

BHATIA COMMUNICATIONS & RETAIL (INDIA) LIMITED

BHATIA'S[®]
The mobile one stop shop

CIN: L32109GJ2008PLC053336

Regd Off: 132, Dr. Ambedkar Shopping Centre, Ring Road, Surat-395002
Email: info@bhatiamobile.com, Ph: 0261-2349892
Website : www.bhatiamobile.com

Date: 30/05/2022

To,

BSE LIMITED

Phiroze Jeejeebhoy towers,

Dalal Street,

Mumbai- 400 001.

Script Code : BHATIA/540956

Subject : Intimation of Newspaper Advertisement of Extract of Standalone Audited Financial Results for the Quarter and Year Ended 31st March, 2022

Reference No. : Regulation 47 and 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

Dear Sir/Madam,

We wish to inform that pursuant to Regulation 47 and 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we enclose herewith copies of Extract of Audited Financial Result for the Quarter and Year ended on 31st March, 2022 published in Newspapers on Monday, 30th May, 2022

1. English Daily: "Free Press Gujarat" dated 30th May, 2022
2. Regional Language Daily: "Lokmitra" dated 30th May, 2022

You are requested to kindly take the same on record.

Yours Faithfully,

Thanking you

For Bhatia Communications & Retail (India) Limited


Sanjeev Harbanslal Bhatia
Managing Director
DIN: 02063671



Place: Surat

Encl: Copy of Newspaper

City forests can secure Delhi's future



The Delhi government has planned three major initiatives to increase natural community spaces in the city. These encompass transforming city parks, reclaiming water bodies and wetlands, and transformation of city forests.

Delhi has 17 city forests spread over more than 3,000 acres. However, most of the residents are unaware of these hidden jewels. The Delhi government has taken up a unique initiative to transform these city forests. Under this project, the government will not only open the doors of the city's

ecological heritage to its people but also revamp them with state-of-the-art but sustainable facilities. Rejuvenating these city forests and making them more accessible would also help reduce per capita carbon footprint by reducing the number of trips people

take to far-flung locations outside Delhi for eco-tourism activities.

Delhi is one of the fastest-growing metropolitan areas of the world. Being the national capital, it attracts people looking for jobs as well as students from all over the country. There is intense competition for space, and planners and policymakers have a tough job of juggling priorities — for instance, planning a metro route without large scale felling of trees.

A unique problem of Delhi is the distribution of green spaces. The forested ridge runs through Central and South Delhi. East and Northwest Delhi do not have much forest cover to boast of. While it is important to provide world-class infrastructure for the capital city, it is equally important to ensure green spaces.

Delhi's administrative boundaries are limited and the space allocated for forests is also limited, yet every year the government sets an ambitious target of increasing the green cover. These urban green spaces — parks, city forests, wildlife sanctuary — collectively act as green lungs for the city. As temperatures soar, it is these green spaces that counter the urban heat island effect to cool the microclimate. They also prevent stormwater flooding by retaining percolating surfaces amidst concretised landscapes.

The government, over the years, has successfully raised plantations on Gram Sabha and government lands, for conversion into city forests in accordance with the Indian Forest Act 1927 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

The vision for the city forests is to provide an ecologically benchmarked global standard that provides environmental, economic, and social benefits to the citizens of Delhi. The development of these forests also holds the potential of addressing the inaccessibility of green spaces in low-income neighbourhoods. Dialogue and community involvement would be a crucial part of the process.

This would ensure that the resources being utilised for the creation of the green infrastructure in city forests responds to the needs of Delhi citizens. In order to achieve this, the government will not only invest in the development and ecological regeneration of these forests, but also develop innovative funding models that could further intensify the efforts to rejuvenate the landscape, enhance

biodiversity as well as build local resilience against the effects of climate change. While every Delhi citizen can benefit from the development of these urban forests, it is often the most disadvantaged communities and socio-economically vulnerable groups that have the least access to high quality green infrastructure.

Rejuvenation of these 17 city forests, which vary in size from 4 acres to 90 acres, form a pillar of the effort towards strategic greening in order to prioritise mitigation and climate adaptation strategies for vulnerable communities. Another aspect of developing these city forests is that they can generate jobs. Development plans for city forests have a big component of ecotourism and many jobs would be created for naturalists,

guides, birders, and other maintenance and protection works. These alternative livelihood opportunities would be first offered to people who live in proximity to these city forests.

On 15, 1947, scientific studies and monitoring within these city forests by experts would provide insight into urban forest dynamics — species composition, soil dynamics, carbon sequestration potential, and the costs of afforestation and managing designed spaces. The development of green patches in an ever-growing city like Delhi is no joke, it takes grit and determination to achieve it. But it is a worthwhile effort that has the potential to create a natural resource that will be an abode of recreation for not just the present but also the future citizens of Delhi.

Gyanvapi mosque: Why Supreme Court's transfer of case to district judge sends the wrong signal

The Supreme Court order of May 20, transferring the suit on the Gyanvapi Masjid dispute from the civil judge (senior division) Varanasi to the district judge casts aspersions, though unintended, on the competence of civil judges in general.

