



Sikko Industries Ltd.

AN ISO 9001:2008 & 14001:2004 COMPANY

Website: www.sikkoindia.com

Date: February 05, 2021

To,
Listing Compliance Department
National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Exchange Plaza,
Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra East,
Mumbai - 400051.

Respected Sir / Ma'am,

Sub: Intimation under Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 -Newspaper Advertisements for Notice of Postal Ballot

Ref: Sikko Industries Limited (Symbol: SIKKO)

Please find enclosed herewith copy of Newspaper Advertisements published in Free Press Gujarat- (in English) and Lokmitra - (in Gujarati) on February 05, 2021 with respect to dispatch of Notice to be sent through email to the shareholders of the Company seeking approval of the members of the Company through Postal Ballot for the resolutions as mentioned in the notice of Postal Ballot.

In terms of the circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India (the "MCA") vide its General Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 8, 2020, General Circular No. 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, General Circular No. 22/2020 dated June 15, 2020 and General Circular No. 33/2020 dated September 28, 2020 (the "MCA Circulars") read with Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD1/CIR/P/2020/79 dated May 12, 2020 and Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD2/CIR/P/2021/11 dated January 15, 2021, the Company has not sent hard copy of the Notice to the shareholders for this postal ballot. Further, the Company has provided remote e-voting facility only and has engaged the services of NSDL to provide remote e-voting facility to the Members of the Company.

Kindly take the same on your record.

For, Sikko Industries Limited

Jayantibhai Kumbhani
Managing Director
DIN: 00587807



Place: Ahmedabad

Encl: A.a

Regd. Office: 508, "Iscon Eligance", Nr. Jain Temple, Nr. Prahladnagar Pick Up Stand, S. G. Highway, Vejalpur, Ahmedabad-380051.
Ph. +91 79 66168950 / 66168951 / 27445950 / 27445951

Factory:
(Pesticide Unit) 55- A & B ,Ambica Estate, Sanand-Viramgam Highway, Taluka: Sanand, Dist: Ahmedabad, AT: IYAVA
(Fertilizer Unit- No.2) 193/2 & 193/2/2, Ambica Estate, Sanand-Viramgam Highway, Taluka: Sanand, Dist: Ahmedabad, AT: IYAVA
Email: sikkoltd@gmail.com, tradesikko@gmail.com, info@sikkoindia.com

SIKKO सिक्को रिक्को SIKKO सिक्को रिक्को SIKKO सिक्को रिक्को SIKKO सिक्को रिक्को

EDITORIAL

In Bengal, the salience of Jai Shri Ram

Jai Shri Ram has become a mudrash (a catchphrase) for us", said a voter, belonging to the Matua community, in Thakurnagar, West Bengal. "We started using it to tease the Trinamool, but now it has become as natural as saying good morning in English." When asked how Jai Durga or Jai Kali — associated more deeply with Bengal — hadn't, instead, become the rallying cry, he responded, "Ram is as familiar to us as you." As West Bengal heads to the polls, it is at the intersection of changing cultural contours, shifting political dynamics and contested identity claims. Identity is always a two-way process. A particular mode of recognition by a group requires others to endorse it. Thus, the claim that Bengal is the intellectual heartland of India is shared by a vast section of non-Bengalis, thereby constituting the image of the state being different. Irrespective of the changing political context in the last four decades, from the Left Front to Trinamool Congress (TMC) rule, the Bhadrakols (the cultural elite) have been fierce custodians of Bengal's sense of exceptionalism and guarded it passionately. For instance, a quintessential Bhadrakol would condemn and lament the rising assertive religiosity of other parts of the country while defending Durga Puja in Bengal primarily as a social gathering. However, since 2018, political shifts and social changes, particularly among the subaltern sections in rural and mofussil Bengal, have raised questions about the Bhadrakol sense of entitlement in representing and speaking for the state. What Bengal is witnessing is a new wave of subaltern assertion, using the instrument of Hindutva to push the narrative. The growing political and cultural salience of the Jai Shri Ram slogan in Bengal was reflected in three key moments — first, during the 2018 communal riot in Ansanol on the occasion of Ramnavami; second, as chanted by people when chief minister Mamata Banerjee's motorcade passed through Chandrakona in West Midnapore and Bhatpara in North 24 Parganas in May 2019; and, finally, on January 23, when the slogan was raised in the presence of Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Banerjee during the celebration of Subhas Chandra Bose's birth anniversary in Kolkata. The Bhadrakol response to the slogan has been one of unease. It claims that the slogan has never been a part of Bengal's religiosity and is almost alien to the land, and therefore, those invoking must be the migrants from neighbouring states. These incidents are also seen as the handwork of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). However, a closer look would reveal that this argument, defending the specificity of Bengali religiosity and shifting the blame entirely to the BJP and migrants is not only untrue, but also fails to take into account the role played by the TMC. It also ignores ground realities. After having travelled through all 294 assembly constituencies in the state, four ground realities become apparent. One, the BJP, outside Kolkata, is organisationally weak and, even after a spate of defections from the incumbent, lacks strong local leadership. Two, an overwhelming majority of Hindus are polarised against the TMC, allegedly on account of rampant corruption and systemic violence by the ruling party's rank and file in connivance with the state police. Three, it is primarily the erstwhile supporters of the Left who have been at the receiving end of the TMC's excesses, and are now clamouring for "revenge". And, finally, barring few pockets such as parts of Murshidabad, Malda and Dinajpur, both the Left and the Congress are not considered as credible alternative to pro-change voters. Thus, the BJP has become the default beneficiary of the existing resentment against the TMC. Even a cursory look at the intersection of these facts shows that the salience of the slogan has deeper roots.

