



The Lok Prakashan Limited

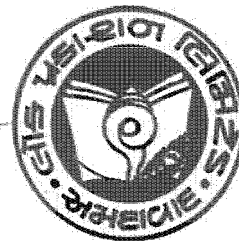
Registered Office : Gujarat samachar Bhavan, Khanpur, Ahmedabad.



80
Annual
Report
2020-21

The Lok Prakashan Limited

(CIN: U22190GJ1940PLC000151)



Board's Report with the Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account for the Financial Year 2020-21

: Board of Directors :

Smt. Smrutiben Shreyans Shah

Director

(DIN: 01320759)

Shri Bahubali Shantilal Shah

Director

(DIN: 00347465)

Shri Gaurang Dalal

Independent Director

(DIN: 00040924)

(Appointed w.e.f. 24/11/2019)

Shri Dhiresh T. Shah

Independent Director

(DIN: 00397229)

(Appointed w.e.f. 24/12/2019)

Auditors : Mukesh M. Shah & Co.,

Bankers : Bank of Baroda
H.D.F.C Bank

Registered Office : Gujarat Samachar Bhavan,
Khanpur, Ahmadabad.

Prajabandhu press, Khanpur, Ahmedabad



THE LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED

CIN: U22190GJ1940PLC000151

REGD.OFFICE: GUJARAT SAMACHAR BHAVAN, KHANPUR, AHMEDABAD : 380001.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the 80th Annual General Meeting of Lok Prakashan Limited will be held on 21st February 2022, Monday at 10.00 A.M. at GUJARAT SAMACHAR BHAVAN, KHANPUR AHMEDABAD GJ 380001 INDIA to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021 Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on that date and the Reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. To declare dividend on equity shares for the financial year ended March 31, 2021.
3. To consider to appoint M/s Mukesh M Shah & Co., Chartered Accountants, (FRN 106625W) Ahmedabad as the statutory auditors of the Company and to fix their remuneration and in this regard To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:
"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 139 read with The Companies [Audit and Auditors] Rules, 2014 and other applicable provisions [including any modification or re-enactment thereof if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, M/s Mukesh M Shah & Co., Chartered Accountants, (FRN 106625W) Ahmedabad be and are hereby re-appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company to hold the office for a period of one year beginning from the conclusion of the 80th Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of the 81st Annual General Meeting to be held for the financial year ending on 31st March, 2022 of the Company on such terms and remuneration as may be mutually agreed upon between the said Auditors and Board of Directors of the Company based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee".

FURTHER RESOLVED THAT any of the directors be and is hereby authorized to do all such acts, things and deeds as may be deemed necessary to give effect to the above stated resolutions."

4. To Appoint Ms. Smrutiben S. Shah, the Director of the Company who retires by rotation, however she is eligible for reappointment.
5. To Appoint Mr. Bahubali Shah, the Director of the Company who retires by rotation, however he is eligible for reappointment.

SPECIAL BUSINESS :

6. Approval of transactions under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013.

To consider and if thought fit to pass following resolution with or without modification as SPECIAL RESOLUTION

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended by Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017) ("said sections"), the consent of the Members of the Company be and is hereby accorded to Fund the amount not exceeding Rs. 250,00,00,000/- (Rupees Two Hundred Fifty Crores only) to SHREE BHAGWATI BUILD INFRA PRIVATE LIMITED (CIN U24100GJ2008PTC052664) a related party in form of Loan and/or Quasi Equity, and that for the purpose of giving effect to this resolution, the Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Board", which term shall be deemed to include any committee thereof) be and is hereby authorized to negotiate, finalize and agree to the terms and conditions of the aforesaid Loans and to take all necessary steps, to execute all such documents, instruments and writings and to do all necessary acts, deed and things in order to comply with all the legal and procedural formalities and to do all such acts, deeds or things incidental or expedient thereto and as the Board may think fit and suitable."

7. Authorization under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

To consider and if thought fit to pass following resolution with or without modification as SPECIAL RESOLUTION

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with The Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any amendment thereto or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), if any, consent of the members of the Company be and is hereby accorded to (a) give any loan to any person(s) or other body corporate(s); (b) give any guarantee or provide security in connection with a loan to any person(s) or other body corporate(s); (c) to invest or giving loans to Joint Venture(s) (d) to invest and giving loans to subsidiaries & Associates and (e) acquire by way of subscription, pur-



chase or otherwise, securities of any other body corporate from time to time in one or more tranches as the Board of Directors as in their absolute discretion deem beneficial and in the interest of the Company, for an amount not exceeding Rs. 5000,00,00,000 (Rupees Five Thousand Crores Only) outstanding at any time, notwithstanding that such investments, outstanding loans given or to be given and guarantees and security provided are in excess of the limits prescribed under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board or a duly constituted Committee thereof be and is hereby authorized to decide and finalize the terms and conditions while making investment, giving loan or guarantee or providing securities within the aforesaid limits including with the power to transfer and dispose of the investments so made, from time to time, and to execute all deeds, documents and other writings and to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things, as may be necessary and expedient for implementing and giving effect to this resolution."

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 102 OF COMPANIES ACT-2013 AND RULES MADE THERE UNDER

Statement with respect to items under Special Business covered in the Notice of Meeting are given below:

Item No. 6

M/s SHREE BHAGWATI BUILDINFRA PRIVATE LIMITED (CIN U24100GJ2008PTC052664), is undertaking a salt project on the Land and acquired the same on Lease Agreement for land admeasuring 15000 hectares on 04/12/2019 from the Governor of Gujarat for a period of 30 years i.e. for 2019-20 to 2048-49 at a lease rent of Rs. 345=00 per hectare to be paid annually and that it has incurred a Capital expenditure of approximately Rs. 7 crores and about to complete the bund construction of 58 Kms by 31/01/2022. The production capacity of the project will be initially around 2.5 million tonnes of Industrial salt for Export as well as for Indian market together with 75,000 Metric Tonnes of bittern per annum.

The Audit Committee and the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 17/01/2022 have approved the said transactions and as such to impart the loan to the Body Corporate in which the Directors are interested, Pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended by the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017, requires the approval of the members by way of the SPECIAL RESOLUTION in General Meeting. It is proposed to

grant the fund either in the form of Joint Venture or otherwise and the time value of money in respect of such advance shall be charged at a rate not less than the rate of prevailing yield of five years, Government security closest to the tenor of the funding.

The Board has evaluated the project and is found to be Commercially viable in all respect and the Board assures that the money so granted as a loan or otherwise shall be used for the principal business activity only.

None of the Directors of the Company or their relatives are in any way concerned or interested financially or otherwise in the proposed resolution, save and except to the extent of their Directorship/ Shareholding if any, in the entity in which loan is to be granted.

Item No. 7

As a business strategy, the company may be required to invest the funds of the Company or provide loan, security and/or guarantee in furtherance of its business objectives or to carry out its operations as per defined policies and guidelines. The said investment, Loan, securities and/or guarantee taken together may at time exceed the limits defined under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Accordingly present resolution is proposed for approval of the members to authorize the board of directors of the company to make loan, investment or give guarantee or provide any security upto a maximum limit of Rs. 5000,00,00,000 (Rupees Five Thousand Crores Only) notwithstanding such loan, investment etc. may exceed the prescribed ceiling under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

None of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives is any way concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution.

