

EDITORIAL

Going for broke?

The Shiv Sena allied with the BJP at a time when the latter was considered a political untouchable, their ties cemented by the AB Vajpayee-LK Advani engagement with Balasaheb Thackeray despite the differences between them. Younger BJP leaders from Maharashtra including the late Pramod Mahajan and Gopinath Munde were always at hand to iron out any difficulties, reaching out to Manohar Joshi, Narayan Rane (then with the Shiv Sena) and the Thackeray cousins Uddhav and Raj as and when the need arose. But that era formally came to a close on Tuesday when the Shiv Sena announced the end of its alliance with the BJP for the Lok Sabha and Maharashtra Assembly elections scheduled for 2019. This separation was widely expected as the relationship between the two parties went South rather precipitately after the 2015 General Election since when Prime Minister Narendra Modi and BJP president Amit Shah have in a focused manner been working to expand the party's support base in Maharashtra to Shiv Sena president Uddhav Thackeray's growing discomfort. The issues between the two allies that have all added incrementally to this rupture are well-known — a bitter disagreement over the portfolios allocated to Shiv Sena members of the Maharashtra Cabinet headed by the BJP's Devendra Fadnis as Chief Minister and his turning down flat his ally's demand for the post of Deputy Chief Minister; the seat-sharing formula for the last Assembly poll breaking down because the BJP was not willing to continue with the earlier arrangement wherein it got more seats for the Lok Sabha election and the Shiv Sena was the senior partner for the Assembly poll; the bitter falling out over the 2017 during election to the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation, India's richest civic body with the erstwhile allies contesting separately; and a string of historical tensions including the Shiv Sena not voting for the NDA candidate in both 2007 and 2012 presidential elections and the appointment of Nitin Gadkari, seen as close to Raj Thackeray, as the BJP president in 2010.

New Developments in Construction Technologies

Technological advances have created disruptions across a number of industries with some seeing a more significant impact than others. In real estate, technology has contributed to changing the purchase process quite significantly. Technological development can also be seen on site with a view to improve the construction process and delivery. While real estate companies have easily adapted to the shift in consumer behavior to the digital spectrum, the adoption of construction technologies on site is relatively lower.

Ms. Shubika Bilkha, Business head at The Real Estate Management Institute (REMI)-The Government's added thrust on urban development, Smart Cities and on

accomplishing the 'Housing for All' agenda, further enhances the need for construction technology to build quality at a significant scale. Additionally, under the new Act RERA, the onus is on the developer to deliver quality on time to avoid penalties and limit any defect liabilities.

A number of our Clients continue to be overwhelmed by these technological advances, especially understanding their applicability while managing costs. Through sessions with international experts at our various programs and via international study tours, we endeavor to educate both leaders and professionals in the space on these advancements. (19-10)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Status & Changing Roles of Women in Indian Society (67)

The recurring sexual assaults and harassment which these vulnerable women face are not isolated incidents, but instead are grim elements of daily living, in which sexualised violence against the powerless is normalised and invisibilised. Sexual molestation is routine most nights for homeless women living on city streets, but these women fear the police the most. Dalit girls and women routinely suffer sexual abuse. Sexual exploitation is common against girls and women with intellectual disability living in institutions. Violence against women with disabilities is often lost in silences, because they are unable and powerless to communicate the acts of violence to which they are subject, and there is none to listen.

Any number of legislation and adding more teeth to the existing acts will not act as a deterrent to the increasing incidents of atrocities on women and rising sexual offences against the children, it is only a responsible society which can bring about some hope and reverse the trend.

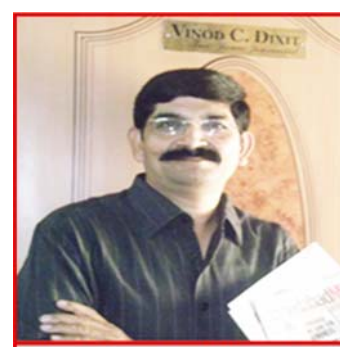
Male aggressors molest and harass with impunity because they are assured that the imbedded patriarchy of institutions of the criminal justice system will protect them. But the police, prosecutors and judges often carry other prejudices in addition to patriarchy, against disadvantaged castes and tribes, minorities, single women, slum dwellers, homeless people, migrants, disabled and mentally ill people, sex workers and sexual minorities, and against the poor in general. Women survivors of violence from these sections are even more likely to face entrenched institutional biases from the criminal justice system.