The matter had reached the Supreme Court on a petition filed by the Mosque Management Committee, which challenged the civil judge's orders. The order permitted inspection, survey, and videography of the mosque's complex to collect evidence about the alleged existence of idols of Hindu deities inside the mosque, which is adjacent to the Kashi Vishwanath Temple. After the survey, the lawyers representing the Hindu side claimed that a shivling was

found at the mosque premises. They filed an application for the protection of the shivling, whereupon the civil judge directed the district magistrate, Varanasi, to seal the area where the shivling was sighted. It also directed the deployment of the CRPF to protect the sealed area and prohibited people from entering it.

The Mosque Management Committee had filed an application before the civil judge seeking the rejection of the plaint on the ground that it was barred by the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991 — it prohibits individuals and groups of people from converting in full or in part, a place of worship of any religious denomination into a place of worship of a different religious

denomination, or even a different segment of the same religious denomination. It was argued before the SC that given the said Act, the suit was liable to be rejected at the threshold as the civil judge had no jurisdiction to entertain the same, much less to pass the aforesaid interim orders. It was further argued that not only did the civil judge proceed with the suit but also passed interim orders that are coming in the way of Muslims offering namaz — they are not being allowed to use the pond close to the protected site for performing wuzu, which is an essential part of their prayers.

It was thus alleged that the religious character of the mosque is being sought to be changed. The Committee prayed for the stay of the



proceedings before the civil court. The SC has not found any fault with the order of the civil judge, though there is also a view that it was mandatory on the part of the civil judge to have first passed an order on whether he had the jurisdiction to entertain the suit. And only after holding so, he should have proceeded to pass the interim orders. However, it appears that in the SC's view, this was not a serious infraction. Had it been so, it would have set the order aside or changed it or stayed the proceedings. So, in a way, the SC has affirmed the orders of the civil judge. Significantly, though a legal challenge was made to the orders passed by the civil judge, no one alleged

that he was biased, or not competent, nor did anyone ask for the transfer of the case from him. The civil court had territorial and pecuniary jurisdiction to deal with the matter. Why, then, has the Supreme Court transferred the matter to the court of the district judge? The only ground in its order pertains to the complexity of the issues involved and their sensitivity. Therefore, according to the apex court, the matter needs to be dealt with by a senior and experienced judicial officer. Does this mean that the civil judge is not competent to decide a complex matter? Is the SC not passing an adverse observation about the competence of all civil judges?

The SC, with the stroke of a pen — and without finding any fault with the order of the civil judge — has seemingly demoralised civil judges competent to decide a matter alleged to be complex. Who will decide whether a matter is complex enough to be taken up by a superior judge? When the Civil Procedure Code, the High Court Rules and Orders invest a civil judge with jurisdiction, why take it away merely on the plea that the matter is complex?

Almost every day, we hear of Hindu groups laying claims to mosques on the ground that they were built by ruling temples to the ground by Muslim rulers. Today, it is the Gyanvapi Masjid tomorrow it will be Shahi Idgah Mosque in Mathura, and on another day it will be Jama Masjid, Bhopal. All such cases will be different from Gyanvapi Masjid. They would be equally complex and sensitive. Nobody knows when this madness, which is threatening to rip apart the social fabric of our country, will come to an end. Antio who knows when such matters may land before the SC again. With the greatest respect to the apex court, will it transfer all such cases to the district judges? If yes, then why have civil judges at

all? If not, then the transfer of the case to the district judge has set an unhealthy precedent and will have a demoralising effect on the subordinate judiciary. Besides, it will also take away one step in the right to appeal of the aggrieved party. In the recent past, many lower-level judicial officers have passed outstanding orders in matters concerning the liberties of the citizens, which are under threat as never before. Let us, therefore, not under-rate their competence. The subordinate judiciary provides the foundation of our judicial system. Do not shake it. During the hearing in the Supreme Court, on the question of whether The

Places of Worship Act, 1991, debars filing of any suit relating to the places of worship as they stood on August 15, 1947, one of the judges is reported to have remarked that the ascertainment of the religious character of a place may not necessarily fall foul of Section 3 of the Act. Any word written or spoken by the Supreme Court carries its own weight. Hence, with all respect, such a comment should be avoided, especially, when the matter is still to be decided by a subordinate court. It is hoped that the district judge to whom the case has now been entrusted will not get weighed down by the aforesaid remark.

Muslims lost Babri Masjid, won't lose another mosque: Asaduddin Owaisi on Gyanvapi



Ahmedabad : Days after a local court in Varanasi ordered completion of videography survey of Gyanvapi mosque in Uttar Pradesh, Asaduddin Owaisi, president of All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen (AIMIM), on Saturday said that Muslims in the country have lost Babri Masjid, but they will not lose another mosque.

"I want to tell you and the government that we have lost one Babri Masjid, but we will definitely not lose another mosque," said Owaisi said while addressing an Eid Milap programme in Ahmedabad.

He said after the court order on Babri Masjid, now it is the issues about Gyanvapi Masjid. The AIMIM leader said that Babri Masjid was snatched away "by trickery and by murdering justice". "You were not able to snatch another masjid," he added as the audience applauded.