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 17th January, 2022

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED**

Smruti Shreyans Shah
Director
DIN: 01320759

Bahubali Shantilal Shah
Director
DIN: 00347465



NOTES:

- (a) In view of the situation arising due to COVID-19 global pandemic, the general meetings of the companies shall be conducted as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs with social distancing norms.
- (b) vaccination drive across PAN India including the State of Gujarat has improved the situation and therefore the meeting will be conducted in a physical mode.
- (c) A member entitled to attend, and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy, or, where that is allowed, one or more proxies, to attend and vote instead of himself, and that a proxy need not be a member.
- (d) Proxies to be effective must be received by the Company not less than 48 hours before the meeting.
- (e) Pursuant to provisions of Section 105 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the applicable rules thereon, a person can act as a proxy on behalf of members not exceeding fifty and holding in the aggregate not more than ten percent of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights, may appoint a single person as proxy, who shall not act as a proxy for any other member.
- (f) Corporate members intending to send their authorized representatives to attend the meeting are requested to send to the Company a certified copy of the Board resolution authorizing their representative to attend and vote on their behalf at the meeting.
- (g) Only bonafide members of the Company whose names appear on the Register of Members/Proxy holders, in possession of valid attendance slips duly filled and signed will be permitted to attend the meeting. The Company reserves its right to take all steps as may be deemed necessary to restrict non-members from attending the meeting.
- (h) Members are requested to bring their copies of Annual Report to the Meeting. To enable us to register your attendance at the venue of the Annual General Meeting, we request you to please bring your folio number/demat account number/DP ID-Client ID to enable us to give you a duly filled attendance slip for your signature and participation at the meeting.
- (i) In case of joint holders attending the meeting, only such joint holder who is higher in the order of names will be entitled to vote.
- (j) The Register of Members and Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th January 2022 to 24th January 2022 (both days inclusive).
- (k) Members are requested to note that pursuant to the provisions of Section 125(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, the dividend remaining unclaimed / unpaid for a period of seven years from the date it becomes due for payment shall be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) set up by the Central Government.
- (l) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 124(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016, as amended from time to time, all equity shares of the Company on which dividend has not been paid or claimed for 7 consecutive years or more shall be transferred by the Company to Investor Education and Protection Fund.
- (m) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has taken a "Green Initiative in Corporate Governance" by allowing paperless compliances by the Company and has issued circulars allowing service of notices / documents including annual report by e-mail to its members. To support this green initiative of the government in full measure, members who have not registered their e-mail addresses so far, are requested to register the same in respect of electronic holdings with the depository through their depository participants. Members who are holding shares in physical form are requested to get their e-mail addresses registered with the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent.
- (n) Route map and prominent land mark for easy location of venue of the AGM is provided in the Annual Report.
- (o) Corporate members intending to send their authorized representatives to attend the AGM pursuant to Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013, are requested to send a duly certified copy of the Board Resolution together with their specimen signatures authorizing their representatives to attend and vote at the AGM.



BOARD'S REPORT

To,
The Members,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting their 80th Annual Report on the business and operations of the Company along with the accounts for the Financial Year ended **March 31, 2021**.

1. Financial summary or highlights/Performance of the Company

The Company's financial performance, for the year ended March 31, 2021, is summarized below:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Income		
Revenue from operations		
Sale of Products	934,563,911	1,265,840,591
Operating Income	1,794,222,022	3,269,482,840
Revenue from operations	2,728,785,933	4,535,323,431
Other income	1,953,435,408	1,494,604,012
Total income (I)	4,682,221,341	6,029,927,443
Expenses		
Cost of materials consumed	1,159,664,489	2,214,490,727
Employee benefits expense	183,980,327	187,055,511
Finance costs	245,742	375,547
Depreciation expense	30,138,839	40,879,649
Other expenses	480,021,428	611,099,062
Total expenses (II)	1,854,050,825	3,053,900,496
Profit before exceptional items and tax (III) = (I-II)	2,828,170,516	2,976,026,947
Exceptional items (IV)	-	-
Profit after exceptional items and tax (V)=(III-IV)	2,828,170,516	2,976,026,947
Extraordinary items (VI)	-	-
Profit before tax (VII) = (V-VI)	2,828,170,516	2,976,026,947
Tax expense		
Current tax	506,600,000	405,600,000
Short provision for earlier years	-	12,258,654
Deferred tax	203,071,988	303,946,791
Total tax expense (VIII)	709,671,988	721,805,445
Profit for the year (IX) = (VII-VIII)	2,118,498,528	2,254,221,502



2. **Brief description of the Company's working during the year / State of Company's affairs**

The Company derives its revenue mainly from the sale of Gujarat Samachar publication and advertisements published in this publication.

The revenue from operation of the company for the year ended 31st March, 2021 is Rs. 2,728,785,933 as compared to previous period Rs. 4,535,323,431 and is with increase in other income.

The Profit for the Year is Rs. **2,118,498,528 as compared to previous period Rs. 2,254,221,502**

EFFECT OF COVID

Due to Covid-19 pandemic which has severely affected the lives of the human across the world and our country is also affected by the same.

It has affected the business substantially as such & its advertisement Income has also been affected however as compared to other news papers our news paper has performed better than that of competitors.

There has been a loss in terms of market price of the investment which your company has made.

The Management of the Company has been putting its honest efforts to have smart recovery from the effect of this outbreak. Your directors are quite confident about the smart recovery in economy. The normalcy in life has now achieved to the large extent and with the increase in the vaccination drive PAN India and has improved the life of the citizens of the nation and the country is able to reduce the death ratio so sociological development will improve and that will give the Company an advantage.

The Sensex is at all time high will give positive boost to the economy and that will help to achieve rapid pace to achieve sustainable development of the nation.

Upcoming bullish primary market will help the Company to achieve new heights as it shall give add-on to the Company's advertisement business.

The Company's News paper "GUJARAT SAMACHAR" is a widely circulated news paper across the state and its editions are from Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Mehsana, Baroda, Surat and Bhavnagar. The Company has its edition in the City of Mumbai too which is financial hub of the nation.

3. **Change in the nature of business, if any**

There is no Change in the nature of business, during Financial Year 2020-21.

4. **Dividend**

Your Directors recommends a Dividend of 3150 % (Rs. 6300/- per equity share of Rs. 200/-each) on the Equity Shares out of the profits of the Company for the financial year 2020-21. The said dividend, if approved by the Shareholders, would involve a cash outflow of Rs. **50204700=00**.

Your Company has consistent track record of distribution of Dividend and your Company values the contribution of the shareholders in true and lateral spirit. The members have been beneficiary of the dividend with increasing trend. Your Board is committed for the sustainable development of the shareholders.

5. **Deposits & Secured Loan.**

During the year under review, your Company has not accepted or renewed any fixed deposits within the meaning of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made there under. It is to state that your Company is a zero-debt company i.e. the Company has neither Public Deposit nor secured Loan from any Bank or Financial Institutions and there has been no charge on assets of the Company.

6. **Reserves**

The Board has transferred Rs. 531 crores to the General Reserve out of the amount available for appropriation. For more please see notes to the accounts.

7. **Share Capital**

There is no change in the Authorized and Paid-up share capital of the company during the year under review and the same is Authorized Share Capital of the Company is Rs2,000,000/- (Rupees Twenty Lacs only) divided into 10,000 Equity shares of Rs. 200/- each and Subscribed & Paid-up share Capital of the company is Rs 1,594,275/- (Rupees Fifteen Lacs, Ninety Four Thousand Two Hundred Seventy Five only) divided into 7969 Equity shares of Rs. 200/- each as on 31st March, 2021 including the forfeited amount of Rs. 475/-). For More details the members may please go through Note No.1 and 10.

8. **Directors and Key Managerial Personnel**

The Details of Board of Directors / Key Managerial Personnel as on 31/03/2021 was as under:

Sr. No.	Name,	DIN	Designation	Date of Appointment
1.	Bahubali Shantilal Shah	00347465	Director	01/08/1980
2.	Smruti Shreyans Shah	01320759	Director	31/03/1972
3.	Gaurang Kantilal Dalal	00040924	Independent Director	24/11/2019
4.	Dhireshbhai Talakchand Shah	00397229	Independent Director	24/12/2019

The Company has been in search of a suitable candidate for the position of Non- Executive Director so as to form the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Mrs. Smrutiben S. Shah and Mr. Bahubali Shah the Directors of the Company retires by rotation. However they are eligible for re-appointment.



