

# UP kicks off massive football infra upgrade

Plans 18 stadiums, 1,000 football grounds

**VIENDRA SINGH RAWAT**  
Lucknow, 13 September

The Uttar Pradesh government is planning to develop 1,000 playgrounds and 18 stadiums to promote the state as a major football hub.

Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath has identified sports as a form of soft power to galvanise the state into a \$1-trillion economy.

“Under Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s leadership, sports in India have witnessed remarkable growth over the past decade. The Khelo India initiative has been a key driver. 1,000 football-specific playgrounds are being established in the state,” he said.

On September 2, the K D Singh Babu Stadium in Lucknow hosted an exhibition match between Mohun Bagan and East Bengal, a first in the state capital.

The chief minister, who was the chief guest, said the state has aligned itself with the PM’s sports mission, and is constructing playgrounds in 57,000 village panchayats across 75 districts in the state. The AIFF was reportedly sceptical over Lucknow being the venue for the derby match owing to the absence of a dedicated football stadium.

However, when AIFF president Kalyan Chaube met Yogi, the CM assured him of providing the required infrastructure for the match.

The UP government renovated the K D Singh Babu Stadium in three weeks,



Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath during a football match between Mohun Bagan and East Bengal at the K D Singh Babu Stadium in Lucknow on September 2

PHOTO: PTI/FILE

**To promote sports, more than 500 athletes who won medals in the Olympics, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games and World Championships have so far been recruited in government jobs**

opening the floodgates for more matches in Lucknow, going forward. The state is also developing mini-stadiums in nearly 825 development blocks as well as full-scale stadiums in 75 districts. To promote sports, more

than 500 athletes who won medals in the Olympics, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games and World Championships have so far been recruited in government jobs.

Apart from football, the state government is also promoting aspirational sports like car racing and bike racing.

Recently, UP offered land to Italian superbike maker Ducati to develop a motorcycle race track. Nodal agency Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA) has offered a 200-acre free land parcel to Ducati under a public

private partnership (PPP) model near the upcoming Jewar International Airport.

Earlier, YEIDA facilitated the development of Buddh International Circuit in Greater Noida for F1 racing. UP government has said it will host the 2nd edition of MotoGP – the Grand Prix motorcycle racing championship – in Greater Noida.

In July, the Yogi Adityanath government inked a deal with Dorna Sports, the commercial rights holder for MotoGP, thus facilitating the return of the flagship motorsports event to the Buddh International Circuit in March 2025.

# GPS data collection only on NHs, says govt amid privacy concerns

**DHRUVAKSH SAHA**  
New Delhi, 13 September

Amid concerns over data privacy in the proposed GPS-based toll collection system, also known as Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) toll collection, highways secretary Anurag Jain has clarified that data collection will only be limited to national highways.

The implementation of this toll collection system, which will eventually eradicate toll booths, necessitates the fitting of an on-board unit (OBU) in every vehicle that can track a vehicle’s location in real time.

The Centre will eventually mandate OBUs in every vehicle.

“On data privacy, we are absolutely clear. Your signal will be captured the moment you enter the national highway, and the moment you exit, your signal will stop being captured,” Jain told *Business Standard* during a media interaction on Thursday.

On concerns whether stakeholders involved in the transaction such as OBU manufacturers, banks, and insurers could access



**“YOUR SIGNAL WILL BE CAPTURED THE MOMENT YOU ENTER THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY, AND THE MOMENT YOU EXIT, YOUR SIGNAL WILL STOP BEING CAPTURED”**

**ANURAG JAIN**  
Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport And Highways

real-time location data at all times, and not just on national highways, Jain said. “They’ll have a contractual obligation with us (not to track at all times).”

“Data about the whereabouts of vehicles on national highways is collected by us even today, since vehicles are passing through toll gates. Just that it is an anonymised and aggregated form,” the secretary told *Business Standard*.

In commercial vehicles, even fleet owners track their vehicles through the unified logistics interface platform (ULIP), he said.

Any data sharing in GPS-based systems would have to honour data protection regulations.

“Whenever an IT system is built, a grievance redress mechanism is built in tandem with it. We have built systems like UPI and ONDC with efficiency,” Jain said. He was addressing concerns of technological issues or vulnerabilities causing inconvenience to vehicle owners.

