



**Anjani Synthetics Limited**

CIN : L11711GJ1984PLC007048

November 01, 2021

To,  
The Manager, Listing  
**BSE Limited**  
PhirozeJeejeebhoy Towers,  
Dalal Street,  
Mumbai- 400 001

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Sub: Publication of Un-audited Standalone Financial Results for the Second Quarter and Half year ended as on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021.**

**Ref Company Code: BSE: 531223**

With regard to above and in compliance with the Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed herewith Free Press Gujarat (English) & Lokmitra (Gujarati) edition dated 30<sup>th</sup> October, 2021 in which Un-audited Standalone Financial Results for the Second Quarter and Half year ended as on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021 as approved in the meeting of the Board of Directors held on 30<sup>th</sup> October, 2021 were published.

You are requested to please take note of same.

Thanking You,

Faithfully Yours,

**For, ANJANI SYNTHETICS LIMITED**

**VASUDEV S AGARWAL**  
**MANAGING DIRECTOR**  
**DIN: 1491403**  
**Encl: As Stated**







## Selective outrage

Bengal's narratives on Hindu Bengalis are unbalanced

The attacks on Bangladeshi Hindus and their religious institutions that began with the desecration of a Durga Puja in Comilla district, quite expectedly, provoked a strong emotional reaction in West Bengal. Although the reaction was nowhere as profound as some militant Hindu organizations and the state Bharatiya Janata Party had hoped for, it was still significant enough to warrant a mild diplomatic reaction from the ministry of external affairs in Delhi. What perhaps contributed to the emotional outbursts in West Bengal being kept under check was the evidence that — notwithstanding ugly manifestations of jihadi fervour in the districts — the Awami League government of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina Wajed had taken strong measures to prevent Bangladesh from being engulfed in a one-sided communal conflict. Certainly, the discovery that the provocative act of placing a copy of the Quran at the feet of Hanuman was the responsibility of a local Muslim helped bring the situation under control.



background — had been the mainstay of the Left mobilization in Calcutta, the 24 Parganas and Nadia districts. Indeed, the communist movement in West Bengal can be said to have been nurtured by the erstwhile refugees.

It is entirely possible that the present round of attacks on Hindus which led to temples run by Iskon and the Ramakrishna Mission being vandalized, not to mention the destruction of reportedly 400 to 500 Hindu homes, will have only a nominal effect on the political narrative in West Bengal. There is a significant section of the population in eastern India — but particularly in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura — that comprises people whose families were uprooted from East Pakistan/Bangladesh at different points from 1947 to now. Mainly Hindus and Buddhists, they were the victims of religious persecution. They left their ancestral lands to avoid forcible conversion and maintain their traditional ways of life in India. From the 1950s to the 1970s, the refugees — particularly those from bhadrakol

northern India where popular novels such as Tamas and Train to Pakistan played an important role in shaping consciousness, the focus in Bengal — witness the films of Ritwik Ghatak — was on the experiences and struggles in the refugee camps. There was no pre-history to people becoming refugees. Very few people, for example, were ever to know that one of the more prominent CPI leaders of North Calcutta had been brutally gang-raped by Muslim League vigilantes while fighting for peasant rights in East Bengal. They were not to know that the father of a CPI(M) leader, who subsequently became mayor of Calcutta, had been buried alive by a vengeful mob during the Partition riots. These and other stories, particularly the tales of the horrific riots after 1950, were conveniently erased from the popular imagination. Indeed, it wasn't until recently that the selective targeting of East Pakistan's Hindu minority by the Pakistan army and local Razakars during the liberation struggle was formally acknowledged.

Facets of the history of the Hindu minority on the wrong side of the Radcliffe Line were no doubt unearthed during the debates that raged in the wake of the passage of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act sought to deprive Indian Muslims of citizenship rather than formalize Indian citizenship for those who fled religious persecution in the aftermath of Partition. The argument that too much dissection of history will promote communal polarization is a theme that resonates in West Bengal. It is intimately linked to the vagaries of electoral politics that saw the Trinamul Congress win a resounding majority in the assembly elections earlier this year based on its ability to secure near-total support of the 27 per cent Muslim electorate.

