

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

Date: 1st August, 2025

To,
The Listing Department
MSEI LIMITED
205(A), 2nd floor, Piramal Agastya Corporate Park,
Kamani Junction, LBS Road,
Kurla (West), Mumbai – 400070.

Symbol: NANDINI - Series: EQ

Subject: Newspaper Advertisement- Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2025.

Dear Sir,

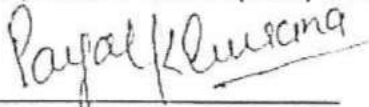
Pursuant to Regulations 30 and 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we are enclosing herewith the newspaper advertisement for the standalone unaudited Financial Results of Nandini Texcom (India) Limited ('the Company') for quarter ended on June 30, 2025, published on 1st August, 2025 in the following newspapers:

- a. Free Press
- b. Lokmitra

These are also being made available on the Company's website at [www. nandinitex.com](http://www.nandinitex.com)

This is for your information and records.

Yours Faithfully,
For, Nandini Texcom (India) Limited



PAYAL KRISHAN KHURANA

Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Rising Islamist nexus in Bangladesh should ring alarm bells in Delhi



After the regime change in Bangladesh, India's concerns have only grown on its northeastern borders. The Muhammad Yunus-led interim government has sought to build alliances and make antagonistic statements that have shaken the foundations of the once robust India-Bangladesh relationship.

Immediately upon assuming power, the Yunus-led government released anti-India terrorists like Jashimuddin Rahmani of the Ansarulaha Bangla Team (ABT), who called for Jihad in Jammu and Kashmir. Abdus Salam Pintu was released from jail after 17 years. Pintu aided the Pakistan-based terrorist outfit Harkat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami (HuJI) in carrying out terror attacks against India. Lutfozzaman Babar was released after being arrested for trying to smuggle ten truckloads of arms via Chittagong in support of the terror organisation United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA).

With Pakistan the relationship has gone from strength to strength. From removing the mandatory one hundred per cent inspection of all cargo from Pakistan, senior military officers meeting in Islamabad to discuss strengthening defence ties, and the ISI chief's visit to Bangladesh for the first time to build intelligence-sharing networks to now Pakistan, China, and Bangladesh launching a trilateral cooperation mechanism for trade and investment. The signs being given to India are clear. Bangladesh is recalibrating its India policy.

One of the most significant events that India should be wary of is the Four Brotherhood Alliance in Bangladesh. A new take on Myanmar's Three Brotherhood Alliance that included the powerful Arakan Army, Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army, and Ta'ang National Army, who together launched Operation 1027 against the Tatmadaw.

The Four Brotherhood Alliance includes the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA), Rohingya Salvation Organisation (RSO), Rohingya Islami Mahaz (RIM), and Arakan Rohingya Army (ARA). ARSA, founded in 2013 as Harakah al-Yaqin (faith movement), was trained by the Taliban. The leader of the insurgent group is Ataulah abu Ammar Jununi, who was born in Pakistan, of Rohingya descent, and grew up in Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

ARSA was responsible for the Kha Maung Seik massacre, where 99 Hindu women and children were killed. They have also been known to be involved in drug trafficking and other illicit activities and are declared as a terrorist group

not just in Myanmar but also in Malaysia. RSO at one point opposed ARSA and is said to have been used by the Tatmadaw to counter ARSA. However, in March this year, Dhaka Tribune reported with photographs a critical meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) with RSO and ARSA members.

RIM is led by Maulvi Selim Ullah, who controls many madrasas in Bangladesh. ARA, led by Nabi Hossain, a major trafficker of the methamphetamine Yaba pill, had a bounty of one million takas on his head by the Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB). Nabi was on the run, but last year the first reports emerged of him having returned to Bangladesh. ARA is reportedly a proxy of Pakistan. This coalition of Rohingya militants itself is said to be under the aegis of Pakistan's ISI.

It is also known that Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) and Jama'at Mujahideen Bangladesh, which aligns with the global Islamist group Al Qaeda, have provided training to these Rohingya groups. Under the Bangladesh interim government, not only have radical forces been encouraged to align with each other, but the difficult relationship with Pakistan has been bridged. The Rohingya issue seems to be the pivot that all international powers are using to gain a foothold in Bangladesh. Interestingly, in the near future observers may see a nexus emerge out of the volatility in Bangladesh.