Government sources said that the ministry is currently undertaking detailed studies on European and other countries where GPS-based toll collection is in force, and trying to assess the feasibility of the policy on commercial vehicles vis a vis

passenger vehicles, keeping in mind data sharing issues as well.

Ever since Union Highways Minister Nitin Gadkari first announced plans for location-based toll collection across the country, experts have raised concerns over data privacy and the scope for misuse.

“GPS location data of cars or other vehicles is of course not purely non-personal data. It cannot be divorced from the person driving that vehicle or in that vehicle. This is because it is geo-location data of the person also. And, the car is also able to amass a lot of other personal information too. You sometimes sync your contact with the inbuilt system inside the car. So, there are many ways in which a car manufacturer can amass data from you. It’s not purely non-personal data, and there is an implication for individuals,” Disha Verma, working for the Internet Freedom Foundation, had told this paper in June.

The ministry has also constituted an expert committee to deal with issues of data privacy which may arise.

## TECH DIGEST

mybs.in/tech

### GOOGLE EXPERIMENTS DESKTOP WINDOWS FOR ANDROID TABLETS

Google is experimenting with desktop windowing on Android tablets, offering users the ability to run multiple apps simultaneously and resize app windows for a desktop-like experience. This feature is currently available in developer preview and is aimed at enhancing multitasking capabilities on Android tablets.

### OpenAI unveils o1-series AI models

OpenAI has unveiled the o1-series AI models, aimed at solving more complex problems in science, coding, and mathematics than previous iterations. The series includes the o1 and o1-mini models and is currently available in preview for ChatGPT Plus and Team subscribers. OpenAI plans to release the o1-mini model soon for free-tier ChatGPT users.

### Realme P2 Pro 5G smartphone launched

Realme has launched the P2 Pro 5G smartphone, featuring the Qualcomm Snapdragon 7s Gen 2 chip and a 6.7-inch curved AMOLED display of a 120Hz refresh rate. Priced from ₹21,999, the smartphone comes in configurations of up to 12GB RAM and 512GB onboard storage. It will be available for purchase during an early bird sale on September 17 from 6 to 8 pm

# Zhou Enlai: A study in contradictions

**SHYAM SARAN**

A flawed genius or a sycophantic “enabler” for a deranged despot? The jury is still out as one turns the last page of Chen Jian’s monumental biography of the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai. The book is the life story of one of China’s most well-known and much-admired political leaders but intimately intertwined with it is an engrossing chronicle of China’s turbulent history in the 20th century. More than that, the book is also a portrayal of China’s top leader, Mao Zedong, as both a visionary and a cruel and ruthless tyrant, and his complicated relationship with Zhou Enlai. The extensive use of Chinese, Soviet and other archives lends it a rare authenticity.

Zhou is portrayed as an intellectual sophisticate, an institution builder and temperamental hewing to a moderate and middle course. Before Mao launched his disastrous Great Leap Forward in 1959, Zhou repeatedly advised against “a rash advance,” for which Mao made him the target of severe criticism. But time and again, Zhou submitted to and willingly followed Mao in the latter’s reckless campaigns to transform China and the Chinese people into a Communist utopia spawned by his fevered imagination. This enabled his political survival but at great personal cost and loss of dignity. Was there a higher purpose to this inordinate sacrifice and self-effacement?

Zhou’s patriotism and commitment to China’s national interest and economic advancement is not in doubt. It is also true that we see him, time and again, picking up the pieces and trying to restore order after each chaotic phase unleashed by Mao; of protecting critical and sensitive institutions and personnel, for example in China’s nuclear industry. He managed China’s external relations in these turbulent times with rare skill and diplomatic finesse. He was a reassuring and statesmanlike figure on the international stage. He also emerges unexpectedly as China’s chief “spymaster” having built up single-handedly the intelligence wing of the party and later the Chinese state. China owes a great deal to him but the question remains: Could he have used his immense prestige and leadership position to resist the worst of Mao’s destructive urges, working together with other senior leaders?