It is high time that we focussed on helping women to acquire the knowledge of laws to fight harassment, atrocities and the suppression which they face in daily life. The media play a crucial role in shaping the national and international narrative around women's lives.

Vinod Chandrashekhar Dixit (AHMEDABAD)

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India is one nation for all its citizens



Vinod Chandrashekhar Dixit
Free-lance Journalist
Ahmedabad

69 years back, a salute of 21 guns and the unfurling of the Indian National flag by Dr. Rajendra Prasad heralded the historic birth of the Indian

Though India became a free nation on August 15, 1947, it enjoyed the true spirit of Independence on January 26, 1950 when the Constitution of India finally came into force. Attaining independence and becoming a republic nation was the biggest challenge that India had to face in the 20th century.

The seeds for a republic were sown by Pt Jawaharlal Nehru in the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress, held in the midnight of December 31, 1929 - January 1, 1930. People who were fighting for Independence of India took a pledge on the same day in 1930 at the ba



Republic on January 26, 1950. 26th of January has become a red-letter-day in the history of our nation. Celebrating Republic Day every year is the great honour for the people living in India as well as people of India in abroad. The word republic means a country that is ruled by people, elected by the people of that nation. Atal Behari Vajpayee said "India has no dearth of brave young men and women and if they get the opportunity and help then we can compete with other nations in space exploration and one of them will fulfil her dreams."

nks of Ravi river in the Lahore to achieve a complete independence (means Poorna Swarajya) of India. Which came true a day in 1947 on 15th of August.

The Constitution of India came into force on 26th of January in 1950, so we celebrate this day as the Republic Day every year. This year in 2018, we are celebrating '69th Republic day of India'. So, we should not let go easily their all priceless sacrifices and make this country a slave country again under corruption, illiteracy, inequality and other social discrimination. The fundamental rights and



duties of the people of the Republic in India have been laid down in our constitution. Every citizen of India is equal in the eye of law, and no one

joicing at the free growth of diversified talents and fulfillment of the hopes and aspirations of the nation as a whole.



Let's begin with 'sab ka saath'. We have build a cohesive India, where no Indian has to live in apprehension or fear of the other. We need to lay a good foundation for nurturing goodwill and effective functioning of the various societies. With the line of B. R. Ambedkar "We are Indians, firstly and lastly."

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Environmental goals need more focus

The Union Budget of 2017 brought little cheer for those who cherished the environment and forests as Union Finance Minister Arun Jaitley made no special announcement for these sectors, apart from ushering in the second phase of the national solar mission, besides providing 7,000 railway stations with solar power. The Budget last year also missed on major core issues pertaining to the environment and climate change, as a result of which, India slowed down considerably on environmental protection front. There is an urgent need to make up for the lost time and fresh, bold initiatives in the 2018-19 can help achieve just that.

The 2018 Budget can set the course for India to implement the Paris Agreement to which it is a signatory, along with other 197 nations. This will align India with the international efforts on climate change to limit global warming to two degree celsius, and ideally by 1.5 degree celsius. This is particularly important as the global average temperature rise is already going past one degree celsius and is further projected to go past the lower limit of the agreement by mid-century. Given this, the onus has now firmly shifted to the countries' pledges and as such, India cannot be seen fumbling on its commitments.

India, as a signatory to the Paris Agreement, committed that it would reduce carbon emission intensity by 30-35 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030. Additionally, India also agreed to increase non-fossil-fuel-based energy contribution from the current 30 per cent to 40 per cent.

Moreover, India pledged that it would add 2.5 to three billion tonne of CO2 equivalent of carbon sinks, such as forests, besides mobilising funds — both domestic and international — to fulfill adaptation and mitigation goals.

These undertakings are quite substantial, ambitious and capital intensive and the fund being allocated to the environment Ministry are crucial in achieving these objectives, provided they are used effectively and in a timely manner. According to Economic Survey of India 2016, India's climate action by 2030 will cost the country \$2.5 trillion or over Rs 150 lakh crore at 2014-15 prices. In the 2017 Budget, fund allocation for the environment Ministry was been increased by about Rs 300 crore to Rs 2,657 crore in 2017-18.

