EDITORIAL

Deficit doubts: On concern over current account deficit

In its latest review of the economy encompassing the period from June till July 10, the Finance Ministry is sanguine about India's economic recovery and has asserted that major macro-economic risks have subsided over the past six weeks. The Government's cautious optimism is tinged with impending concerns of a speedier tightening of monetary policies by the U.S. Federal Reserve and the resultant dip in asset markets, which can mar sentiment and consumption, on top of persistent geopolitical strife. But for now, interest rate hikes and measures to curtail the outflow of dollars announced by the central bank, with several steps from the government such as the imposition of windfall taxes and higher import duties on forex-drainers like gold, have been credited for lifting some of the dark clouds over the economy. Despite excise duty cuts on petrol and diesel, the Ministry believes India's fiscal math for the year will not unravel thanks to the recent tax levies, and healthy Goods and Services Tax collections (that could get healthier as some GST rate hikes kick in from Monday). Industrial metal prices slipping to 16-month lows, prices for some food items falling off their peaks and crude oil prices descending in the face of fears of a recession in many developed nations, have helped. However, if these fears do not translate into 'a sustained and meaningful' drop in food and energy prices, India's current account deficit will deteriorate in 2022-23 on account of costlier imports and tepid exports on the merchandise account, the Ministry has cautioned.

India's high import dependence for fuel means oil price trajectories affect most macro parameters, including inflation, growth, current account balances, fiscal management and the rupee. And economic policymakers are rightfully concerned about the current account deficit (CAD) widening sharply from the 1.2% of GDP last year. There is a vicious circle at work here that may take a while to break. Slowing exports and costlier inelastic imports of oil have triggered record merchandise trade deficits for two consecutive months, exacerbating the CAD which is tripping the rupee, making imports even costlier and widening the CAD further. The CAD may have hit 2.7% of GDP in the first quarter, some reckon, but if developed economies slow down as expected and shale oil supplies pick up, crude oil prices could drop lower and the full-year deficit may improve.

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman has assured the country of a pointed 'item by item' attack on inflation to ensure growth prospects are not hindered. If the fiscal deficit is not a concern, and tax revenues may, in fact, overshoot Budget estimates owing to high inflation, the Government can consider reviewing its fiscal capacity and think of more measures to stimulate growth and mitigate the detrimental effects of high inflation and interest rates on consumption and investments.

India has taken a good first step towards removing sedition law

It is rare that the prime minister himself conveys, in a pending proceeding before the apex court, his clear and unequivocal views about respecting human rights, respecting civil liberties and further respecting the freedom granted to the people of India. It was refreshing to find the categorical assertion by the PM in an affidavit: "One of India's strengths is the diverse thought streams that beautifully flourished in our country." In the 75th year of our Independence, as our nation is marking "Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav", PM Modi has appealed to Indians to work harder to shed our colonial baggage, which includes colonial laws and practices.

These are not empty words only for an affidavit. Under his leadership, nearly 1,500 old colonial-era laws have been scrapped. About 25,000 compliance rules which were creating hurdles, have been removed and many offences that were a hindrance to development have been decriminalised. There was also in the affidavit a profound statement of great intent: "Laws and compliances which reeked of a colonial mindset have no place in today's India."

With this background, it was conveyed, that the Government of India has decided to re-examine and reconsider the provisions of Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code which deals with sedition. The history of the sedition law in India is in many ways unique. During the British Raj, it was part of the penal law from the very beginning. The British government in India not only framed the law, defining various offences, but also made sedition a very serious offence, punishable with imprisonment for life and a fine. The definition of sedition was a little vague, whereby any attempt to bring hatred or contempt or attempt to excite disaffection towards the government constituted sedition. Disaffection includes disloyalty and feeling of enmity. Sedition was designed to perpetuate the hold of the British on the people of India, and any attempt at disloyalty was enough for the offence.