It was in 2016 that Turkey withdrew its ambassador in Dhaka following the execution of Bangladeshi Jamaat-e-Islami leader Motiur Rahman Nizami. And on the sidelines of the 74th United Nations General Assembly, Bangladesh organised a meeting on the Rohingya issue. At the time Sheikh Hasina implicitly denied Turkey's proposal to set up shelters in Cox Bazar over concerns of interference and radicalisation by the Islamist government. But not before Turkey's first lady, Emine Erdogan, along with Turkish politicians and aid agencies, visited Rohingya camps. This visit was followed by a high-powered Qatari delegation.

The fact that President Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey has ambitions of creating a caliphate in the sense of the old Ottoman Empire that collapsed with Turkey's defeat in World War I has not been lost on anyone. Neither has Ankara's alignment with Pakistan. However, Erdogan's rise was not without his allies. His Justice and Development Party (AKP) found a benefactor in Qatar. Many observers equate Qatar's foreign policy.

PM Modi's speech on Sindoor: Tectonic shift in Indian politics

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's speech on the floor of the Lok Sabha on Operation Sindoor was an astonishing masterclass. It will go down as his finest hour and the most outstanding performance by an Indian political leader since Independence. Modi demolished all the treasonous slander and libel of India's so-called political Opposition, in the wake of Pahalgam and Operation Sindoor. Prime Minister Modi eloquently asserted the quest for India's unfinished goal of statehood in its most formative historical phase since the coronation of Chhatrapati Maharaj at Raigad Fort in 1674. No nation can be built by one solitary individual alone, but if anyone has a claim to being its driving contemporary force it's surely Narendra Damodard Modi.

In just over a decade the change he has wrought to the Indian nation is unprecedented. It is more impressive than the achievements of Otto von Bismarck and Giuseppe Garibaldi, who had force at their disposal, to create modern Germany and Italy in the nineteenth century. By contrast Prime Minister Modi has had to navigate the most intolerably vexatious political order of truculent anarchy and constitutional roadblocks to pursue the imperative goal of placing the nation on a secure footing and institutionalizing its essential multidimensional attributes.

Prime Minister Modi's speech followed three superb performances by Defence Minister Rajnath Singh, External Affairs Minister

Subrahmanyam Jaishankar and Home Minister Amit Shah that laid out in exact detail and sequence the purposes and achievements of Operation Sindoor. But it was the Prime Minister who deployed a scalpel with precision, engaged in unforgiving historical analysis of Congress party history and precise chronological detail of the momentous events after the brutal murders of Pahalgam. He proceeded to unsparingly dissect the grotesque absurdity of India's political Opposition and its entitled so-called Leader of Opposition, Rahul Gandhi.

One by one, he summarised the calamitous missteps of the Congress party following Independence, especially Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, whose arrogant self-confidence despite utter incompetence have cost Indian dear. The most grievous losses to India occurred immediately after Independence because of his unctuous deference to Viceroy Lord Mountbatten and obsession with Edwina, his wife. Mountbatten presided over the colossal bloodletting of Partition despite being warned by his own officials it was going to occur, but Nehru nevertheless proceeded to retain him as Governor-General. Most egregiously he retained British Generals as India's army chiefs of staff who duly betrayed India as it was poised to retake J&K in entirety and potentially liberate the strategically vital territory of Gilgit Baltistan. A grim account of events has been provided by India's



commanding officer during the war, Lionel Pratap Sen in his memoirs, Slender was the Thread.

Nehru proceeded to betray Tibet by assisting its conquest by China, extending logistical support to it during the invasion. His monumental stupidity subsequently led to military defeat in 1962 when China attacked India and the loss of the Aksai Chin. Nehru ignored warnings by his most brilliant China expert, Sumol Sinha, whom he banished to Harvard in annoyance when alerted of the impending danger posed by China.