GUJCHEM DISTILLERS INDIA LIMITED
(CIN: L24230GJ1939PL24248)
Reg. Office: OFFICE No. 6, 2nd Floor, NATIONAL CHAMBERS,
NR. CITY GOLF, ASHRAM ROAD AHMEDABAD 380009
Email: sagarsamirshah1997@gmail.com
Website: www.gujchemdistillers.com

NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Regulation 29 read with Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company will be held on **Friday, 12th February, 2021** at the Registered Office of the Company to consider and approve inter alia, un-audited Financial Results of the Company for the quarter ended on **31st December, 2020** and to transact the other businesses mentioned in the Board Meeting Notice.

The said notice is also available on the website of the Company at **www.gujchemdistillers.com** and on the website of Stock Exchange where shares of the Company are listed i.e., www.bseindia.com

By Order of the Board
Sd/-
SAGAR SAMIR SHAH
Director
(DIN: 03082957)

KAPASHI COMMERCIALS LTD
(CIN: L51900GJ1985PL10976)

Reg. Office: 206, S.F. Ashwini Paras 1, Near Kanti Bhawan PMT Opposite Andaz Party Plot, Makarba Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380051
Email: shwetashah1997@gmail.com
Website: www.kapashicommercial.com

NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Regulation 29 read with Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company will be held on **Friday, 12th February, 2021** at the Registered Office of the Company to consider and approve inter alia, un-audited Financial Results of the Company for the quarter ended on **31st December, 2020** and to transact the other businesses mentioned in the Board Meeting Notice.

The said notice is also available on the website of the Company at **www.kapashicommercial.com** and on the website of Stock Exchange where shares of the Company are listed i.e., www.bseindia.com

By Order of the Board
Sd/-
Shweta Samir Shah
Managing Director
(DIN: 03082957)

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Edil: Mayur Bhatt

A budget for a 'project finance economy'



This year's budget revealed the mindset of a confident and unapologetic India. In this newspaper, on January 22, I had argued for the need for developing economies such as India to view themselves as "project finance" economies and not "working capital" economies of the developed West. While a developed economy has good infrastructure, near full employment and high per capita income so that it has the revenue base to meet its expenditures, a country with low per capita income, high disguised unemployment and poor infrastructure needs to borrow to meet its required expenditures. Project finance economies need to build the infrastructure lacking in their

nations so that they can increase the productivity of their economies. Sustainable growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) cannot be achieved without plugging the gap in hard and soft infrastructure. What is important is to ensure that the borrowing is well-directed and spent on the right things. It is in this context that I applauded this year's budget. Finance Minister (FM) Nirmala Sitharaman was not coy in signalling to the world her intent to spend to grow out of the pandemic. She was not cowed down by the constraining orthodoxy of neo-classical economic thinking that inhibited action in the past. The budget was bold and unafraid in a crisis year.

It combined pragmatism in some areas, with a bold attack on the traditional holy cows of old and did not fall prey to ineffective symbolism and needless populist tinkering.