The fear that highlighting the precarious condition of Hindus across the border will heighten the consolidation of Hindus behind the BJP was undoubtedly behind the indifference of the state's otherwise vocal intelligentsia and civil society organizations to the recent incidents in Bangladesh. Whereas there were spirited protests by 'secular' Bangladeshis against the attacks on Hindus, their counterparts in Calcutta chose to look the other way, even explaining away the attacks as similar to what Muslims experience in India. The notables in West Bengal appear to have taken their cue from Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee and her party functionaries who didn't react to the turbulence in Bangladesh. Unlike the Narendra Modi government at the Centre, the state government didn't even have to be mindful of geo-strategic complications. The historical and political narratives in West Bengal centred on Hindu Bengalis suffer from an imbalance. Unless this is addressed both politically and intellectually, the collective interests of the community.

## Equal marriage rights for equal citizens



In a week when the Delhi High Court (HC) is hearing a clutch of petitions seeking legal recognition of same-sex marriage, it is telling that Dabur recalled an ad celebrating Karwa Chauth. The ad gave fresh offence to the usual suspects with its new twist to the old festival where instead of a wife fasting for her husband's long life, two women fast for each

other. Madhya Pradesh home minister Narottam Mishra threatened legal action leading to Dabur's apology for "hurting people's sentiments". The Delhi HC was hearing why same-sex marriage should be recognised. The government, represented by solicitor-general Tushar Mehta, insists that marriage in India is permissible only between a biological man and

a biological woman. Appearing for one of the petitioners, advocate Karuna Nundy counters that the "right to marry a person of one's choice is integral" to the Constitution, as ruled by the Supreme Court (SC) in Shafiq Jahan v Asokan KM. The petitioners want the same human, fundamental, and

constitutional rights to the LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transpersons, queer) community. After the apex court decriminalised Section 377, the next logical step would be to extend the rights enjoyed by the heterosexual community to all. "The principle of law has been settled. Now we need to apply it to different situations," said advocate Saurabh Kirpal who is representing a group of professionals, one of whom was compelled to leave India to marry the person he loved. At its core lies a clash between constitutional guarantees and societal morality. Same-sex marriage is recognised in 30 countries. Within Asia, Taiwan became the first country to enact marriage equality in 2019. A survey in 2020 in Japan found 78.4% of people favoured same-sex marriage. Thailand has approved a bill that recognises same-sex civil partnerships. Societies and the way people live are not fixed. "Unnatural sex" was once a crime. Now it is not. In a country where 93% of

marriages are arranged in line with caste, community and socio-economic endogamy, society must have the flexibility to extend the idea of love between any two individuals even if it goes against the grain of majoritarian custom. Fortunately, the courts have so far stood for love. In petitions filed by two different religious couples seeking protection, the SC has consistently sided with individuals, often against their own families that seek to punish errant sons and daughters with ostracisation, and, worse, "honour" killings. Tradition was the excuse to exclude Hindu daughters from inheritance and subject Muslim wives to the tyranny of triple talaq. It did not stop the courts from pushing for change. It's time we celebrate love as the purest emotion between two individuals. It's time we celebrate our Constitution for promising equality for all. Bound to uphold the Constitution, there is only one way for courts to rule: Equal marriage rights for equal citizens.

## Pakistan is caught in a trap of its own making



After a three-week tantrum, Pakistan's prime minister (PM) Imran Khan signed off on the appointment of lieutenant-general Nadeem Anjum on October 26 as director-general of the Inter-Services Intelligence (DG ISI). Once the army, on October 6, announced the posting of the incumbent DG ISI Lt Gen Faiz Hameed, as commander, Peshawar Corps, and of Anjum in his place, there was no way army chief General Qamar Bajwa could have backed off. This is especially because the corps commanders were solidly behind him. For them, it was a question of the izzat of the army. Thus, unless Khan was willing to sacrifice his government sooner rather than later, he had to cave in. Significantly, the army gave Khan a long rope,

for it too did not wish to precipitate matters. It knew that Khan depended on the political skills of Hameed. Besides, reports have gained traction in Pakistan that Khan's wife, who is known to dabble in supernatural phenomena, advised her husband against a change in the ISI's top job; and evidence suggests that Khan is a superstitious man. The upshot of Khan's vain resistance is that his relationship with the army has been damaged. Will the generals trust him to appoint their next chief when Bajwa's extended term ends in November 2022? The question, therefore, is if the army will engineer a change in the civilian government by late summer next year.