In the aftermath of the 1962 military catastrophe, he sought to ingratiate himself with Mountbatten again and supposedly secure his place in history, by ceding the Kashmir Valley to Pakistan. Thankfully, the negotiations he had sponsored in London faltered after Zulfikar Ali Bhutto ceded the Shaksgam Valley to China and Nehru died before any resumption of talks was feasible.

The other grievous error was committed by his daughter, Indira Gandhi. After India's historic military defeat of Pakistan in 1971 she

mistakenly acquiesced to Soviet implorations and failed to retain vital Indian strategic gains made in the battlefield. The Soviets persuaded her not to impose a harsh peace on Pakistan at Simla because their vital SALT talks with the US were scheduled for the same year. A visionary stateswoman would have ignored Soviet requests, despite their important help during the conflict, and pursued urgent Indian national interests, facing down Soviet displeasure.

The astonishing calumny and legal assault Narendra Modi has suffered for almost twenty-three years would have defeated and broken a lesser man, but he's evidently made of sterner stuff than most. But it is a cause of deep shame that his role as Prime Minister of India has not spared him the most despicable abuse from which the dignity of his office should have shielded him. But Modi was apparently intended for a higher purpose, as his former adviser the immensely learned and wise, late Bibek Debroy once prophetically pointed out. The dismal misconduct of Congress party

apparatchiks is a reflection of the low mindset that has consumed the party today.

Rahul Gandhi himself is beyond redemption and the people of India have by now figured him out. His constant refrain inviting Modi to publicly denounce President Donald Trump as a liar, over claims he ensured the cessation of hostilities in the context of Operation Sindoor, is oblivious to the consequence of such observations by Modi prompting a huge setback in India-US relations, at a time when sensitive negotiations are in train between the two counties. His undue sensitivity towards two of the world's most criminal regimes, with prodigious quantities of blood on their hands over many decades, has not made him reflect. The millions of famine victims of China's Great Leap Forward and the genocidal war against the Hindus of East Pakistan in 1971 are crying out plaintively to no avail. Such is the temperament of Rahul Gandhi.

Operation Sindoor is a testament to what has happened to Bharat that is India over the past 11 years. A significantly reformed, rebuilt and indigenised Indian armed forces demonstrated what the nation is capable of once the shackles of prolonged foreign subjugation of policy idiocy end. The innovative genius of Indians was illustrated not just by the array of missiles designed and manufactured domestically, but how an outdated arsenal of guns was adapted with inventive new technology to return to the battlefield as

highly efficient and cost-effective weaponry.

The imperative of an efficacious military is essential for deterrence and infinitely cheaper than warfighting and that's the direction in which Modi's has been headed. In fact, Operation Sindoor continued with India's security agencies eliminating the killers of Pahalgam after a relentless search operation. Let it also be registered that both Pahalgam and Pakistani responses to India's Operation Sindoor were a joint effort, with the terrorists and Pakistani terrorist army using Chinese equipment, from missiles and aircraft to machine guns and satellite phones.

The transformation of India's defence sector is a metaphor for the advances in its wider economy of a massive infrastructure building surge, the absence of which earlier constrained economic progress. This key endeavour in lowering logistical costs and the implementation of unprecedented new associated dimensions, underlined by India's digitisation and startups, will be the basis of a robust and internationally competitive economy. Combined with multiple measures to reduce poverty, highlighted by India's forward leap in the recent World Bank Gini coefficient rankings, India will surely incarnate a new dharmic socio-economic order in the making.

This is the scale of Narendra Modi's achievements and it's a tragic irony that many supposedly sensible, allegedly educated Indians don't see it, missing the forest for the trees, a chronic historic propensity of Hindus. The great danger remains that the well thought out Congress party strategy of inciting bitter caste animosity and the mobilisation of India's growing jihadi constituency will upset India's progressing apple cart. There should be no doubt the entire Congress strategy, the tried and tested Karnataka model, is perfectly rational and hugely portentous. It aims to seize power electorally by organising the intransigent Muslim vote-bank alongside disaffected caste constituencies and contrived regional discontent to establish a victorious coalition.