Sitharaman broke through the constraint imposed by the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act. It transparently accounted for expenditures and openly stated the true deficit this year at 9.5% and targeted a deficit of 6.8% next year. She was clear that critical spending on infrastructure, health and education could not be delayed if India was to recover its old growth path. Revenue expenditures and some subsidy allocations were reduced, but capital expenditure was sharply

increased. All this was done without tinkering with direct taxes and only some minor adjustments in tariffs and indirect taxes. Policy signalled consistency and an attempt was made at reducing tax harassment by reducing the time frame within which tax cases could be taken up and tried. The outlay for hard infrastructure was increased to 75.54 lakh crore from 74.39 crore spent this year. The allocation was spread on roads, rail, urban infrastructure, ports, shipping, waterways, and airports. Another important area which continued to attract focus was water (₹ 22,87,000 crore allocation over five years) — a key requirement for the population, a basic human need which brings important changes in respect of health and hygiene. State power distribution companies were, at the same time, asked to get ready for competition to shake up this vital sector. The pandemic had put a focus on India's crumbling health care system. The finance minister increased allocation for health care to 722,384 crore against 742,452 crore this year, a 137% increase, with 735,000 crore of that

amount earmarked for vaccines. The signal here is very important but we all recognise this to be a multi-year journey. Perhaps some more could have been done for education and skilling, but one hopes it is recognised as a critical area for coming budgets. The measures for the financial sector were long overdue. The finance minister announced the reversal of the policy on development finance institutions by setting aside ₹20,000 crore to establish one to supplement the needs of India's infrastructure. She also announced the setting up of a bad bank to facilitate the resolution of bad loans and cleaning up of bank balance sheets to spur credit growth in the economy. But the announcement of privatisation, of two public sector banks in addition to IDBI Bank, one general insurer, the listing of Life Insurance Company and allowing 74% foreign investment in insurance, were pathbreaking. To raise resources for these expenditures, the government wants aggressive disinvestment and asset monetisation. In addition to providing resources, these

actions increase the efficiency of the sectors and signal a return to the maxim of maximum governance minimum government. My two concerns on the budget relate to implementation. First, we must ensure the divestment targets are met unlike in the past. Divestment is always political, complicated but vital. Second, the government should earmark a certain minimum spending on soft infrastructure and target outcome goals it monitors and share these with the nation in Parliament. Outcomes in health and education are as important as sharing the fiscal deficit figure. The government should focus on the level of monitoring required — a monthly FM-led review and a quarterly prime minister-led review — to ensure the programme stays on track. This budget boldly espoused a project finance economy mindset — based on spending with confidence on hard and soft infrastructure to improve the productive capacity of the country. FM Nirmala Sitharaman deserves high praise for betting on unlocking India's full potential and setting it on a path to growth. I doff my hat to you, Madam FM.

Does the budget meet India's defence requirements?

Until 2019, defence spending made headlines around just two events in a year. The first was when the Union Budget was tabled in Parliament, and the second was when the Swedish thinktank, SIPRI, released its formidable comparative military expenditure report. That scenario changed in FY 2020-21. China's incursions in Ladakh highlighted the urgent and long-term need to prioritise defence. It brought home the point that the central focus of military planning should be China, not Pakistan. This need for prioritisation came even as the pandemic caused a drop in both economic activity and government revenue. Given this backdrop, the government had a challenging task on its

hands. There are four key takeaways from the Union Budget 2021-22 for defence. One, despite the China challenge, there seems to be no proportional increase in the priority accorded to defence spending. Although defence minister Rajnath Singh was quick to thank the Prime Minister and Finance Minister for increasing the defence budget to ₹74.78 lakh crores, the reality is less encouraging. This number represents a mere 77,000 crore increase over the FY 2020-21 budget number. Moreover, if we account for the revised spending estimate of FY 2020-21, defence spending is set to reduce by 1.35%. Two, the capital outlay on defence services, of which defence modernisation

expenditure is a part, doesn't seem to have factored in the urgency either. While the defence minister highlighted that capital expenditure of ₹1.35 lakh crore was an increase of 19% over the last budget, the situation is less reassuring when one looks at the fine print. The government ended up spending nearly 70.21 lakh crore more on capital expenditure in FY 2020-21 than initially planned. In FY 2021-22, it merely seeks to continue spending at the same levels. This increase would still be good news if the higher spending was on account of new schemes, but that doesn't seem to be the case. The largest component of the increase in capital expenditure (nearly 40%) is on the line item "other equipment—Air Force".