9. Directors' Responsibility Statement

The Directors' Responsibility Statement referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, shall state that-

- In the preparation of the Annual Accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
- The directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the company for that period;
- The directors had taken proper and sufficient care to the extent possible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- The directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and
- The directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively, to the extent possible.

10. Particulars of Employees

None of the Employees employed in the Company is in receipt of remuneration as per prescribed limits under the provisions of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(2) of The Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014. Therefore, the Company has not annexed any statement about this.

11. Managerial Remuneration:

The Company does not have Managing Director. It pays sitting fees to Independent Directors as approved by the Board.

12. Meetings

During the year 6 (Six) Board Meetings were held on 03/07/2020, 24/07/2020, 06/08/2020, 27/08/2020, 28/12/2020, 06/01/2021.

There was no Board Meeting held during the First Quarter due to consequential lockdown in across the nation due to Covid-19 pandemic and Directors could not meet even online because all the Directors of the Company have attained the age of more than Sixty.

13. Extract of Annual Return

As required pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 is now not required to be attached however the Annual Return shall be made available on the portal of MCA.

14. Declaration by an Independent Director(s) and re-appointment, if any

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 149(7), the independent Directors have given a declaration that they meet the criteria of independence as provided in sub-section 6.

Pursuant to section 149 (8), the Company has not held any Independent Directors Meeting and neither any report nor any remarks have been received from Independent Directors of the Company.

15. Committees of the Board:

The provisions relating to constitution of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, Audit Committee has been complied with by constituting audit committee and CSR Committee and same duly met on 29/03/2021.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee has not been constituted as it is required to consist of three non-executive directors out of which two shall be the Independent Directors. The board does not have three non-executive directors. The Board has been in search of a suitable candidate of repute for fulfilling the requirement of the Appointment of the Non-Executive Director.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

During the period under review, the Audit Committee met 29/03/2021 and was attended by all members. The Audit Committee comprises following members:

Name	Designation
Mr. Gaurang Kantilal Dalal	Chairman
Mr. Bahubali Shah	Member
Mr. Dhiresbhai Talakchand Shah	Member

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Company may decide to take up a new project for social & welfare development in upcoming years and collectively spend the large amount under CSR.

Your company did not spend any amount towards CSR during current year however the pending amount w.e.f Year 2014 has been deposited with Shreyarth Foundation, a Company registered under the Section 8 of CA-2013 to the tune of Rs. Rs. 29, 73, 83, 200 (Twenty-Nine Crores Seventy-Three Lakhs Eighty-Three Thousand Two Hundred Only) and the said Company shall work as an implementing agency for the Different Projects. The Company is in a process to enter into the MOU with the implementing agency. The Said Contribution has been made in the year 2021-2022 but before the date of approval of this report.

The CSR Committee met once on 29/03/2021 and was attended by all members and whereat there was a discussion about the scheduled activities which a company could carry out.

The CSR Committee comprises following members:



Name	Designation
Mr. Bahubali Shah	Chairman
Mr. Gaurang Kantilal Dalal	Member
Mr. Dhiresbhai Talakchand Shah	Member

The approved CSR Policy is attached here with Marked as **Annexure I**. The Detailed report is forming part of this report in line with Section 135 of CA-2013.

It is stated and submitted that the said contribution shall be used for the designated schedule VII Activity.

16. Subsidiary / Joint Ventures / Associate Companies and their Performance:

It is to inform that Company has investment in **Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Limited** to the tune of 22.08% and therefore by virtue of Definition of Associates as per Section 2(6) of CA-2013 the said Company is an associate concern.

As per Section 129(1) of CA-2013 to be read with Section 133 and Applicable accounting standards, the Company is required to do the consolidation of the accounts but Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Limited (Here in after referred to as "GACL") is a Company owned by Government of Gujarat and therefore it is practically not possible to do the audit and thereby consolidation of accounts of the Company. As there is no consolidation of accounts the disclosure under Section 129(1) vide for AOC-1 is not made.

It is further to inform that the Company has neither significant influence nor control over GACL and further the Company has no power to participate in the Financial and Operating Decisions.

None of the Representative of the Company is on the Board of the said Associate concern. For more details the Share Holders can see the Note Number 38 to the Accounts.

17. Development and Implementation of Risk Management Policy:

The Company has Risk Management Policy to mitigate the risk.

18. Vigil Mechanism:

The Board of Directors of the Company could not periodically review the functioning of this mechanism in view of the pandemic situation. The Company has adopted the Vigil Mechanism and the policy to this effect has been in place and proper framework to this effect is established and the same has been the practice followed since long and the Company has been Compliant by establishing the policy to this effect in line with the Compliance of Section 177(10) of CA-2013.

19. Disclosure under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:

The summary of sexual harassment complaints received and disposed off during the financial year 2020-2021 is as under:

- Number of Complaints Received: Nil
- Number of Complaints Disposed off: Nil

20. Auditors

Pursuant to the provision of Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rules made there under, M/s Mukesh M. Shah & Co. (Firm Registration No. 106625W), Chartered Accountants, were appointed as statutory Auditor of the Company to hold office for one till conclusion of 80th AGM.

The Company has received the consent from M/s Mukesh M. Shah & Co. (Firm Registration No. 106625W) to act as a Statutory Auditor of the Company for the Financial Year 2021-22.

The Board recommends General body/Members to appoint and fix remuneration of auditor for F.Y. 2021-22 i.e. to say for a period of one year.

21. Auditors' report

The Auditors' Report does not contain any qualification remarks except IEPF and the same is suitable explained in the report hereto at para 30.

The Company has appointed a Firm of Practicing Chartered Accountant for the purpose of Internal Audit of the Company and the same is in line with the provisions annunciated under Section 138 of CA-2013.

22. Disclosure about Cost Audit

Companies (cost records and audit) Rules, 2014 is not applicable to the company. Thus, Cost Audit is NOT applicable for FY 2020-21.

23. Demerger of Unit

The Board is actively considering the process of Demerger of units of the Company at the same time the Board assures that stake holders interest shall be protected in all the respect.

24. Secretarial Audit Report

The Board of Directors of the Company has appointed M/s Pinakin Shah & Co. PCS as the Secretarial Auditors of the Company for the financial year 2020-21 in a Board meeting held on 29/06/2021. The Secretarial Audit Report vide form MR-3 for the financial year ended 2020-21 forms part of this report as Annexure II.

The Secretarial Audit Report contains qualifications, reservation, or adverse remarks, to which the Board of Directors replies as follows:

- Regarding Formation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee: -
The Board does not have minimum three non-executive directors.
- Transfer of unclaimed Dividend to the Investors Protection and Education Fund: -



The unclaimed Dividend is lying in the separate bank Account itself and for more members are requested to go through note number 30.

Rests of the matters are self-explanatory which does not require any explanation from the Board. The report is attached herewith marked as Annexure-II.

25. Material changes and commitments, if any, affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the report. NIL

26. Details of significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and company's operations in future.

- **Honourable NCLT vide its order dated 08/03/2021 vide para 40(i) to 40(x) ordered for the dissolution of Oversight Committee of Honourable Justice (Retd) Mr. Jayant Patel and ordered for Appointment of Deelip Bhosle (Retd), Chief Justice Allahabad High Court as the Independent Director in the Company within 1 month from the date of the order and As against the said order, Honourable NCLAT vide its order dated 26/06/2021 was pleased to pass a Stay order against the direction issued by**

Honourable NCLT-Ahmedabad vide para 40 (ii) to (x) vide order dated 08/03/2021.

27. Particulars of loans, guarantees or investments under section 186

Details of loans, guarantees and investments under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, as on 31st March, 2021, are set out in Notes to the Financial Statements at note number 6 with complete disclosure as per IND AS.