After the failure of the Great Leap Forward (1959-62) and the widespread famine that ravaged the countryside in

its wake, Mao was relegated to the “second line of leadership” and it was President Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping among other party leaders who led the recovery. Could they have marginalised him altogether? Chen Jian believes that they could not because political legitimacy in Communist China was deeply embedded in the person of Mao as the leader of the revolution. Chen Jian refers to the strange chemistry that bound Mao and Zhou together. Zhou may have respected Mao as the undisputed political leader and military genius, but he was also deeply fearful of Mao. The book relates how on one occasion, Mao was seriously ill and had become unconscious, seemingly about to die. Zhou was present when this happened and he literally peed in his pants and soiled himself. He seemed to be overwhelmed by fear at the prospect of Mao dying. When Mao recovered, Zhou said to him that power remained in his (Mao’s) hands.

Zhou himself was ill with cancer in the last few years of his life. Mao denied him an early surgical procedure that may have at least prolonged his life. Bur Zhou soldiered on, trying to restore political stability and bring about economic recovery after the worst ravages of Mao’s Great

Proletarian Cultural Revolution (1966-76). His most significant contribution was the opening to the US and the West. The visit of then President Richard Nixon to Beijing in February 1972, and the Shanghai Communiqué adopted during the visit, transformed the geopolitical situation in China’s favour, restored its seat as a permanent member of the UN Security Council and set the stage for China’s subsequent spectacular economic success, supported by infusions of foreign capital and technology.

The realisation of the Four Modernisations (agriculture, industry, defence, and science and technology) that Zhou reiterated in his last speech at the Chinese National People’s Congress in

1975, just months before his death, became the precursor to Deng Xiaoping’s economic reform and opening-up programme launched in 1978. Did Zhou’s vision for China win out over Mao’s? China’s present leader, Xi Jinping, may be harking back to the Mao era in seeking a highly centralised and personal power, and resorting to the same mass mobilisation techniques that Mao had perfected. There are echoes of the past, and China’s trajectory remains uncertain.

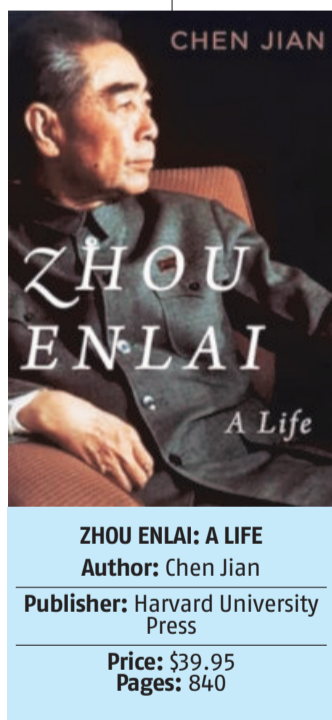
There are interesting details about Sino-Soviet relations. For instance, there are documented references to a Chinese request to Moscow for assistance in making nuclear bombs and the initial Soviet readiness not only to assist with personnel training and materials but also supply a design for a nuclear device. The Soviets withdrew the offer once they signed the Partial Test Ban Treaty in 1963.

The book has a record not found elsewhere of Henry Kissinger offering Zhou a “hot line” through which the US could convey timely warning to China of any Soviet missile launches against China. Zhou seems to have given his go-ahead but was severely reprimanded when Mao learnt of this. Mao saw this as China “capitulating” to the US. Zhou was criticised by the radical left wing, led by Mao’s wife, Jiang Qing, as a “capitulationist”. This seems to have caused him deep hurt; on his deathbed, he protested to his visitors that he was “not a capitulationist”.

The proposal was never followed up. Readers will be particularly interested in the sections relating to India. The main elements of the India-China story are well-known and Chen Jian’s account confirms them. The Tibet revolt of 1959 and the asylum given to the Dalai Lama in India significantly heightened threat perceptions in China. Border skirmishes began to be seen as India attempted to subvert Chinese rule in Tibet, however misplaced these perceptions were. Zhou seems to have been genuinely taken back by what he saw as Jawaharlal Nehru’s rigid and uncompromising position on the border issue, perhaps not realising the Indian prime minister’s domestic political compulsions.