SIKKO INDUSTRIES LIMITED
(CIN: L51909GJ2000PLC037329)
Regd. Off: 508 Icon Elegance, Nr. Jain Temple, Nr. Pralahadnagar Pick Up Stand, Vajapur, Ahmedabad - 380051
Web site: www.sikkoindia.com; Email: compliance@sikkoindia.com
Phone No.: +91 79 6616 8950

NOTICE OF POSTAL BALLOT
NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 108 and 110 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") read with Rules 20 and 22 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (as amended) and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and other applicable laws and regulations, that the approval of members of Sikko Industries Limited ("the Company") is being sought for Special Business as stated in the Notice of Postal Ballot dated February 04, 2021, through remote electronic voting (remote e-voting) by following the process of postal ballot and Remote E-Voting.

In accordance with General Circular No.14/2020 dated April 8, 2020, General Circular No.17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, General Circular No.22/2020 dated June 15, 2020 and General Circular No. 33/2020 dated September 28, 2020 (the "MCA Circulars") read with Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/ICIR/P/2020/79 dated May 12, 2020 and Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/ICIR/P/2021/11 dated January 15, 2021, issued by SEBI, the Company is initiating the dispatch of Postal Ballot Notice in electronic form i.e. through e-mail only on February 05, 2021 to all the shareholders of the Company whose names appear in the beneficial owners list as received from the Depositories as on Friday, January 29, 2021 ("Cut Off Date") and hard copy of this Notice along with postal ballot forms and pre-paid business envelope will not be sent to the shareholders for this postal ballot. Accordingly, the communication of the assent or dissent of the members would take place through the remote e-voting system only.

In light of the MCA & SEBI Circulars, for remote e-voting for this postal ballot, the shareholders holding equity shares in demat form or physical form and who have not submitted their email addresses and in consequence to whom the remote e-voting notice could not be serviced, may temporarily get their e-mail addresses registered with the Company, where 1) In case shares are held in physical mode, please provide Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self-attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) to compliance@sikkoindia.com; 2) In case shares are held in demat mode, please provide DPID-CLID (16 digit DPID + CLID or 16 digit beneficial ID), Name, client master or copy of Consolidated Account Statement, PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self-attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) to compliance@sikkoindia.com or 3) Alternatively, member may send an e-mail request to voting@nsdl.co.in for obtaining User ID and Password by proving the details mentioned in Point (a) or (b) as the case may be.

The Company has entered into an agreement with National Securities Depository Limited ("NSDL") for facilitating remote e-voting to all the Members. Members may note that the voting period commences from Sunday, February 07, 2021 (09:00 A.M.) and will end on Monday, March 08, 2021 (05:00 P.M.) both days inclusive. During this period, a person whose name is recorded in the register of members or in the register of beneficial owners maintained by the depositories as on Friday, January 29, 2021 ("Cut-off date") shall be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-voting and such Members may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module will be disabled for voting thereafter by NSDL and remote e-voting shall not be allowed beyond the said date and time. Once vote on a resolution is cast by the member, he/she shall not be allowed to change it subsequently or cast the vote again. The detailed procedure for voting has been mentioned in the Postal Ballot Notice.

The Board of Directors of the Company has appointed CS Anand Lavanga, Company Secretary in Practice (COP No. 11410) as the Scrutinizer for conducting the postal ballot and remote e-voting and to scrutinize the votes received through remote e-voting in a fair and transparent manner. The result of postal ballot shall be declared on or before Wednesday, March 10, 2021 at the registered office of the Company and will also be posted on the Company's website www.sikkoindia.com and communicated on the same day to stock exchange and e-voting agency. Member who have not received the Postal Ballot Notice may send an e-mail to compliance@sikkoindia.com or may apply to NSDL at voting@nsdl.co.in and obtain a copy of Postal Ballot Notice. The Postal Ballot Notice can also be downloaded from the website of the Company at www.sikkoindia.com and website of e-voting agency https://www.evoting.nsdl.com.

Any query/grievance with respect to the voting by remote electronic means may please be addressed to Ms. Ankita Desai, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer, Sikko Industries Limited at 508 Icon Elegance, Nr. Jain Temple, Nr. Pralahadnagar Pick Up Stand, Vajapur, Ahmedabad - 380051, Gujarat, India or at Email ID: compliance@sikkoindia.com or on +91 79 6616 8950.

