / Guarantor(s) mentioned herein below to repay the amount mentioned in the notice within 60 days from the date of receipt of the said notice. The borrower having failed to repay the amount, notice is hereby given to the Borrower(s) / Guarantor(s) and the public in general that the undersigned has taken Possession of the property described herein below in exercise of powers conferred on him under Sub-section (4) of the Section 13 of the said Act read with Rule 8 of the Security Interest Enforcement rules, 2002. The borrower's attention is invited to provisions of sub-section (8) of section 13 of the Act, in respect of time available, to redeem the secured assets. The borrower in particular and the public in general are hereby cautioned not to deal with the property and any dealings with the property will be subject to the charge of Piramal Capital & Housing Finance Ltd. (Formerly known as Dewan Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.) For an amount as mentioned herein under with interest thereon.

Sr. No.	Name of the Borrower(s)/ Guarantor(s)	Description of Secured Asset (Immovable Property)	Demand Notice Date and Amount	Date of Possession
1.	(Loan Code No. 00004768 /) (Surat Branch) 1. Radhika Constructions (Borrower) 2. Kamleshbhai Bhesaniya (Guarantor / Partner of Borrower Firm) 3. Rameshkumar Kathirya (Guarantor/ Partner of Borrower Firm) 4. Ashokbhai Patel (Guarantor/ Partner of Borrower Firm) 5. Navinchandra Topiya (Guarantor/ Partner of Borrower Firm) 6. Mr. Kapilkumar Rank (Guarantor)	(Description of the Mortgaged Property) Pari passu charge on all that piece and parcel of the land and project "Radhika Homes" bearing Block No. 213, Revenue Survey No. 141, O. P. No. 17, F. P. No. 17/Paikee, Sub Plot No. 2, admeasuring 7967 sq.mtrs Draft T.P.S No. 62 (Dindoli Bhestan - Bhedwad), Village-Dindoli, Surat City, Dist-Surat, along with present and future unsold construction thereon which is more particularly described in Annexure I and II written hereunder. Units which are described in Annexure III written hereunder are hypothecated with PCHFL	03-10-2023/ Rs. 8,07,62,515.34/- (Rupees Eight Crores Eight Thousand Five Hundred Fifteen and Thirty Four Paise only)	18.01.2024

Annexure I
List of Booked units/Flats Mortgaged and Hypothecated with PCHFL in project "Radhika Homes"

Sr.No	Type of Unit	Block	Building type	Flat / Shop No.	Carpet area (sq ft)	Saleable Area (sq ft)
1	FLAT	A-B Type	A	204	673	1178
2	FLAT	A-B Type	B	101	673	1178
3	FLAT	C-D Type	c	103	670	1172
4	FLAT	C-D Type	c	104	673	1178
5	FLAT	C-D Type	c	201	635	1112
6	SHOP	C-D Type	D	24	227	397
7	FLAT	C-D Type	D	101	673	1178
8	FLAT	E-F Type	E	303	632	1106
9	FLAT	E-F Type	F	103	632	1106
10	FLAT	E-F Type	F	204	410	717
11	FLAT	E-F Type	F	501	410	717
12	FLAT	J Type	J	101	593	1037
13	FLAT	J Type	J	103	593	1037
14	FLAT	J Type	J	104	593	1037
15	FLAT	K-L Type	K	301	635	1112
16	FLAT	K-L Type	K	302	632	1106
17	FLAT	K-L Type	K	303	632	1106
18	FLAT	K-L Type	L	102	632	1106
19	FLAT	K-L Type	L	103	632	1106
20	FLAT	K-L Type	L	301	813	1423
21	FLAT	K-L Type	L	303	632	1106
22	FLAT	K-L Type	L	401	813	1423
	Total				13807	23638

Annexure II
List of Unsold units/Flats Mortgaged and Hypothecated with PCHFL in project "Radhika Homes"

Sr. No	Type of Unit	Block	Building type	Flat / Shop No.	Carpet area (sq ft)	Saleable Area (sq ft)
1	SHOP	A-B Type	A	1	227	397
2	SHOP	A-B Type	A	2	227	397
3	SHOP	A-B Type	A	3	227	397
4	SHOP	A-B Type	A	4	227	397
5	SHOP	A-B Type	A	5	227	397
6	SHOP	A-B Type	A	6	227	397
7	FLAT	A-B Type	A	102	632	1106
8	FLAT	A-B Type	A	301	635	1112
9	FLAT	A-B Type	A	302	632	1106
10	FLAT	A-B Type	A	402	632	1106
11	FLAT	A-B Type	A	404	673	1178
12	FLAT	A-B Type	A	501	635	1112
13	FLAT	A-B Type	A	502	632	1106
14	SHOP	A-B Type	B	7	227	397
15	SHOP	A-B Type	B	8	227	397
16	SHOP	A-B Type	B	9	227	397
17	SHOP	A-B Type	B	10	227	397
18	FLAT	A-B Type	B	103	632	1106
19	FLAT	A-B Type	B	203	632	1106
20	FLAT	A-B Type	B	204	635	1112
21	FLAT	A-B Type	B	303	632	1106
22	FLAT	A-B Type	B	401	673	1178
23	FLAT	A-B Type	B	402	670	1172
24	FLAT	A-B Type	B	403	632	1106
25	FLAT	A-B Type	B	404	635	1112
26	FLAT	A-B Type	B	504	635	1112
27	SHOP	C-D Type	C	13	227	397
28	FLAT	C-D Type	C	101	635	1112
29	FLAT	C-D Type	C	202	632	1106
30	FLAT	C-D Type	C	203	670	1172
31	FLAT	C-D Type	C	302	632	1106
32	FLAT	C-D Type	C	402	632	1106
33	SHOP	C-D Type	D	20	227	397
34	SHOP	C-D Type	D	21	227	397
35	SHOP	C-D Type	D	23	227	397
36	FLAT	C-D Type	D	102	670	1172
37	FLAT	C-D Type	D	103	632	1106
38	FLAT	C-D Type	D	104	635	1112
39	FLAT	C-D Type	D	202	670	1172
40	FLAT	C-D Type	D	203	632	1106
41	FLAT	C-D Type	D	302	670	1172
42	FLAT	C-D Type	D	303	632	1106
43	FLAT	C-D Type	D	304	635	1112
44	FLAT	C-D Type	D	401	673	1178
45	FLAT	C-D Type	D	402	670	1172
46	FLAT	C-D Type	D	403	632	1106
47	FLAT	C-D Type	D	404	635	1112
48	FLAT	C-D Type	D	503	632	1106
49	FLAT	C-D Type	D	504	635	1112
50	FLAT	E-F Type	E	102	632	1106
51	FLAT	E-F Type	E	104	635	1112
52	FLAT	E-F Type	E	201	635	1112
53	FLAT	E-F Type	E	203	632	1106
54	FLAT	E-F Type	E	301	635	1112
55	FLAT	E-F Type	E	401	635	1112
56	FLAT	E-F Type	E	402	632	1106
57	FLAT	E-F Type	E	403	632	1106
58	FLAT	E-F Type	E	404	635	1112
59	FLAT	E-F Type	E	501	635	1112
60	FLAT	E-F Type	E	502	632	1106
61	FLAT	E-F Type	E	503	632	1106
62	FLAT	E-F Type</				