"I am standing by your side and saying with responsibility that Gyanvapi masjid was a mosque and will remain one," he said citing a law passed by Parliament 1991 that prohibits any change in nature or character of a religious structure.

Owaisi also alleged that the Opposition was being silent

them wish that a Muslim remains a Muslim within his house and not outside. The beauty of our country is that has no religion. It is the strength of this country. But these forces want that when you step out of your house, you leave your identity behind. The Constitution of India permits you to follow your culture." Calling to take Dalits and weaker sections of the society along, the AIMIM chief said, "Even today there are several Hindu brothers those who understand the messages of Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Azad. They understand the beauty of this country which has a number of religions and languages." "This dark night will be a long one. If you want to light a lamp, then ensure that you help succeed politicians who can represent your voice," Owaisi said.

On the issue of Gyanvapi mosque, located near the Kashi Vishwanath temple in Varanasi, as the Muslim community is not their vote bank. "Has the Congress, Samajwadi Party or the BSP spoken about Gyanvapi masjid issue? Nobody did. Everyone is silent. They are silent because you are not their vote bank, if you are not aligned with the BJP, then why don't you speak out," he asked.

The AIMIM chief also made a remark about Prime Minister Narendra Modi, saying, "They are all talking about looking under the Taj Mahal and Gyanvapi. In fact, they are searching for Prime Minister's degree — entire MA Political Science. The degree cannot be found and so it might be under the Taj Mahal or Gyanvapi."

"Please do not take this to heart, Prime Minister... or else some encounter might happen. I am telling the media that I just made a joke," he said. Asking Muslims in Gujarat to become a "political force" and strengthen his party, Owaisi said, "The communal forces is not just limited to BJP, but also includes Congress, Aam Aadmi Party and Samajwadi Party. All of

Two fake doctors caught practising again in Rajkot city

Rajkot: Going behind the bars for illegal medical practice was hardly a deterrent for two bogus doctors. Late on Thursday, the furlough squad of Rajkot police arrested Narendra Jotangiya and Manoj Thakur, who were practising as doctors in Bharatnagar locality.

Police said both have studied only till Class XII and were arrested for the same

Two doctors from Ahmedabad scale Mt Everest

AHMEDABAD / KATHMANDU : A doctor couple from the city became the first from India to scale Mount Everest, adding another record to their name. Dr Hemant Leuva, professor of surgery at NHL Municipal Medical College, and his wife Dr Surbhi Leuva, chief medical officer at Gujarat Vidyapeeth, reached the 8,849m peak at 8:30am on Friday.

Rishi Bhandari, MD at Satori Adventure, said that the Leuvas are the first doctor couple to achieve the feat. Local media reported that they used the opportunity to spread the message: Save the environment. Hundreds of foreign climbers and Sherpa guides attempt to climb Mt Everest in May when weather conditions in the Himalayan peaks are most favourable for climbing. The couple in 2021

year as medical professionals to save lives. But their unwavering focus was on the biggest prize. "It's any mountaineer's dream to reach the highest peak of the world, and there must be a reason for taking this up. For me, it's like going to the mother's lap. My aim is to create awareness about saving our precious planet and precarious environment," Leuva had told TOI before his Mt Everest attempt last year. "Our aim is to go closer to nature to motivate the members to preserve it for the next generation and promote sustainable practices." Several city-based doctors have also accompanied the couple on their different climbs over the years and congratulations started pouring in on social media early Saturday.

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Extract of Audited Financial Result for the Quarter and Year ended 31st March, 2022
 Amount in Lakh except EPS

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quarter ended 31st March 2022	Quarter ended 31st March 2021	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021
1	Total Income from Operations	5,89,477	4,52,242	2,24,713	1,72,217
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after providing for / (reversal of) provisions	1,91,115	21,386	7,784	20,269
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after providing for / (reversal of) provisions and financial assets	1,91,115	21,386	7,784	20,269
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after providing for / (reversal of) provisions and financial assets and other non-controlling interests	1,77,215	21,386	5,714	20,466
5	Total Dividend Payable	1,77,215	21,386	5,714	20,466
6	Basic EPS and Diluted EPS	1,25,153	1,21,212	4,51,222	1,21,212
7	Basic EPS and Diluted EPS (continued)	1,25,153	1,21,212	4,51,222	1,21,212
8	Basic EPS and Diluted EPS (continued)	1,25,153	1,21,212	4,51,222	1,21,212
9	Basic EPS and Diluted EPS (continued)	1,25,153	1,21,212	4,51,222	1,21,212

Notes:
 1. The above is an extract of the detailed form of Quarterly/Annual Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full form of the Quarterly/Annual Financial Results are available on the websites of the Stock Exchange(s) at www.bseindia.com and the listed entity at: www.bhatiamobile.com.
 2. The above financial results have been reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee and have been approved and taken on record by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 28th May, 2022.
 3. The Audit Report as required under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 has been completed by the auditors of the Company.

For Bhatia Communications & Retail (India) Limited
 Sd/-
Sanjeev Harbanslal Bhatia
 Managing Director
 DIN: 02063671

Date: 29.05.2022
 Place: Surat