In case of any queries, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for Shareholders and e-voting user manual for Shareholders available at the download section of www.evoting.nsdl.com or call on toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 (Airtel) and 1800 22 44 30 (NTL) or send a request at voting@nsdl.co.in

For, Sikko Industries Limited
Sd/-
Jayantibhai Mohanbhai kumar
Managing Director
DIN: 00587807

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: February 04, 2021

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

STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND HALF YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 2020

PARTICULARS	QUARTER ENDED			Nine Months Ended			Year ended
	31-12-2020	30-09-2020	31-12-2019	31-12-2020	31-12-2019	31-03-2020	
	(Rs. in Lacs)	(Rs. in Lacs)	(Rs. in Lacs)	(Rs. in Lacs)	(Rs. in Lacs)	(Rs. in Lacs)	(Rs. in Lacs)
PART I							
1. Net Income from Operation	1,416.19	600.72	1,554.99	2,161.69	3,396.43	4,706.33	
2. Expenditure							
a. Consumption of Raw Material	-	-	-	2,023.75	2,828.21	4,369.61	
b. Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	1,130.93	276.71	1,167.07	-	-	-	
c. Change in Inventories of Finished Goods & Work-in-progress	205.50	306.13	236.50	37.96	257.54	123.83	
d. Employees Benefits Expenses	6.11	5.39	4.58	16.94	13.76	23.25	
e. Depreciation	26.80	15.04	123.61	54.31	273.99	123.87	
f. Other Expenses	1,369.34	683.27	1,531.76	2,132.96	3,373.50	6,644.41	
3. Profit from Operations before Other Income, Interest & Exceptional Items (P-I)	46.84	(2.55)	23.23	28.73	22.93	61.93	
4. Other Income	0.70	5.93	5.36	6.78	5.40	7.34	
5. Profit before Interest and Exceptional Items (P-II)	47.54	3.38	28.59	35.51	28.33	69.27	
6. Financial Cost	6.51	10.81	6.90	30.03	21.55	34.55	
7. Profit after Interest but before Exceptional Items (P-III)	41.04	(7.43)	21.69	5.48	6.78	34.72	
8. Exceptional Item	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Profit/(Loss) from Ordinary Activities before Tax (P-IV)	41.04	(7.43)	21.69	5.48	6.78	34.72	
10. Taxation Expenses	10.67	-	-	-	1.77	8.66	
a. Current Tax	-	-	-	-	-	0.28	
b. Deferred Tax Liability/(Assets)	10.67	-	5.10	-	1.77	8.73	
11. Net Profit/(Loss) from Ordinary activities after Tax (P-V)	30.37	(7.43)	16.59	5.48	5.01	25.99	
12. Extraordinary Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13. Net Profit/(Loss) for the period (14. Post up Equity Share capital (Face value of Rs. 1/- each per share)	30.37	(7.43)	16.59	5.48	5.01	25.99	
	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	
15. Reserve excluding Revaluation Reserve as per previous Balance Sheet	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16. Earning Per Share	-	-	-	-	-	-	
a. Basic & Diluted EPS	0.61	(0.15)	0.33	0.11	0.10	0.52	
b. Extraordinary Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	
a. Basic & Diluted EPS	0.61	(0.15)	0.33	0.11	0.10	0.52	

FOR, NANDINI TEXCOM (INDIA) LIMITED
Director

Place : Surat
Date : 03/02/2021

Statement of Assets and Liabilities	Unaudited	
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
(1) Share Capital	500.01	500.01
(2) Reserves and Surplus	204.01	189.68
II. Non-Current Liabilities		
(a) Long-term borrowings	46.11	25.67
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	-	-
(c) Long-term provisions	-	-
(3) Current Liabilities		
(a) Short-Term borrowings	372.88	367.24
(b) Trade payables	56.15	76.40
(c) Short-term current liabilities	92.71	-
(d) Short-term provisions	5.72	4.40
Total	1,277.59	1,203.40
III. Assets		
(1) Non-current assets		
(a) Fixed Assets	37.34	17.60
(b) Non-current investments	-	-
(c) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	1.24	1.52
(d) Long term loans and advances	72.58	116.25
(e) Other non-current assets	-	-
(2) Current assets		
(a) Current investments	223.20	127.45
(b) Inventories	466.57	939.57
(c) Trade receivables	0.87	1.01
(d) Cash and cash equivalents	475.79	-
(e) Short-term loans and advances	-	-
Total	1,277.59	1,203.40

Notes:
1. The above is an extract of the detailed form of Standalone Unaudited Financial Results for Quarter ended December 31, 2020 filed with the Stock Exchange under Regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The Full Form of the Quarterly Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange and on our Company's Website i.e., nandintex.com.
2. This Statement has been prepared in accordance with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (IND AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Accounting Rules, 2016.

For, Nandini Texcom (India) Limited
Sd/-
Director

Place : Surat
Date : 03/02/2021