Great leaders of the freedom movement became the targets of the law. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the first person to be convicted of sedition in colonial India because the British government thought that his writings in his celebrated Marathi newspaper, Kesari, were causing disaffection against the British Raj. He was imprisoned for 18 months. Even Gandhiji, in 1922, was sentenced to six years for his article in Young India on the charge of "attempting to excite disaffection towards his majesty's Government established by law in British India". Many others were also prosecuted and convicted.

Significantly, during the making of the Constitution, December 1, 1948, K M Munshi moved an amendment in the Constituent Assembly proposing sedition be dropped "as constituting a restriction on right to freedom of speech and expression particularly in the context of the painful experience to punish Indians by the British authorities for even innocuous expressions and criticism of colonial government." Article 19 (1)(a)(g) provides for various freedoms including freedom of speech and expression while clause 19 (2) to (6) enumerates provisions for constituting reasonable restrictions on the exercise of such rights. It must be noted that in none of the said clauses is the offence of sedition mentioned as grounds for "reasonable restriction". There are expressions like "interest of sovereignty and integrity of India", and security of state public order but not sedition. Sedition simply means "deshdroh". Yet, it has continued in the IPC. There have been judgments from various high courts in this regard but a constitution bench of the Supreme Court delivered a judgment in 1962 (Kedarnath Singh vs The State of Bihar) where it held that "unless accompanied by incitement or call for violence criticism of government cannot be labelled Sedition".

There has been genuine criticism about why this colonial-era provision should be a part of our statute. The Congress party, which claims to be the inheritor of the freedom movement, never tried to scrap this law though it ruled India for nearly 60 years. Certain freedoms are fundamental under our constitutional scheme.

There have been cases of rampant abuse and the latest is a hilarious instance from a particular state where singing the Hanuman Chalisa amounted to sedition.Surely, there is a need for a review of the law. India, in the 75th year of its independence, is strong and stable enough to decide in a free, fair and objective manner whether the offence of sedition is needed or not, and if so under what form with strong guidelines to prevent its misuse, and clearly enunciate the circumstances in which it can be invoked. The PM has trusted the process by which so many old laws have been repealed, offences decriminalised and thousands of compliance burdens removed. All this was done in a peaceful manner with due consultation. This is the institutional strength of India. I am quite sure the same process will entail a relook at the whole issue of sedition to the satisfaction of all concerned where a healthy balance is maintained between respect for human rights and civil liberties and the compelling need to fight terrorism, and separatism and whose clear agenda is to break India. I must conclude with a word of gratitude for the PM for demonstrating extraordinary leadership in a matter that has divided the country for the last few years. Let's hope the inner strength of the country will help us arrive at a healthy conclusion. Equally, the Supreme Court has shown judicial statesmanship by agreeing with the government's request to give time for the review and by passing appropriate interim protections in the meantime.

How to support a child on the transgender spectrum

Texas Gov. Greg Abbott declared last month that medical treatments given to transgender adolescents, including puberty-suppressing drugs and hormones, could be considered child abuse under state law. Opponents of the move swiftly responded, including President Joe Biden, who described the decision as "cynical and dangerous." Investigations of alleged abuse sparked by the order were temporarily halted last week after a state court ruled that the policy was "unconstitutional."

According to a 2019 study by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1.8% of U.S. teens identify as transgender, meaning that their gender identity does not match the gender they were assigned at birth. When researchers interviewed teens in Pittsburgh as part of a 2021 study, they found that nearly 1 in 10 did not identify as being exclusively male or female. These adolescents are becoming more vocal about their identities and experiences, as *The New York Times* found in a 2019 survey.

Children and teens who do not identify with their assigned gender can face higher rates of depression, suicide and self-harm than other kids do. Research shows that they have better mental health outcomes when they have access to what doctors call gender-affirming care, which can include mental health therapy and hormone treatments. There does exist some disagreement among doctors and advocates of gender-affirming care over which adolescents could benefit most from certain treatments. Still, experts think these decisions should be made by doctors, patients and their parents — not by governors or state agencies.