In fact, since 2014, budgetary allocations have increased from Rs 1,599.24 crore to Rs 2,675.42 crore announced in the budget 2017-18. This constitutes an impressive increase of more than 67 per cent over three years. But the good news quickly turns adverse when one sees the area of expense. Revenue and operational expenditures have risen from Rs 1,531.88 crore in 2014-15 to Rs 2,635.39 crore in 2017-18.

On the other hand, capital expenditure in the form of schemes and programmes dropped by over 40 per cent from Rs 67.36 crore during 2014-15 to Rs 40.03 crore in the 2017-18. This puts India's climate change mitigation in serious handicap. Coal cess and the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) play a major role in India's climate action plan.

Real Estate looking for quality talent

Being a fresh graduate or an early stage professional trying to outline a long-term career path today is challenging. While there are a number of different career disciplines available, there is that inherent accompanying uncertainty in the constantly evolving job market of today. Additionally, despite some favourable initiatives, there exists a large supply and demand gap, with students expressing their frustration by way of limited employment opportunities and corporates looking for quality talent.

Shubika Bilkha, Business Head at The Real Estate Management Institute - REMI we offer over 15 specialised programs specially curated for the real estate sector. The typical employers who recruit students from our institute include developers, brokerage firms, property management companies, real estate online portals and property

Fraternal fratricide

For those conversant with the history of the Communist movement in India, the latest fratricidal episode within the Marxist fraternity over what the nature of its ties with the Congress Party, if any, should be, is eerily familiar. One only has to close one's eyes for a moment to hear it as an echo of the same argument between the first General Secretary and builder of the Communist Party of India PC Joshi, and his doctrinaire successor BT Ranadive, which began in the 1940s and marked the beginning of the decline of what was once the second-strongest political force in India after the Congress. There is one crucial difference, though, between the ongoing Sitarom Yechury-Prakash Karat spat and the divergence of views (and consequent battle of attrition) between Joshi and Ranadive that ultimately led to the split in the Communist Party of India in 1964 from which the CPM emerged.

India's defence sector opportunity

BrahMos Aerospace, the makers of BRAHMOS supersonic cruise missile, which completes 20 years on February 12, has many firsts to its credit. It is the first successful joint venture between India and Russia; it has met manufacturing and delivery timelines, a rarity for the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO); it has been accepted by all three defence services — the Navy, Army and the Air Force; with its supersonic speed of 2.8 Mach, it is difficult to intercept; given its speed,

weight and accuracy, its enormous kinetic energy would blow depth targets to smithereens, making it a strategic weapon with conventional warheads; with Indian joining the Missile Technology Control Regime club, its advertised range of 290km can be increased to 600km and so on. The question which begs an answer is this: Can BrahMos be called a Make in India project? While the short answer is yes, some explaining on the 2014 Make in India policy, as elucidated under the Defence Procurement Policy (DPP-2016), is necessary to qualify the assertion.

The ultimate proof of a successfully created weapon system lies in its exports. Since basic research is fundamental to creating and staying on top, it might be interesting to know that China in 2017, earmarked about nine billion dollar for artificial intelligence alone, while the total research allocation of the DRDO in the same year was a mere \$2.2 billion.

Make in India, on the other hand, is about progressive indigenisation of procured weapon systems.

According to the DPP-2016, two basic criteria must be met. One, minimum 40 per cent indigenisation should be assured; this may or may not include technology transfer. And two, under the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) rules, the Indian company should be the majority partner. This requirement pre-supposes little transfer of core technologies, which in any case few counties would part with, know-why to the recipient country.

RADHE DEVELOPERS (INDIA) LIMITED

CIN: L45201GJ1995PLC024491
Regd. Office: 1st Floor, Chunibhai Chambers, Behind City Gold Cinema, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380009
Phone: +91 79-2658331 | Website: www.radhedevelopers.com | E-mail: secretarial@radheinfra.com

NOTICE
Pursuant to Regulation 29 read with Regulation 47 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations), Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company is scheduled to be held on **Friday, February 2, 2018**, inter alia, to consider and approve Un-Audited Financial Results of the Company for the quarter and Nine-Months ended on December 31, 2017.