This is one of the most informative pieces of history writing on contemporary China and will remain a reference work for a long time to come.

The reviewer is a former Foreign Secretary



**BOOKS & IDEAS**

**XANDER FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**PUBLIC NOTICE ON CLOSURE OF CHENNAI BRANCH**

Thank you for your continued confidence in Xander Finance Private Limited (“the Company”) and allowing us to serve your financial needs. We want to let you know that the Chennai branch of the Company will be closed effective from December 20, 2024. This decision is part of our strategic restructuring to enhance overall operational efficiency.

We appreciate your understanding and continued trust in us as we work to efficiently serve your financial needs in future.

Place: Chennai  
Date: September 14, 2024

**Xander Finance Private Limited**  
CIN: U65211MH1997PTC258670  
Registered Address: 101, 10th Floor,  
5 North Avenue, Maker Maxity,  
Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai - 400051.

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Registered Office: Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block-G, Bandra - Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400051, Maharashtra, India

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

**Public Notice for Compulsory Delisting of Equity Shares of Company in terms of Regulation 22(e) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009**

Notice is now given that the equity shares of the following company is delisted w.e.f. May 30, 2024, in terms of Regulation 22(e) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 (“Delisting Regulations”), Section 21A of Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956, Rule 21(2) (a) of the Securities Contract (Regulation) Rules, 1957 (“Exchange”) as the same has been compulsorily delisted by SEBI Limited. Details of delisted company (Compulsorily Delisted by SEBI) and its promoters along with their addresses as per Exchange records as well as fair value payable by promoters to the public shareholders is given in below table.

Name and Registered office address of the Company	Fair value (Rs. per share)	Name of the Promoters Promoter's group of the company	Address of the Promoters/Promoter's group of the company
Gammion India Limited**	0/-	Jagdish Rajan	-
Off no: Floor 3 <sup>rd</sup> , Plot No. 3/B, Hamilton House, J.N. Heredia Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai 400031.		Abhijit Rajan	Rituraj Near Godrej Bunglow, Military Road Juhu Maharashtra-400049. And 302 Capri Greenfields Estate, A B Nair Rd Juhu Mumbai - 400 549
		Pacific Energy Pvt Ltd	61 Gangadhar Nivas, Gokhale Rd, North Dastur West Mumbai-400028, Maharashtra, India. And 301 Capri Greenfields Estate, A B Nair Rd, Juhu, Mumbai - 400049, Maharashtra India
Dnyanesh Estate And Properties Pvt Ltd			301 Capri Greenfields Estate, A B Nair Rd, Juhu, Mumbai 400049, Maharashtra, India
Nikhita Estate Developers Pvt Ltd			301 Capri Greenfields Estate, A B Nair Rd, Juhu, Mumbai - 400049, Maharashtra, India
Elara Organic Industries Pvt Ltd			301 Capri Green Fields Estates, A B Nair Road, Juhu, Mumbai City Maharashtra 400049 India
Masavor Enterprises Limited			Mumbai

\* Address available as per the records of the MCA/Exchange.  
\*\* The Company is delisted in terms of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009.

**Notes:**  
As per SEBI (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009, the consequences of compulsory delisting includes the following:  
a. The securities of the company cease to be listed and therefore are not available for trading on the Exchange.  
b. Promoters of the delisted company shall be required to purchase the shares from the public shareholders as per the fair value determined by the independent valuer appointed by the Exchange.  
c. Further, in terms of Regulation 24(1) of SEBI (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009, the delisted company, its whole-time directors, its promoters and the companies promoted by any of them shall not directly or indirectly access the securities market or seek listing for any equity shares for a period of 10 years from the date of compulsory delisting.  
d. As per provisions of Regulation 24(2) of the SEBI (Delisting of Equity Shares), Regulations, 2009, in case of companies whose fair value is positive-  
• such a company and the depositories shall not effect transfer, by way of sale, pledge, etc., of any of the equity shares held by the promoters/promoter group and the corporate benefits like dividend, rights, bonus shares, split, etc. shall be frozen for all the equity shares held by the promoters/promoter group. Till the promoters of such company provide an exit option to the public shareholders in compliance with sub-regulation (3) of regulation 23, as certified by the concerned recognized stock exchange;  
• the promoters and whole-time directors of the compulsorily delisted company shall also not be eligible to become directors of any listed company till the exit option as stated in clause (a) above is provided.  
e. It may be noted that the onus of giving an exit to the public shareholders and providing information to the stock exchanges for fair valuation is on the promoters of the company. In case exit is not provided by the promoters, appropriate action would be taken against such entities.  
f. Further this company has been moved to the Dissemination Board of the Exchange