Further Your Directors are in a process to fund SHREE BHAGWATI BUILD INFRA PRIVATE LIMITED (CIN U24100GJ2008PTC052664) a company under section 185. The funding was reviewed by Audit Committee in its meeting held on 17/01/2022 and the resolution is placed for your approval in the 80th AGM to be called on 21/02/2022.

28. Particulars of contracts or arrangements with related parties

The particulars of every contract or arrangements entered by the Company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain Arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto disclosed in Form No. AOC-2 as **Annexure III. The Transactions are in the ordinary course of Business and same are also forming part of notes to accounts.**

29. Conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings an outgo

A	CONSERVATION OF ENERGY	
i	The steps taken or impact on conservation of Energy	Though the operations of the Company are not energy intensive, efforts are made for conservation of energy on an on-going basis. It has an UPS CTP machines / Computers / Image Setter son state power. Other energy conservation measures taken during the financial year under review includes use solar system as a source of energy, optimization of operations of the compressors and standby power not used when machines were not in use. The energy conservation initiatives have resulted in improvement of power factor.
ii	The steps taken by the company for utilizing alternate sources of energy.	The Company use LED lights to reduce energy consumption. Further, the Company is also planning to use Solar Energy in future.
iii	The capital investment on energy conservation equipment	NIL
B	TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION-	
i	The efforts made towards technology absorption;	Not Applicable



ii	The benefits derived like product improvement, reduction, product development or import substitution;	Not Applicable
iii	In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year)-	Not Applicable
	(a) the details of technology imported;	Not Applicable
	(b) the year of import;	Not Applicable
	(c) whether the technology been fully absorbed;	Not Applicable
	(d) if not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof; and	Not Applicable
iv	the expenditure incurred on Research and Development.	Not Applicable
C	FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO-	
i	Actual inflows during the year	NIL
II	Actual outflows during the year	Rs. 107,90,84,864.27

30. Transfer of Amounts to Investor Education and Protection Fund

The company has to transfer the unpaid/unclaimed dividends declared up to 64th Dividend for F.Y. 12-13 to the Investor Education and Protection Fund Account (IEPF). The Company is supposed to transfer Rs. 10,34,400=00 as at 31/03/2021 to the IEPF as an unclaimed Dividend which shall be transferred in a due course of time and necessary returns to this effect shall be filed with Registrar of Companies-Gujarat.

The said money is in a separate Bank Account and the money has not been used by the company and the same are kept as it is as an escrow for depositing the same with IEPF authority and thus the intention of the Company is Bonafide and not prejudicial to any of the stake holders.

The said payment could not be made as the reconciliation from the Bank is pending and as soon as the same is done the necessary compliance for the same shall be done.

31. Acknowledgements

Your Directors are highly grateful for all the guidance, support and assistance received from the Government, Press Trust of India, media community and banks. Your Directors thank all the Shareholders, esteemed customers, suppliers, and business associates for their faith, trust and confidence reposed in the Company. Your Directors wish to place on record their sincere appreciation for the dedicated efforts and consistent contribution made by the employees at all levels, to ensure that the Company continues to grow and excel.

For and on behalf of the Board

Smruti Shreyans Shah

Bahubali Shantilal Shah

Director
DIN: 01320759

Director
DIN: 00347465

Date : 17th January, 2022

Place : Ahmedabad



(Annexure- I)

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY POLICY

(Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013)

Approved by the Board of Directors

1.0 SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT:

This policy may be called Lok Prakashan Limited Corporate Social Responsibility Policy and the Same is effective w.e.f. 13/03/2020 at when the Committee met and approved the policy

2.0 DEFINITIONS

In this Policy unless the context otherwise requires:

- 2.01 'Act' means Companies Act, 2013.
- 2.02 'Board' means Board of Directors of the Company.
- 2.03 'Company' means Lokprakashan Limited.
- 2.04 'Corporate Social Responsibility' means and include but is not limited to:-
 - (i) Projects or programs relating to activities specified in Schedule VII to the Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 and applicable rules therein as amended from time to time and will include sustainable development projects or program.
 - (ii) Projects or programs relating to activities undertaken by the Company in pursuance of recommendation of the CSR Committee of the Board as per declared CSR Policy of the Company subject to the condition that such policy will cover subjects enumerated in Schedule VII of the Act.
- 2.05 'CSR Committee' means Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board formed in accordance with provision of Section 135 of the Act and Rules made thereunder.
- 2.06 'Net' profits means the net profit of the Company as per its financial statement prepared in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Act subject to adjustment as per Section 135 of the Act and Rules made thereunder.
- 2.07 'Rules' means Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules 2014 as amended from time to time;

Word and expressions used in this CSR Policy and not defined herein but defined in the Act shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them in the Act.

3.0 PREAMBLE

The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a company's commitment to its stakeholders to conduct business in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner whereby organization serve the interests of society and create positive and lasting social impact by addressing various needs of the society through its CSR programs.

Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 notified as effective from 1st April, 2014 requires the certain class of companies to constitute a CSR Committee consisting of three or more directors out of which at least one



director shall be an independent director. Accordingly, the Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on **22/01/2020** has constituted a CSR committee consisting of three directors.

The Company understands its responsibility to contribute to the communities of the area in which company has its operation and to create positive and lasting social impact by addressing various needs of the society through its CSR programs.

This Policy will serve as a referral document for planning and selection of CSR activities, though, whenever in doubt, cross reference of the Act and the rules made thereunder is advised to avoid any inconsistency with the later.

The Policy aims to fulfill following objectives:

- (a) Establishing a guideline for compliance with the provisions of Regulations to dedicate a percentage of Companies profits for CSR initiatives.
- (b) Ensuring the Implementation of CSR initiatives in letter and spirit through appropriate procedures and reporting
- (c) Creating opportunities for employees to participate in CSR initiatives.

4.0 CSR Activities

The focus areas of the CSR activities shall include following activities/projects /programs as notified under Schedule VII to Section 135 of the Act read with Rules made thereunder as modified from time to time.

- (i) Eradicating hunger, poverty & malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care & sanitation including contribution to Swach Bharat Kosh set up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation & making available safe drinking water;
- (ii) Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills specially among children, women, elderly & the differently abled & livelihood enhancement projects;
- (iii) Promoting gender equality, empowering women, setting up homes & hotels for women and orphans, setting up old age homes, day care centres & such other facilities for senior citizens & measures for reducing inequalities faces by socially & economically backward groups;
- (iv) Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora & fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources & maintaining quality of soil, air & water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga;
- (v) Protection of national heritage, art & culture including restoration of buildings & site of historical importance & work of art; setting up public libraries; promotion & development of traditional arts and handicrafts;
- (vi) Measures for the benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents;
- (vii) Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognized sports, paralympic sports & Olympic sports;
- (viii) Contribution to Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government for socio-economic development & relief & welfare of the Schedules castes, the schedules tribes, other backward classes, minorities & women;
- (ix) Contributions or funds provided to technology incubators located within academic institutions, which are approved by the Central Government;



- (x) Rural Development Projects
- (xi) Slum area development.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this item, the term 'slum area' shall mean any area declared as such by the Central Government or any State Government or any other competent authority under any law for the time being in force.

Besides it may also include Sustainable Development Projects or programs based on the need of community.

5.0 The Geographic Reach & General Principles

The Act provides that the Company shall give preference to the local area and areas around it where it operates, for spending the amount earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility. The Company will conduct CSR activities preferably in and around the area of its operations. However, the Board/ Committee may identify such other areas in addition to above, as it may deem fit, for undertaking CSR activities.