We interviewed child health care providers who focus on gender to understand the best ways that parents and other adults can offer support to adolescents on the gender spectrum.

If you have a child who is questioning their gender, follow their cues, said Daniel Summers, a pediatrician in North Andover, Massachusetts. "Some kids, they just want to dress in a different way," he noted. Some want to do activities that aren't typically associated with the gender they were assigned at birth, he added, and they are happy after they make these changes. In these cases, parents don't need to do much other than to be supportive.

But if a child seems to be struggling with their body or in social settings, or wants a more significant life change, such as changing their pronouns or altering their body with hormones or surgery, consider finding additional support. One good option is a local gender clinic, which can offer gender-affirming care, Summers said. Gender-affirming care can involve various services, including therapy and primary care. Some kids who receive this care do not undergo any medical or surgical treatments, he said.

If no gender clinics are nearby, reach out to a local chapter of PFLAG, an organization that supports lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ+) people, as there are chapters in every state. You could also use the "find a provider" tool through the World Professional Association for Transgender Health. One helpful online resource is Gender Spectrum, a nonprofit organization that works to create gender-sensitive and inclusive environments for kids and teens.

When it comes to a person's gender, "the language really matters," said Laura Anderson, a child and family psychologist based in Hawaii who specializes in gender development. It's important to try to understand and use the terms an individual asks you to use, she said.

PREMIER SYNTHETICS LIMITED
CIN - L70100GJ1970PLC100829
Reg. Office: Surana House, Behind Klassic Chambers, Swastik X Rd, Opp. Narnarayan Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat.

Notice

The Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company will be held on Friday, 12th August 2022 at 11:00 AM at the registered office of the Company at Surana House, Behind Klassic Chambers, Swastik X Rd, Opp. Narnarayan Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, inter alia, to consider & approve the Unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter ended 30th June, 2022, to consider the matter relating to ensuing 52nd Annual General Meeting of the Company and to transact other business with the permission of chairman. For further details please refer the web-link http://www.premiersyntheticsltd.com/ & https://www.bseindia.com/stock-share-price/premier-synthetics-ltd/premsyn/509835/

For, Premier Synthetics Limited
Sd/-
DATE: 02/08/2022 Vismay Makwana
PLACE: AHMEDABAD Company Secretary

AXIS BANK LIMITED
(CIN: L65110GJ1993PLC020769)
Corporate Office, Axis House, Structured Assets Group, C-2, Wadia International Centre, Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Worli, Mumbai - 400025.
Tel: +91 9920085385 www.axisbank.com

POSSESSION NOTICE (For Immovable property)