Any queries can be addressed to The Delisting Committee, Listing Department, National Stock Exchange of India Limited Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block-G, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 051. Contact no: +91 22 26598100 (32014), E-mail: vgandhi@nse.co.in, delisting@nse.co.in with cc to: dis-imp-delisting@nse.co.in.

The queries should be mandatorily emailed to the above specified email address. Any anonymous queries would not be considered valid.

Place: Mumbai  
Date: September 14, 2024

For and on behalf of  
**Nifty50**  
National Stock Exchange of India Limited

**Reliance**  
**Industries Limited**  
Growth in Life

Regd. office: 3rd Floor, Maker Chambers IV, 222, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021.  
Phone: 022-3555 5000. Email: investorrelations@ril.com  
CIN: L17110MH1973PLC019786

**NOTICE**

NOTICE is hereby given that the following certificate(s) issued by the Company are stated to have been lost or misplaced and Registered Holders thereof have applied for the issue of duplicate certificate(s).

Sr. No.	Folio No.	Name / Joint Names	Shares	Certificate Nos. From - To	Distinctive Nos. From - To
1	111169147	Haximustga A Kazi	45	58062588-588	161 0477299-343
			45	62319093-093	2193768211-1255
			90	66545644-644	6864320869-958
2	9568239	Ishwar Chandra Upadhyia Shobha Upadhyia	600	626525251-251	2222866782-381
3	31549418	Puja Shrikumar Pasari	42	53447962-963	1250709414-455
			6	59519753-753	257210550-555
			6	59519754-754	145301635-640
			10	59519755-755	187994665-755
			20	59519756-756	64031839-858
			84	62483003-003	2209390754-837
			45	57733624-624	1600909557-601
4	100239739	Ranjit Da Cruz Pinto Geema A Pinto Teofilio Pinto	90	66714116-116	2207456705-749
					688068009-098
<b>Total</b>			<b>1128</b>		

The Public is hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with these securities any way. Any person(s) who has / have any claim in regard of the securities, should lodge such claim with the Company’s Registrar and Transfer Agent viz. “**KFIN Technologies Limited**”, Selenium Tower B, Plot No. 31-32, Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Hyderabad - 500 032, within **Seven (7) days** from the date of publication of this notice, failing which, the Company will proceed to issue letter(s) of confirmation in lieu of duplicate certificate(s) in respect of the aforesaid securities.

for Reliance Industries Limited  
Sd/-  
Savithri Parekh  
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

Place : Mumbai  
Date : September 13, 2024  
www.ril.com

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**Infosys Limited**

Corporate Identity Number (CIN): L85110KA1981PLC013115  
Regd. Office: Electronics City, Hosur Road, Bengaluru - 560 100.  
Phone: 91 80 2852 0261, Fax: 91 80 2852 0362  
investors@infosys.com, www.infosys.com

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, October 16 and 17, 2024 inter alia to:

- Approve and take on record the audited consolidated financial results of the Company and its subsidiaries as per Indian Accounting Standards (INDAS) for the quarter and half year ending September 30, 2024;
- Approve and take on record the audited standalone financial results of the Company as per INDAS for the quarter and half year ending September 30, 2024;
- Approve and take on record the audited financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as per INDAS and IFRS for the quarter and half year ending September 30, 2024 and
- Consider declaration of interim dividend, if any.

The financial results and proposal for interim dividend, if any, will be presented to the Board of Directors on October 17, 2024 for their approval.

The details will be made available on the website of the Company- [www.infosys.com](http://www.infosys.com)

For Infosys Limited  
Sd/-  
A.G.S. Manikantha  
Company Secretary

September 13, 2024  
Bengaluru, India