The Company shall take into account following broad principles while undertaking any CSR activity:

- 5.1 Consult pro-actively with the community and other key stakeholders for understanding needs and designing initiatives for the social well-being of the community. Wherever necessary, the local authorities and specialized agencies should also be consulted and involved.
- 5.2 The main focus of the CSR Policy would be undertaking the activities that benefit the society as a whole as well as the activities that will help to reverse any adverse impact on the environment and ecology and to promote sustainability.
- 5.3 CSR activities shall be undertaken as projects, programs (either new or ongoing) excluding activities which are required to be undertaken in pursuance of the normal course of business of the Company.
- 5.4 CSR activities are undertaken within India.

6.0 CSR Committee – Constitution

- 6.1 Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 requires the company to constitute a CSR Committee consisting of three or more directors out of which at least one director shall be an independent director. The Board of Directors of the Company shall undertake CSR activities, through a Board level Committee called 'CSR Committee' and the Committee shall function as per Terms of Reference specified in the Act, Rules made thereunder as amended from time to time and as decided by the Board.
- 6.2 The CSR Committee will consist of three or more Directors, out of which at least one shall be independent director(s) and another shall be Managing Director of the Company. The Board of the Company may nominate other directors on the CSR committee in addition to above in accordance the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder.
- 6.3 The Chairman of the Committee may either be appointed by the Board or in case Board does not appoint Chairman, the members of the Committee shall select one of them to be Chairman of the Committee.
- 6.4 The Board's report under sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Act shall disclose the composition of the CSR Committee.
- 6.5 The CSR Committee may function with the help of Company's in house internal monitoring group/Corporate CS Team/ CSR subcommittee consisting of employees of the Company as may be nominated by the Committee/ Managing Director from time to time.



7.0 Role of the CSR Committee

- 7.1 formulate and recommend to the Board, a CSR Policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company.
- 7.2 Recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the CSR activities.
- 7.3 Monitor the CSR Policy of the company from time to time.
- 7.4 Implement the CSR projects with the involvement of Company's personnel.
- 7.5 Such other activities as are incidental for implementing the CSR projects in line with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.
- 7.6 Committee shall place on record the CSR activities undertaken during the year in the Annual Report to Board."

8.0 Meetings of CSR Committee

- 8.1 The Committee will meet with such frequency as may be specified under the Act or in absence, at least twice a year to discuss, approve, recommend and review CSR activities/programs & Policy and to take necessary decisions with respect to implementations of CSR programs of the Company.
- 8.2 A quorum of minimum two members is required to be present for the proceedings to take place. The Committee shall be at liberty to pass a resolution which shall be evidenced in writing and passed by majority after being circulated.
- 8.3 The Committee members may attend the meeting physically or via such audio-visual means as permitted under the Act.
- 8.4 The committee shall have the authority to call such employee(s), senior officials(s) and or externals, as deem fit to the meeting. The Company secretary shall act as Secretary to the Committee.

9.0 Annual Spends/Allocation of Funds

- 9.1 CSR Committee will identify suitable projects for implementation in line with policy approved by the Board and requirements laid down under the Act. These projects would be executed either directly by the Company and/or through specialized agencies in CSR field with established track record.
- 9.2 The CSR Budget shall be fixed for each financial year as part of annual budget of the Company. All expenditure to be incurred on the activities involved in the need assessment / baseline study, planning, implementation, monitoring and impact assessment of the projects will be included in the budget.
- 9.3 The list of CSR projects/programmes which the Company plans to undertake during the implementation year will be laid down before the Committee at the beginning of each financial year alongwith the budget.
- 9.4 The Company would spend not less than 2% of the average Net Profits (calculated as per Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013) of the Company made during the three immediately preceding financial years. The surplus arising out of the CSR activity will not be part of business profits of the Company. The corpus would thus include 2% of average net profits, as aforesaid, any income arising there from and surplus arising out of CSR activities if any.
- 9.5 All reasonable efforts will be made to ensure that the annual CSR allocation is fully utilized in the respective year. However, if the Company fails to spend mandatory allocation as per Act, reasons thereof could be reported pursuant to section 134 of the Act. Unspent CSR mandatory budget of any year, if any, along with any surplus arising out of any CSR activity undertaken will be carried forward and shall be available for spending on CSR activities along with the budget for the succeeding year.
- 9.6 However if the Company ceases to be covered under sub-section (1) of Section 135 of the Act for three Financial years, then it shall not be required to, comply with the provisions laid down under sub-section (2) to (5) of the said section, till such time it meets the criteria specified in sub-section (1) of the Act. During this period the Company may opt to undertake CSR activities on voluntary basis.



- 9.7 Tax treatment of CSR spend will be in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 as may be notified by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT).
- 9.8 The following expenditure shall not be considered CSR Expenditure for the purpose of the Act and Rules made thereunder.
 - (i) Expenditure on CSR projects/ programs / activities undertaken outside India
 - (ii) The CSR projects/programs/activities that benefit only the employees of the company and their families
 - (iii) Contribution of any amount directly or indirectly to any political party.
 - (iv) Activities undertaken pursuance of normal course of business of the company.
 - (v) Any activity not approved/ratified by CSR Committee/Board or official/authority delegated by Committee/Board.

10.0 Monitoring Mechanism

- 10.1 The execution of identified CSR projects, programs and activities under it shall be carried out by the Company with the help of internal monitoring group/Corporate CSR team /subcommittee/ specialized agencies under the superintendence and guidance of Managing Director who will be one of member of Committee or such other person as may be authorized by the Committee.
- 10.2 The internal monitoring group/Sub Committee shall submit its report on a regular basis to the CSR committee formed under the Act.
- 10.3 Appropriate documentation with respect to execution of CSR activities, will be ensured by internal monitoring group/subcommittee on a regular basis which may also include a Completion Report/ Certificate from beneficiary listing inter-alia, the impact and benefit of the CSR activity and number of person benefitted. The report shall be made available to the CSR Committee/Board as and when required.
- 10.4 Initiatives undertaken on the CSR front will be reported in the annual report of the Company.

11.0 Ancillary Activities

The Committee, if thinks fit may take steps:

- 11.1 To publicize the CSR Policy and initiatives including through mailers, screensaver and Policy documentation and uploading on website.
- 11.2 Plan and publish an annual calendar of major events so as strive for maximum participation of stakeholders.
- 11.3 To plan and carry out workshops to increase employee awareness on various projects and initiatives.
- 11.4 To build CSR capacities of its personnel and/or those of its implementing agencies through Institutions with established track records but such expenditure shall not exceed 5 % of total CSR expenditure of the Company in one financial year.
- 11.5 To undertake such other activities as directed by the Board of Directors of the Company and/or as deemed appropriate and expedient by the committee for the furtherance of CSR objectives of the Company, in pursuance with the Act and Rules made thereunder.
- 11.6 To collaborate or pool resources with other companies to undertake CSR activities within India. Only activities which are not for the exclusive benefit of employees of the Company or their family members shall be consider as CSR activity.
- 11.7 To obtain professional advice from external sources and have full access to information contained in the records of the Company as well as the powers to call any employee / external consultant or such other person(s) and for such purpose as may be deemed expedient for the purpose of accomplishments of overall CSR objectives laid down under the Act.



12.0 Projects / Partners

- 12.1 The Company may join hands with other Companies, CPSEs for relatively big projects which would have greater visibility more number of beneficiaries and long term visible impact.
- 12.2 The Company can supplement the efforts of the Government if it is assessed that the resource gap and inadequate capacities are critical constraints in achieving the targets/ goals of a particular government scheme/ initiative/welfare project.
- 12.3 The Company may either implement the CSR projects/programs by itself or through external specialized agencies meeting the following criteria:

- (i) The CSR Agency (s) has a permanent office/address in India :
- (ii) The CSR Agency(s) is a Trusts, Societies, or Section 8 Company having an established track record of three years in undertaking similar CSR programs or projects in pursuance with the relevant regulations;
- (iii) The CSR Committee or the competent authority of the company has specified the project or programs to be undertaken through these entities, the modalities of utilization of funds on such projects and programs and the monitoring and reporting mechanism.
- (iv) Possesses a valid Income-Tax exemption Certificate.
- (v) The antecedents of the CSR Agency are verifiable.
- (vi) Have requisite framework to report progress/ status of the projects on a quarterly basis on agreed parameters.
- (vii) Maintain a required level of auditable records on the CSR initiatives conducted in conjunction with the Company as agreed mutually.