Such a political situation will threaten India's sovereignty and independence as a nation and the dreams of its historic transformation, with mutually dependent Islamic and foreign interests conjoining to successfully seizing India from within. But the Lok Sabha debate on Operation Sindoor and the spectacular performance of the Prime Minister and his team also suggest the possibility of a reprieve for India in 2029 and, hopefully, beyond too. Once the Indian economy reaches its \$10 trillion GDP target it will be unstoppable and secure.

Proxies, pressures and push: China's new playbook in the subcontinent



been steadily undercutting India's regional position. Bangladesh's unelected leader Muhammad Yunus visited Beijing to sign key agreements, including establishing a Chinese Industrial Economic Zone. A China-Pakistan-Bangladesh trilateral soon followed Operation Sindoor. In Bhutan, China ramped up construction in Doklam and laid new claims west of Tawang. In Nepal, there has been a surge in connectivity and tourism, with bilateral trade doubling in just one year, driven by Chinese tariff waivers and easier access to high-tech goods. When these dots are connected, it becomes evident that China's strategy towards India has shifted in response to evolving geopolitical realities.

While China made inroads in the region over the last decade, it deployed multiple strategies for unsettling New Delhi, including dismissing India as a second-tier partner of the West and probing India's capabilities at the border. Two significant shifts have forced China to change its tactics.

First, the cooldown in India-US relations near the end of the Biden Administration, followed by President Trump's headline position on trade and the recent India-Pakistan crisis, has blunted Beijing's narrative of painting India as a Western stooge. Second, India's position of linking border stability with the normalisation of bilateral ties has proved effective. China has learned that New Delhi will bear heavy costs but will not blink in a

head-on standoff. Further, U.S. intelligence and diplomatic support—from Doklam to Ladakh—has shown that prolonged standoffs risk uniting international opinion against China, inviting greater Western support for India.

While these factors nudged China toward a tactical rapprochement in October 2024, shifting dynamics in the region have presented opportunities to exploit India's setbacks. It began with Maldivian President Muizzu's India Out campaign, which culminated in his audience with President Xi in Beijing in January 2024. By August 2024, Yunus came to power in Bangladesh on the back of anti-India radical Islamists. Although he enjoyed support from Democrats in the US, his fraught history with President Trump and the suspension of USAID pushed him closer to China by early 2025. The final piece was set by Pakistan's Field Marshal Asim Munir last April, whose vitriolic speech triggered the Pahalgam attacks.

Unlike during the Ladakh standoff, when regional miscreants remained passive, India's borders today are unstable on multiple fronts. This volatility has created an opening for China to aggravate India's security environment without deploying its own capabilities. Proxies and pressures

China's strategy in Southern Asia rests on two primary objectives. First, it seeks to contain India's maritime capabilities to safeguard its energy lanes. To that end, it aims to convert

India's smaller neighbours into proxies, stalling India's naval ambitions. Second, China wants an iron grip over Tibet by engineering a smooth Dalai Lama succession and winning the narrative on legitimacy. For that, it must deny India the space to host the next Dalai Lama—a goal that risks conflict, with China launching operations along the border for a quid pro quo.

Through proxies, China advances both aims at minimal cost. It seeks to create "reinforced fronts" across the subcontinent, forcing India to expend diplomatic energy and strategic resources just to maintain the status quo. The region becomes a strategic Whac-a-Mole game for India: in Pakistan, Chinese support erodes India's military edge; in Bangladesh, Beijing counters India's leverage over logistics and trade; in Nepal, the target is cultural and economic influence; in Bhutan, India may be drawn into permanent troop deployments.

Proxies can also be used to mount calibrated pressures while maintaining plausible deniability. As seen during

Operation Sindoor, China aided Pakistan in both military and information domains. In Bangladesh, it can back an anti-India regime while fuelling radical Islam and illegal migration. In Bhutan, infrastructure development would threaten the Siliguri corridor. Meanwhile, Nepal could be emboldened as China replaces India as the principal provider of public goods.