The undersigned being the Authorised Officer of the **Axis Bank Limited** under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (54 of 2002) (**"SARFAESI Act"**) and in exercise of powers conferred under section 13(12) read with rule 3 of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002 issued a demand notice under section 13(2) of the SARFAESI Act dated 19th March 2018 which was withdrawn and details relating to withdrawal of Demand Notice dated 19th March 2018 was published in Indian Express (English) and Sandesh (Gujarati) Rajkot edition dated 01st August 2018 and thereafter a fresh demand notice under section 13(2) of the SARFAESI Act dated 23rd August 2018 bearing reference No. AXIS/SA/VS/2018-19/280 was issued whereby calling upon the Borrower/guarantors/mortgagors viz., **as noticee No. 1) Shree Bhavani Cleaning (Partnership Firm)** Plot No. 278 to 280 GIDC, Rajkot, Kuavadva, Rajkot-360003. **2) Late Shri. Jaysukhlal Ramnilal Chandarana** residing at "Bhavani Krupa", Ashok Society, Plot No.2, Opp. Ram Provision Store, Near Rameshwar Chowk, Airport Road, Rajkot-360005 **(since deceased i.e. expired on 02nd January 2021)** the legal heir i.e. i) Smt. Ilaben Jaysukhlal Chandarana (Wife), ii) Shri. Ravi Jaysukhlal Chandarana (Son) and iii) Shri. Jalpesh Chandarana (Son) all residing on the same address as mentioned herein above for Late Shri. Jaysukhlal Ramnilal Chandarana, **3) Shri. Ravi Jaysukhlal Chandarana,(Partner & Guarantor)** residing at Ashok Society, Plot No.2, Opposite Ram Provision Store, Near Rameshwar Chowk, Airport Road, Rajkot- 360005. **4) Shri. Nayan Kumar Raithatha(Guarantor)** residing at Matoshri Golden Park-2, Behind Rajya Telephone Exchange, Nlkanth Diary, Street, 150 Feet Ring Road, Rajkot-360005. **5) Smt. Meghaben Ravibhai Chandarana(Guarantor)** residing at Ashok Society, Plot No.2, Opposite Ram Provision Store, Near RameshwarChowk, AirportRoad,Rajkot-360005. **6)Smt. Ilaben Jaysukhbhai Chandarana (Guarantor)** residing at Ashok Society, Plot No.2, Opposite Ram Provision Store, Near RameshwarChowk,AirportRoad,Rajkot-360005 to repay the amount mentioned in the notice being ₹15,45,91,550/- (Rupees Fifteen Crores Forty-five lakhs Ninety-one Thousand Five Hundred Fifty Six) being the amount due as on 22nd August 2018 along with further interest at the contractual rate along with penal interest thereon till the date of payment within 60 days from the date of the receipt of the said notice. The service of the said Demand Notice dated 23rd August 2018 through Speed Post with Acknowledgment Due could be completed, thus the said Demand Notice was published in two newspapers i.e. Business Standard (English) and Sandesh (Gujarati Rajkot edition on 22nd September 2018. Physical possession of the mortgaged property described herein below is was taken by Mamlatdar, Lodhika today i.e. 29th July 2022 in accordance with order dated 18th June 2021 passed by the District Magistrate, under section 14 of the SARFAESI Act, 2002 and handed over the physical possession to the Authorised Officer of Axis Bank Limited.
The Borrower/guarantors/mortgagers mentioned herein above having failed to repay the amount, notice is hereby given to the Borrower/guarantors/mortgagors and the public in general that the undersigned has taken **physical possession** of the property described herein below with the assistance of Mamlatdar as stated above in exercise of powers conferred on him under sub-section (4) of section 13 of the SARFAESI Act read with rule 8 of the Security Interest Enforcement Rules, 2002 on this the **29th day of July of the year 2022**.
The Borrower/guarantors/mortgagers mentioned herein above in particular and the public in general are hereby cautioned not to deal with the property or create any third party rights or interest in the said immovable property mentioned hereunder and any dealings with property will be subject to the charge of the Axis Bank Limited for an amount being ₹ 15,45,91,550/- (Rupees Fifteen Crores Forty-five lakhs Ninety-one Thousand Five Hundred Fifty Six) being the amount due as on 22nd August 2018 along with further interest at the contractual rate along with penal interest as mentioned hereinabove together with further interest thereon at contractual rates, costs, charges, other monies until payment or realization in full.
The Borrower/guarantors/mortgagers attention is invited to provision of sub-section (8) of section 13 of the SARFAESI Act, in respect of time available, to redeem the secured assets.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that pieces and parcels of immovable property comprising and being Flat No.1002 having built up area 150-36 Sq. Mt on Tenth Floor of Building named "Deck View Tower" constructed on land of Plot No.102 admeasuring 2408-51 Sq. Mt. of Revenue Survey No.54 paiki 1 and 2 of Mota Vada of Lodhika Taluka of Rajkot District. In the name of Smt. Meghaben Ravi Chandarana.