The said Notice may be accessed on the Company's website at www.radhedevelopers.com and may also be accessed on the Stock Exchange websites at www.bseindia.com.

Pursuant to this, the Company has decided that the close period (i.e. closure of trading window) would commence from **6:00 p.m. on January 25, 2018 and end 48 hours after the results are made public on February 2, 2018.**

For Radhe Developers (India) Limited
Mukesh Chaudhary
Company Secretary

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : January 25, 2018

SACHETA METALS LIMITED

CIN: L27100GJ1990PLC013784
Regd. Office: Block No.33, Sacheta Udyog Nagar Village: Mahiyal, Ta: Talod, Dist. Sabarkantha. Gujarat-383215
Email: investors.grivences@sacheta.com, sachet@sacheta.com, PH:- 02770-221739, 221239

NOTICE
Pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 47 read with Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board Of Directors of the Company is scheduled to be held on Wednesday the 07th February, 2018 to consider and approve inter alia, the Unaudited financial results for the quarter ended 31st December, 2017.

Further, in terms of the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 read with Company's Code of Conduct, the Trading Window for dealing in the securities of the Company shall remain closed from 31st January, 2018 to 09th February, 2018 (both days inclusive) for the director/officer/designated Persons of the Company.

For, Sacheta Metals Limited
Sd/-
Satishkumar Shah
Managing Director
Date: - 25.01.2018
Place: - Mahiyal

SUNGOLD CAPITAL LTD

[CIN: L65910GJ1993PLC018956]
Regd off: House no. 7/13, opp White Tower, Station Road, Nandod, Rajpipla, Narmada - 393145.
Corporate Off: B/618, 6th Floor, Jaswanti allied Business Centre, off: Ramchandra Lane extn, Malad (west), Mumbai - 400064
Website: www.sungoldcapitallimited.com
Email: info@sungoldcapitallimited.com

NOTICE
NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to regulation 47 read with Regulation 29 & 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015 that the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company will be held on Tuesday, February 13, 2018 at the Corporate office of the Company inter alia, to consider and approve the Unaudited Financial Result for the quarter ended December 31, 2017.

For Sungold Capital Ltd
Sd/-
CS Sowjanya Pojary
Date: 25.01.2018 (Company Secretary & Compliance Officer)

SYMBOLIC POSSESSION NOTICE

ICICI Bank
ICICI Bank Limited
Registered Office: ICICI Bank Tower, Near Chakli Circle, Old Padra Road, Vadodara- 390007, Gujarat.
Corporate Office: ICICI Bank Towers, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400015

Whereas
The undersigned being the Authorized Officer of ICICI Bank Limited 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 upon the borrowers mentioned below, to repay the amount mentioned in the notice within 60 days from the date of receipt of the said notice.

The borrower having failed to repay the amount, notice is hereby given to the borrower and the public in general that the undersigned has taken Symbolic Possession of the property described herein below in exercise of 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 is hereby cautioned not to deal with the property and any dealings with the property will be subject to the charge of ICICI Bank Limited.

Sr. No.	Name of the Borrower/ Loan Account Number	Description of Property / Date of Symbolic Possession	Date of Demand Notice/ Amount in Demand Notice (Rs.)	Name of Branch
1.	Heerabhai Nanubhai Desai/ Kantaben Hirabhai Rabari - LBPAA00001852280	Plot No. 25, Block No. 16 Govardhan Township, NR. Rajput Chhatralay, Parth Resi, T.P. Schem- 1, At Canal Rd, Vill- Gungadipati, Patan- 384265/ January 22, 2018	July 06 2017 Rs. 9,14,021.68/-	Patan

The above-mentioned borrowers(s)/ guarantors(s) are hereby given a 30 days Notice to repay the amount, else the mortgaged properties will be sold on the expiry of 30 days from the date of publication of this Notice, as per the provisions under the Rules 8 and 9 of Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules 2002.
Date: 25-January-2018
Place: Patan
Sd/-
Authorized Officer
ICICI Bank Limited