**ANJANI SYNTHETICS LIMITED**

CIN: L1171G13198R0007949

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 Phone: 079- 22173181 Email: info@anjansynthetics.com Website: www.anjansynthetics.com

Sr. No.	Particulars	Quarter Ended		Rs. In Lakhs
		30.09.2021		Year Ended
		Unaudited	Unaudited	31.03.2021
1	Total Income from Operations	6,053.35	6,571.66	26,875.01
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)	115.10	109.50	400.27
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)	115.10	109.50	400.27
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)	90.42	96.60	290.63
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax))	90.42	96.60	339.17
6	Paid Up Equity Share Capital (Face Value Rs. 10/- per share)	1,475.00	1,475.00	1,475.00
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve) as shown in the Audited Balance Sheet of the previous year			5489.05
	Earnings Per Share (of Rs. 10/- each)	(Not Annualised)	(Not Annualised)	(Annualised)
1	Basic	0.61	0.65	1.97
2	Diluted	0.61	0.65	1.97

Notes:

- The above is an extract of the detailed format of unaudited financial results for the quarter ended 30 September 2021 which have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and subsequently approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 30 October 2021, subjected to limited review by the Statutory Auditors and filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the quarterly financial results are available on the websites of the Stock Exchanges at [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com), [www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com), and on the website of the Company at [www.anjansynthetics.com](http://www.anjansynthetics.com)
- The financial results have been prepared in accordance with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (Ind AS) as amended prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant rules thereunder and in terms of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and SEBI Circular dated July 5, 2016.
- The figures for corresponding previous periods have been regrouped/ rearranged wherever necessary.

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: 30/10/2021

For Anjani Synthetics Limited  
Vasudev S. Agarwal  
(Managing Director)  
(DIN-01491403)

## No one has figured out how to win T20s yet



Twenty20 may well become the dominant format of cricket over the next decade. The commercial appeal of a three-hour, result-guaranteed, made-for-television, and stadium-friendly form of cricket is very significant. Yet, right now, T20

tournaments are pretty much craphoots. Leagues are another matter. Take the most successful T20 league, the Indian Premier League (IPL). In the league stage, every team plays every other team twice. Irrespective of their opponents, teams can figure

out what works, and what doesn't when they are going to be playing 14 matches (as they do currently, with eight teams in the fray), or 18 matches (as they will do from next year, with 10 teams in the league) before they get to the playoffs. For instance, one of the most successful franchises, Chennai Super Kings, which has won four IPL titles, has a win rate of almost 60%, another, Mumbai Indians, which has won five (CSK was suspended from two editions, so any comparison will have to factor that), has a win rate of 58%.

T20 tournaments, such as the ongoing World Cup, are a different ballgame. I say this, not to offer an apology for the IPL's performance in its opening match against Pakistan (it was horrible), but to point out that it is very difficult to predict the outcome of a match based on the form book. That's reflected in unbeaten streaks — a clear and objective measure of a team's dominance of a game or format. In Tests, the record is 27, which is held by the West Indies, but the next numbers on the list are equally impressive: England (26),

Australia (25), Australia again (22), and India (19). In one-day internationals, the record is 21, held by Australia. The list drops off after that (the next longest running streak is only 12), which is understandable, given the format. For the record, India has never had a winning streak in the double-digits in ODIs. In T20s, ignoring Afghanistan's 12- and 11-match streaks (against associates, mostly, and Romania's 11 (which should not even be on the list), the record is held by Pakistan (9). Again, this is understandable given the format. India's longest winning streak in T20s is 7, but unpredictability is just one factor in the shortest format of the game. Another is the ability of a team to figure out what it takes to win — much like the Australian team, under Ricky Ponting, did in ODIs (the 21-match winning streak is theirs). Part of this was, of course, down to skill (think players such as Matthew Hayden, Adam Gilchrist, Michael Bevan, Ponting, Brett Lee, Shane Watson), but at least some of it was also due to strategy and captaincy.

The T20 format is yet to see a team with the right mix of skills, strategy, and captaincy. When one emerges (and it will take some doing), the form book will start to matter again in the format. A lot has been written about the Steven Fleming-MS Dhoni partnership that has made CSK the most successful IPL team, and with the caveat that the league is different from a shorter tournament, there are perhaps some lessons there for teams. This year, for instance, CSK was the oldest team in the league (average age of 30.8 years; no other team was in the 30s), didn't really have the best players on paper, yet managed to win consistently enough to make the playoffs easily, and then win the two matches that mattered without breaking into a sweat. Enough has been written about how and why CSK wins, so I won't go into it here, but till a national team, with highly skilled players (and the right captain) manages to apply some of those learnings in shorter bilateral and multilateral matches, the results of T20 matches will continue to be unpredictable.