All that pieces and parcels of immovable property comprising and being Flat No.301 having built up area 154-85 Sq.Mt on Third Floor of Building named "Deck View Tower" constructed on land of Plot No.102 admeasuring 2408-51 Sq.Mt. of Revenue Survey No.54 paiki 1 and 2 of Mota Vada of Lodhika Taluka of Rajkot District. In the name of Shri. Jaysukhlal Ramnikal Chandarana

All that pieces and parcels of immovable property comprising and being Flat No.302 having built up area 153-83 Sq.Mt on Third Floor of Building named "Deck View Tower" constructed on land of Plot No.102 admeasuring 2408-51 Sq.Mt. of Revenue Survey No.54 paiki 1 and 2 of Mota Vada of Lodhika Taluka of Rajkot District. In the name of Shri. Jaysukhlal Ramnikal Chandarana

All that pieces and parcels of immovable property comprising and being Flat No.303 having built up area 153-83 Sq.Mt on Third Floor of Building named "Deck View Tower" constructed on land of Plot No.102 admeasuring 2408-51 Sq.Mt. of Revenue Survey No.54 paiki 1 and 2 of Mota Vada of Lodhika Taluka of Rajkot District. In the name of Shri. Jaysukhlal Ramnikal Chandarana

Date : 29th July 2022 Sd/-
Place : Lodhika, Rajkot Authorised Officer
Axis Bank Limited

SACHETA METALS LIMITED
CIN: L51100GJ1990PLC013784
Regd. Office : Block No. 33 Sacheta Udyog Nagar, Vill: Mahiyal, Tal: Talod, Dist: Sabarkantha, Gujarat 383215

EXTRACT OF UN-AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2022
(Rs. in Crores)

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	QUARTER ENDED	PRECEEDING QUARTER ENDED	CORRESPONDING QUARTER ENDED
		30.06.2022	31.03.2022	30.06.2021
		Un-Audited	Un-Audited	Un-Audited
1	Total Income from Operations	23.42	24.18	**27.46**
2	Profit/ (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/ or Extraordinary items)	0.40	0.62	**0.57**
3	Profit/ (Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional and/ or Extraordinary items)	0.40	0.62	**0.57**
4	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period after Tax (after Exceptional and/ or Extraordinary items)	0.30	0.42	**0.44**
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit/ (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	0.30	0.42	**0.44**
6	Equity Share Capital	19.13	19.13	**19.13**
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve as shown in the Balance sheet of previous year)	-	-	-
8	Earning Per Share (of Rs. 10/- each) (for continuing and discountinued operations)			
	Basic :	0.13	0.22	**0.23**
	Diluted :	0.13	0.22	**0.23**

Note
1 The statement of Un-audited financial results (' The Statement") of Sacheta Metals Limited("the Company") for the quarter ended June 30, 2022 has been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors (" The Board") of the Company at their respective meetings held on 2nd August,2022.
2 The Statement has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act,2013 and in terms of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (SEBI Regulations).
3 The Company operates in one segment i.e. manufacturing of alluminium products.
4 The limited review as required under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015 has been completed by the auditors of the Company.
5 Previous period's figures have been regrouped wherever neccesary to confirm to the current period's classification.

For Sacheta Metals Ltd
Sd/-
Satishkumar K. Shah
Managing Director
DIN: 00237283
Place: Talod
Date: 02.08.2022

|| Shree Ganeshaya Namah||
NANDINI TEXCOM (INDIA) LIMITED
CIN: L65910GJ1994PLC021165
Reg. Office: B-304, International Commerce Center, Near Kadiwala School, Ring Road, Surat-395002.
Tel:0261-4004596 Email: nandinitexcom@hotmail.com, website: nandinitex.com

STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED ON 30th JUNE, 2022
(Rs. in Lacs)