Once the project/program is approved, the Company and CSR partners/agencies will be required to enter into an agreement / MOU as per requirements.

13.0 Review and Reporting

The CSR Committee will review the CSR activities of the Company and will provide progress update to the Board of Directors every six months/such other intervals as deemed fit.

The Company will report, in the prescribed format as set out herein as **Annexure I**, the details of CSR initiatives and activities of the Company in the Directors report and on the website of the Company, as required under the regulations.

14.0 Amendments to the Policy

The Board of Directors on its own and/or as per the recommendations of the CSR Committee can amend this Policy, as and when required as deemed fit. Any or all provisions of the CSR Policy would be subject to revision/ amendment in accordance with the Regulations on the subject as may be issued from relevant statutory authorities, from time to time and Policy shall be deemed to have been modified upon change in regulations /provisions of the Act in case of inconsistencies.



(Annexure- I Continued)

**Format For The Annual Report on CSR Activities to be included in the Board's Report For
Financial Year Commencing on or After 1st Day of April, 2020**

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company. LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED

2. Composition of CSR Committee:

Name	Designation
Mr. Bahubali Shah	Director
Mr. GaurangKantilalDalal	Independent Director
Mr. DhiresbhaiTalakchand Shah	Independent Director

Mr. Bahubali Shah is the Chairman of the Committee& Mr. GaurangDalal and Mr. Dhiresbhai T. Shah are the members.

3. Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company.

The Company does not have the website and therefore the same is forming part of the Directors Report.

4. Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report). Not applicable

5. Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in Rs)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any (in Rs)
1	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total		

6. Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5).;

7. (a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)Rs.**63424380 (For the Year 19-20)**

(b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmers or activities of the previous financial years.Rs. Nil

(c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any :Nil

(d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c). Rs.**63424380 (For the Year 19-20)**

8. (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:



Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in Rs.)	Amount Unspent (in Rs.)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6).		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5).		
	Amount.	Date of transfer.	Name of the Fund	Amount.	Date of transfer.
0					

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project.	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act.	Local area (Yes/No).	Location of the project.		Project duration.	Amount allocated for the project (in Rs.).	Amount spent in the current financial Year (in Rs.).	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in Rs.).	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No).	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State.	District.						Name	CSR Registration number.
1.	Nil											
2.	Nil											
3.	Nil											
	Total											

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against **other than ongoing projects** for the financial year:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act.	Local area (Yes/No).	Location of the project.		Amount spent for the project (in Rs.).	Mode of implementation - Direct (Yes/No).	Mode of implementation - Through implementing agency.	
				State.	District.			Name.	CSR registration number.
1.	NIL								
2.	NIL								
3.	NIL								
	Total								NIL



(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads: NIL

(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable: NIL

(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e) :Nil

(g) Excess amount for set off, if any :

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in Rs.)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	

9. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year.	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in Rs.)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in Rs.).	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any.			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (in Rs.)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (in Rs).	Date of transfer.	
1.	2017-18						54939309
2.	2018-19						66464400
3.	2019-20						63424380
	Total						

See Note Below



(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s):

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sl. No.	Project ID.	Name of the Project.	Financial Year in which the project was commenced.	Project duration.	Total amount allocated for the project (in Rs.).	Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in Rs.).	Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting Financial Year. (in Rs.)	Status of the project - Completed /Ongoing.
1								
2								
3								
	Total							

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year

(asset-wise details).

- (a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s). : NIL
- (b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset. NIL
- (c) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc. NIL
- (d) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset) NIL.

11. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5).

The Company has not spent is due amount however Your Board of Directors was in search of a suitable project and the Board has committed in past to fulfil all the criteria relating to the same. The Committee Vide its meeting dated 29/03/2021 considered to donate M/s SHREYARTH FOUNDATION a registered section 8 Company to the tune of Rs. 29,73,83,200=00 that could include all the pending CSR Amount Commencing w.e.f. Year 2014-15 to till date and accordingly before the approval of this report the said amount was Transferred. The Said Organization is engaged into Schedule VII Activities.

Sd/- (Chief Executive Officer or Managing Director or Director).	Sd/- (Chairman CSR Committee).	Sd/- [Person specified under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 380 of the Act] (Wherever applicable).
--	-----------------------------------	--



(Annexure- II)

Form No. MR-3

**SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31.03.2020**

**[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule
No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration Personnel)
Rules, 2014]**

To,
The Members,
LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED
CIN: U22190GJ1940PLC000151

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by LokPrakashan Limited (hereinafter called the "Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on **31st March, 2021**.

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2021 according to the provisions of:

- (i). The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
Refer Annexure B for detail comments.
- (ii). The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder: -
Not Applicable to the company being unlisted;
- (iii). The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regu-

lations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;

- (iv). Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings: -
Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;
- (v). The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'): -
Not Applicable to the company being unlisted;
 - a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011: -
Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;
 - b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992: -
Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;
 - c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009: -
Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;
 - d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999: -
Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;



- e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008: -

Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;

- f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;

Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period

- g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009: -

Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period; and

- h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998: -

Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period.

- (vi). As informed by the then Management following are Lawsspecifically applicable to the industry to which the company belongs, and the then management has confirmed thatthey have complied the provisions of:

- a. The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867

The Board minutes reveals contradictory views on compliance and, we express our inability to comment on the same.

- b. Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956

- c. Information Technology Act, 2008

- d. Working Journalist and Other Newspaper Employees (Condition of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955

- e. Press Council Act, 1978

- f. Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1993.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- a. Secretarial Standards issued by The

Institute of Company Secretaries of India;

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above except as specifically mentioned in Annexure B.

We further report that,

- Honourable NCLT vide its order dated 08/03/2021 vide para 40(i) to 40(x) ordered for the dissolution of Oversight Committee of Honourable Justice (Retd) Mr. Jayant Patel.
- Appointment of DeelipBhosle (Retd), Chief Justice Allahbad High Court as the Independent Director in the Company.

The Appeal was preferred before Honourable NCLAT by Mr. Shreyanshbhai Shah and it was noted by the NCLAT that the settlement between Mr. Shreyans Shah & Group and Mr. Bahubali Shah & Group was at advance stage and affidavit to this regard was also presented by both the parties and therefore Honourable NCLAT was pleased to pass a Stay order against the direction issued by Honourable NCLT-Ahmedabad vide para 40 (ii) to (x) vide order dated 08/03/2021.

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 17th January, 2022

For and on Behalf of
Pinakin Shah & Company
 CS Pinakin Shah
 Proprietor
 FCS No. 2562
 C P No. 2932
 UDIN :- F002562B002034647



This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure A and Annexure B forms an integral part of this report.

'Annexure A'

To,
The Members
LokPrakashan Limited
CIN: U22190GJ1940PLC000151

Our Secretarial Audit Report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

Management's Responsibility

1. It is the responsibility of the management of the Company to maintain secretarial records, devise proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and regulations and to ensure that the systems are adequate and operate effectively.