All the while, the illusion of stability in India-China ties will persist—simply because the border remains quiet. Post-Galwan, China is unlikely to provoke a fresh standoff unless its core interests are threatened. With India's resolve tested for nearly five years, the utility of border probes has diminished. Any future action will likely be swift, executed before India can mobilize troops or rally international support.

The succession of the Dalai Lama is poised to become a flashpoint in India-China relations. To project an image of normalisation, Beijing is likely to maintain a quiet border—while drawing India's attention toward its destabilised periphery.

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Reg. Office: B-304, International Commerce Center, Near Kadiwala School, Ring Road, Surat-395002.
Tel:0261-4004596; Email: nandinitexcom@hotmail.com; website: nandinitex.com

| EXTRACT OF STANDALONE AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE 2025 (Rs. in Lacs) | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| PARTICULARS | QUARTER ENDED | | YEAR ENDED | |
| | 30-06-2025 | 31-03-2025 | 30-06-2024 | 31-03-2025 |
| | Un-audited | Audited | Un-audited | Audited |
| 1. Total Income from Operations | 1,307.68 | 1,486.24 | 931.35 | 4,852.63 |
| 2. Net Profit /(Loss) for the period before tax | (7.80) | (11.27) | (15.65) | (32.61) |
| 3. Net Profit/(Loss) for the period after tax | (7.80) | (11.27) | (15.65) | (32.00) |
| 4. Total Comprehensive Income for the Period | - | - | - | - |
| 5. Equity Share capital | 500.01 | 500.01 | 500.01 | 500.01 |
| 6. Reserve excluding Revaluation Reserve | | | | |
| 7. Earnings Per Share (of Rs. 10/- each) | | | | |
| (for continuing and discontinued operations): | | | | |
| 1. Basic | (0.16) | (0.23) | (0.31) | (0.64) |
| 2. Diluted | (0.16) | (0.23) | (0.31) | (0.64) |
| Note: The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly and Yearly Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchange under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the said Financial Results is available on the Stock Exchange website https://www.mse.i/ and Company's website at https://nandinitex.com | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Place : Surat Date : 31st July, 2025 | | | | |
| FOR, NANDINI TEXCOM (INDIA) LIMITED SD/- ASHOKKUMAR TEKRIWAL Managing Director DIN : 00086179 | | | | |

PHYSICAL POSSESSION NOTICE

Branch Office: ICICI Bank Ltd. Office Number 201-B, 2nd Floor, Road No 1
[Plot No-B3, WIFI IT PARK, Wagle Industrial Estate, Thane (West)- 400604.

The Authorised ICICI Bank Officer under the Securitisation, Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and in exercise of the powers conferred under section 13(12) read with Rule 3 of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules 2002, issued Demand Notices to the borrower(s) mentioned below, to repay the amount mentioned in the Notice within 60 days from the date of receipt of the said Notice.

Having failed to repay the amount, the Notice is issued to the borrower and the public in general that the undersigned has taken possession of the property described below, by exercising powers conferred on him/her under Section 13(4) of the said Act read with Rule 8 of the said rules on the below-mentioned dates. The borrower in particular and the public in general are hereby cautioned not to deal with the property. Any dealings with the property will be subject to charges of ICICI Bank Limited.

| Sr. No. | Name of the Borrower(s)/ Loan Account Number | Description of Property/ Date of Physical Possession | Date of Demand Notice/ Amount in Demand (Rs) | Name of Branch |
|---------|---|---|--|----------------|
| 1. | Khushboo Kumari / Deepak Jaiswal / LBBRH00005606290 | Plot No. C-160, "Aalishan City", Sengpur Road, Block/ Survey No. 183 (Old Block/ Survey No. 631) Village: Jitali, Tal.: Ankleshwar Bharuch- 393001/ July 29, 2025 | September 19, 2024 Rs. 9,69,322.70/- | Bharuch |

The above-mentioned borrowers(s)/guarantors(s) is/are hereby issued a 30 day Notice to repay the amount, else the mortgaged properties will be sold after 30 days from the date of publishing this Notice, as per the provisions under Rules 8 and 9 of Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules 2002.

Date: August 01, 2025, Place: Bharuch

Sincerely Authorised Officer, For ICICI Bank Ltd.