PARTICULARS	QUARTER ENDED			Year ended
	30/06/2022 (Un-Audited)	31/03/2022 (Audited)	30/06/2021 (Un-Audited)	31/03/2022 (Audited)
PART I				
1. Net Income from Operation	1,774.46	949.74	615.19	4,702.99
2. Expenditure				
a. Consumption of Raw Material	-	-	-	-
b. Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	1,218.08	935.01	1,101.08	4,394.88
c. Change in Inventories of Finished Goods & Work-in-progress	318.64	(113.81)	(536.83)	(195.91)
d. Employees Benefits Expenses	5.92	5.01	5.46	24.81
e. Depreciation	-	5.72	-	5.72
f. Other Expenses	58.05	99.91	24.48	219.08
g. Total Expenditure	**1,600.70**	**931.84**	**594.19**	**4,448.58**
3. Profit from Operations before Other Income, Interest & Exceptional Items(1-2)	**173.76**	**17.90**	**21.00**	**254.41**
4. Other Income	0.00	2.11	-	2.12
5. Profit before Interest and Exceptional Items (3+4)	**173.76**	**20.00**	**21.00**	**256.52**
6. Financial Cost	10.31	12.23	15.33	53.35
7. Profit after Interest but before Exceptional Items (5-6)	**163.45**	**7.77**	**5.67**	**203.17**
8. Exceptional Item	-	-	-	-
9. Profit/(Loss) from Ordinary Activities before Tax (7+8)	**163.45**	**7.77**	**5.67**	**203.17**
10. Taxation Expenses				
a. Current Tax	-	-	-	57.75
b. Deferred Tax Liability/(Assets)	-	-	-	1.20
c. Total Tax Expenses	**-**	**-**	**-**	**58.95**
11. Net Profit/(Loss) from Ordinary activities after tax (9-10)	**163.45**	**7.77**	**5.67**	**144.22**
12. Extraordinary Items	-	-	-	-
13. Net Profit/(Loss) for the period (11-12)	**163.45**	**7.77**	**5.67**	**144.22**
14. Paid up Equity Share capital (Face value of Rs. 1/- each per share)	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
15. Reserve excluding Revaluation Reserver as per previous Balance Sheet				
16. Earning Per Share				
Before Extraordinary Items				
a. Basic & Diluated EPS	3.27	0.16	0.11	2.88
After Extraordinary Items				
a. Basic & Diluted EPS	3.27	0.16	0.11	2.88

NOTES
1. The above unaudited results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and taken on record by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 2nd August 2022
2. The company is not carriying any segment in its buiness activities therefore no segment reporting has been done.
3. Previous Period's/Year's figures have been regrouped /recast wherever necessary to make them comparable with those of the current period.

FOR, NANDINI TEXCOM (INDIA) LIMITED
Place : Surat SD/-
Date : 2nd August 2022 Director

Statement of Assets and Liabilities	Unaudited	
Particulars	Three Months Ended 30.06.2022	Three Months Ended 30.06.2021
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
(1) Shareholder's Funds		
(a) Share Capital	500.01	500.01
(b) Reserves and Surplus	517.66	181.18
(2) Non-Current Liabilities		
(a) Long-term borrowings	298.06	46.90
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	-	-
(c) Other Long Term Liabilities	-	-
(d) Long term provisions	-	-
(3) Current Liabilities		
(a) Short-Term borrowings	756.92	540.82
(b) Trade payables	12.95	127.05
(b) Other current liabilities	21.81	11.52
(c) Short-term provisions	31.85	-
Total	2,139.25	1,407.39
II. Assets		
(1) Non-current assets		
(a) Fixed Assets	95.46	36.66
(b) Non-current investments	-	-
(c) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	0.00	1.24
(d) Long term loans and advances	19.59	71.83
(e) Other non-current assets	-	-
(2) Current assets		
(a) Current investments	-	-
(b) Inventories	506.31	734.83
(c) Trade receivables	586.75	472.39
(d) Cash and cash equivalents	0.38	0.87
(e) Short-term loans and advances	930.76	89.56
Total	2,139.25	1,407.39

NOTES
1. The above unaudited results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and taken on record by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 2nd August 2022
2. The company is not carriying any segment in its buiness activities therefore no segment reporting has been done.
3. Previous Period's/Year's figures have been regrouped /recast wherever necessary to make them comparable with those of the current period.

FOR, NANDINI TEXCOM (INDIA) LIMITED
Place : Surat SD/-
Date : 2nd August 2022 Director