Auditor's Responsibility

2. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records, standards and procedures followed by the Company with respect to secretarial compliances.
3. We believe that audit evidence and information obtain from the Company's management is adequate and appropriate for us to provide a basis for our opinion.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

Disclaimer

5. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 17th January, 2022

For and on Behalf of

For and on Behalf of
Pinakin Shah & Company
CS Pinakin Shah
Proprietor
FCS No. 2562
C P No. 2932
UDIN :- F002562B002034647

**'Annexure B'**

Sr. No.	Section No.	Rules	Brief Description	Remarks
1	77 to 87		Registration of Charges	No charge created during year under audit. The Company has been advised to satisfy the open charges by Compliance of Section 82 to be read with Section 87 of CA-2013.
2	88(1)		Every Company to keep and maintain following Registers in the specified format: Register of Members Register of Debenture holders Register of other Security Holders Index of the Registers	Yes but the Company has been in a process to update its register of members.
3	88	3	Register of Members from the date of registration shall be in Form No. MGT-1	Yes
4	88	5	Entry in the Register to be done within 7 days of approval	Records are updated. We are unable to comment on entry within seven days.
5	92	11	Every company shall file with the Registrar a copy of the annual return, within sixty days from the date on which the annual general meeting is held or where no annual general meeting is held in any year within sixty days from the date on which the annual	Filed by paying additional fees.



			general meeting should have been held	
6	92	11(1)	Certificate from PCS in Form MGT-8 to be filed with Annual Return	Filed
	96(2)		AGM to be called during business hours (9AM to 6PM) except National Holiday, in the same city where the Registered Office is situated	The AGM of the Company was called on 16 th Feb 2021 i.e. after the specified period as stipulated under Section 96 to be read with the Circular Issued by the Office of Registrar of Companies- Gujarat
7	101(3)		Notice shall be given to every member, legal representatives, auditors and directors of the Company	Yes
8	124		Unpaid Dividend Account.	Yes
9	125		Investor Education and Protection Fund.	Company has not Transferred the Dividend to Investor Education and Protection Fund. However, the said amount is kept in the separate Bank Account.
10	118	Rule 25	-Minutes of every general meeting, Creditors, Board, Committee and postal ballot shall be prepared and kept within 30 days of conclusion of every meeting concerned. All appointments in the meeting shall be included in the minutes.	Yes



11	135	Corporate Social responsibility and formation of the committee thereof	<p>Company formed the CSR committee and has contributed the pending amount to the Implementing Agency M/s SHREYARTH FOUNDATION a Company Registered under Section 8 of CA-2013 and having CIN as U85190GJ2017NPL097859 to the tune of Rs. 29, 73, 83, 200 (Twenty-Nine Crores Seventy-Three Lakhs Eighty-Three Thousand Two Hundred Only) before the issue of this report, which covers the obligations from Year 2014-15.</p> <p>The disclosure under Section 134 (3) (o) was not given in the Directors Report.</p>
12	138	Appointment of Internal Auditor	Appointed
13	149(7)	<p>Every independent director shall give a declaration that he meets the criteria of independence as under:</p> <p>at the first meeting in which he participates as a director</p> <p>at the first meeting of the Board in each financial year</p>	Declarations received from Independent Directors



			whenever any change in circumstances which affects his status as independent director	
14	149(8)		Company and Independent Director shall abide by Schedule IV (Code for Independent Directors)	Yes
15	150(2)		Appointment of Independent Director shall be approved in General Meeting and explanatory statement shall indicate justification for choosing such person	Yes
16	164	14	Disqualification for appointment of director -Declaration from Director at the time of appointment or re-appointment in Form DIR-8 Annual disclosure from Director to be taken	Yes
17	168	15 & 16	-Director to intimate his resignation to the Company, which the Company shall file with ROC in Form DIR-12 in 30 days -Company to put resignation details on its website and in its Directors' Report Director is also required to send his resignation letter director to ROC within 30 days in Form DIR-11, along with reasons of resignation	Not Applicable



18	170(1)	17	Every Company to keep at its Registered Office, a Register of Directors and KMP in the prescribed format containing prescribed particulars	Yes
19	170(2)	18	Return of Directors and KMP to be filed with ROC in Form DIR-12, within 30 days of appointment or change	Yes
20	173(1)		Minimum number of four Board Meetings every year with not more than 120 days gap between two meetings	During the year under review the Company has held 6 (Six) Board Meeting on various occasions. There is no Board meeting in the First Quarter i.e. during April-June 2020.
21	177	6	Following class of companies shall have Audit Committee: -every listed company; -all public companies having paid up share capital of Rs. 10 Crore or more; -all public companies having turnover of Rs. 100 Crore or more; all public companies having outstanding loan/debt/deposits exceeding Rs. 50Crore	Company has formed the audit committee
22	178	6	Following class of companies shall have Nomination and Remuneration Committee: -every listed company; -all public companies having paid up	Company has not formed the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. As informed the Board is in process of appointing one



			share capital of Rs. 10 Crore or more; -all public companies having turnover of Rs. 100 Crore or more; all public companies having outstanding loan/debt/deposits exceeding Rs. 50 Crore	Non-Executive Director.
23	184	9	Every director at: First meeting in which he participates as director; First meeting of Board in every FY; Whenever there change in disclosures shall disclose in Form MBP-1, his concern or interest in any company, body corporate, firm or other association of individuals (including shareholding interest)	Yes
24	186(5)		Unanimous Board approval at the meeting is required for all investment/loan/guarantee/security	No
25	186(9)	12	-Every Company to maintain Register in manual/electronic form in Form MBP-2 from the date of incorporation, kept at the Registered Office Entries to be made chronological order, within 7 days of such event and authenticated by CS	Yes
26	187(3)	14	-Every Company to maintain Register in Form MBP-3 from the date of registration and kept at the Registered Office	Not Applicable



			-Entries to be made chronological order, along with necessary details and authenticated by CS	
27	188	15	<p>No company shall enter into any contract or arrangement with any Related Party without prior approval of the Board of Directors and shareholders.</p> <p>Exception: Ordinary Course of Business; and Arms' Length</p>	<p>The Transactions are sufficiently disclosed under the head Related Party Transactions and vide form AOC-2</p>
28	189(1)	16	<p>Every Company shall keep one or more registers in Form MBP-4 containing the particulars of all contracts to which section 184(2) and 188 applies. After entering the details, the Register shall be placed before the next Board Meeting and signed by all directors' present</p> <p>Exception: -Any contract or arrangement for sale, purchase or supply of any goods, material or services not exceeding Rs. 5Lacs -Banking Company for collection of bills in ordinary course of business</p>	Yes
			<p>Every director and KMP shall, within 30 days of appointment/relinquishment of office,</p>	Yes



29	189(2)	16(1)	shall disclose to the Company particulars specified in Section 184(1), which shall be entered into the Register. Exception <input type="checkbox"/> Companies/Body Corporates in which director himself or together with other directors holds 2% or less of paid-up share capital shall not be required to entered in -Register	
30	189	16	Register shall be kept at the Registered Office -Entries in the Register shall be made at once in chronological order and shall be authenticated by CS	Yes
31	204	9	Every Listed Company and Public Companies having: -Paid-up capital of Rs. 50 Crore or more; -Turnover of Rs. 250 Crore or more -shall have Secretarial Report from PCS in Form MR-3, annexed to Board Report.	Yes
32	29(1)	Notification dated 10 th Sept 2018	Compulsory Transfer in De-Mate Form	Transfer has been effected in physical form on 20/03/2020.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 17th January, 2022

For and on Behalf of

Pinakin Shah & Company
CS Pinakin Shah
Proprietor
FCS No. 2562
C P No. 2932
UDIN : F002562B002034647



(Annexure- III)

LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED
GUJARAT SAMACHAR BHAVAN, KHANPUR, AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT- 380001
E-Mail: shreyans1947@yahoo.in
CIN: U22190GJ1940PLC000151

Form No. AOC-2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto.

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis.

SL NO.	PARTICULARS	DETAILS
a)	Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	NIL
b)/	Nature of contracts /arrangements/transactions	NIL
c)	Duration of the contracts / arrangements / transactions	NIL
d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	NIL
e)	Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions	NIL
f)	Date(s) of approval by the Board	NIL
g)	Amount paid as advances, if any	NIL
h)	Date on which the special resolution was passed in general meeting as required under first proviso to Section 188	NIL

2. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis*

SL NO.	PARTICULARS	DETAILS
a)	Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Smt Smrutiben S. Shah- Director Shri Bahubali S. Shah-Director Shri Shreyans S. Shah Spouse of Smt Smrutiben S. Shah Shri Nirmam S. Shah Son of Smt Smrutiben S. Shah Amrut Investment GCCL Housing Finance Limited Shreyarth Aaspas Limited, Shreyarth Foundation
b)	Nature of contracts / arrangements / transactions	Remuneration Rent Deposit and Advance Receivable in Respect of Current Assets Payable in respect of Current Liabilities
c)	Duration of the contracts /	Yearly



	arrangements / transactions	
d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	As per the Audited Accounts
e)	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	-----
f)	Amount paid as advances, if any(Rs)	As per the Accounts of the Company more sufficiently disclosed in Note Number 27

*For More the Members may please refer to the Notes to Accounts.

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED**

Smruti Shreyans Shah
Director
(DIN- 01320759)

Bahubali Shantilal Shah
Director
(DIN- 00347465)

**Place- Ahmedabad
17th January, 2022**



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Lok Prakashan Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended on the date and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance

and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Note: Company has appointed Internal Auditor. However, as per our information, internal audit scope was not defined



and same was not carried out during the year. However, Advertisement Income audit was carried out by during the year under review by Chartered Accountant.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also

- a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures

in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- f) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were most significant in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosures about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Emphasis of Matter

The attention is drawn to Note No – 36 which deals the latest status of the matter in relation the order passed by



Honourable NCLAT in respect of petition filed with NCLT against the company and others by one of the directors (erstwhile Managing Director). Honorable NCLAT was pleased to pass a Stay order against the direction issued by Honorable NCLT – Ahmedabad vide para 40(ii) to (x) vide order dated 08/03/2021 and was pleased to note that the settlement between Mr Shreyanbhai Shah & Group and Mr Bahubalibhai Shah & Group was at advance stage and affidavit to this regard was also presented by both the parties.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its Ind AS financial position in its Ind AS financial statements.
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. Following are the instances where the amounts required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the company are yet to be transferred:

Year for which the amount pertains	Amount involved In Rs.
2008-09	85,800
2009-10	136,800
2010-11	425,100
2011-12	193,200
2012-13	193,500

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("The Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the order, to the extent applicable.

For **Mukesh M. Shah & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 106625W

Mukesh M. Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 030190
UDIN :- 22030190AAAAAD5333
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 17th January, 2022



ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Lok Prakashan Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under clause (l) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Lok Prakashan Limited** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial control based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India [ICAI]. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to

the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial control system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the material misstatement of the Standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal fi-



financial control over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that:

1. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
2. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
3. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls systems over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For MUKESH M. SHAH & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 106625W

Mukesh M. Shah

Partner

Membership No.: 030190

UDIN :- 22030190AAAAAD5333

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 17th January, 2022



ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED

Referred to in paragraph 2 under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our Independent Auditor's Report of even date.

1. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;
- (b) As explained to us, the fixed assets have been physically verified during the year by the management in accordance with a phased programme of verification, which in our opinion provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. We are informed that no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of immovable properties other than self-constructed immovable property (buildings), as disclosed in fixed assets to the Ind AS financial statements, are held in the name of the company.
2. As explained to us, physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and the discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the books records were not material having regard to the size of the company, and the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
3. The Company has not granted secured/unsecured loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Consequently, requirements of clause (iii) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not advanced any loan or given any guarantee or provided any security or made any investment covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Act.
5. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the Public within the meaning of the provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
6. As informed to us, the Company is not required to maintain cost records as prescribed by Central Government under the provisions of section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.
7. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Custom duty, Excise duty, Value added Tax, Cess, Goods and Service Tax and any other material statutory dues during the year with the appropriate authorities. Moreover, as at March 31, 2021, there are no such undisputed dues payable for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the particulars of dues of Income tax, Sales tax, Excise duty and Service tax, Goods and Service Tax and other material statutory dues as at March 31, 2021 which have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:



Nature of statutes	Nature of the dues	Amount in Rs.	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where matter is pending
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	24,38,82,600	A.Y 2017-18, 2018-19	Commissioner of Income Tax – Appeal
		81,11,490	A.Y 2013-14, 2014-15,	Income Tax Appellate Authority
		48,71,214	A.Y 2008-09	High Court
	Income Tax (TDS demand as per TRACES)	41,76,710	A.Y 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23	

8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained any loan from financial institutions and/or banks.
9. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year.
10. According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year no fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
11. Accordingly, to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts, the managerial remuneration has not been paid during the year hence, the provisions of section 197 would not be applicable.
12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Ind AS.



14. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Consequently, requirements of clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in the Section 192 of the Act.
16. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For Mukesh M. Shah & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 106625W

Mukesh M. Shah

Partner

Membership No.: 030190

UDIN :- 22030190AAAAAD5333

Place : Ahmedabad

Date: 17th January, 2022



NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1. Corporate Information

Lok Prakashan Limited ('the Company') is in the business of publishing newspapers. The Company's product "Gujarat Samachar" is the largest read gujarati language daily newspaper in India. Presently, the Company distributes editions from Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Mumbai, Mehsana and Bhuj. The Company derives its revenue mainly from the sale of these publications and advertisements published in the publications.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 17/01/2022

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

2.1 Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as issued under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

2.2 Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the followings:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
- Defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value;
- Value in Use

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following are the significant accounting policies applied by the Company in preparing its financial statements consistently to all the periods presented:

3.1. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.



All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Operating cycle

Operating cycle of the Company is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. As the Company's normal operating cycle is not clearly identifiable, it is assumed to be twelve months.

3.2. Use of estimates and judgements

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

3.3. Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company's functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement of such transaction and on translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rate are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).



3.4. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as Investments at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability
- Or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and for non-recurring measurement, such as asset held for sale.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management after discussion with and approval by the Company's Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.



At each reporting date, management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

Management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable on yearly basis.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets measured at fair value on the date of transition
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

3.5. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of Property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Borrowing cost relating to acquisition/construction of fixed assets which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use is included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

Capital work-in-progress comprises cost of fixed assets that are not yet installed and ready for their intended use at the balance sheet date.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided so as to write off the cost of assets less residual values over their useful lives of the assets, using the straight line method as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful life, they are accounted for as separate items (Major Components) and are depreciated over their useful life or over the remaining useful life of the principal



assets whichever is less.

Depreciation for assets purchased/sold during a period is proportionately charged for the period of use.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

3.6. Inventories

Inventories are valued as follows:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| a. Stores and Spares | : | At Cost |
| b. Raw materials | : | At Cost or Net realisable value whichever is lower |
| c. Goods in transit | : | At Cost |
| d. Land held as stock in trade | : | At Cost or Net realisable value whichever is lower |

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

3.7. Revenue Recognition

Effective 01 April 2018, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standard 115 (Ind AS 115) – “Revenue from contracts with customers” using the cumulative catch-up transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as on the transition date i.e. 01 April 2018. Accordingly, the comparative amounts of revenue and the corresponding contract assets / liabilities have not been retrospectively adjusted. The effect on adoption of Ind-AS 115 was Rs. Nil.

Revenue is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, it does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

1. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs; or
2. The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
3. The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and an entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue from sale of products and services are recognised at a time on which the performance obligation is satisfied. The period over which revenue is recognised is based on entity's right to payment for performance completed. In determining whether an entity has right to payment, the entity shall consider whether it would have an enforceable right to demand or retain payment for performance completed to date if the contract were to be terminated before completion for reasons other than entity's failure to perform as per the terms of the contract.

Amounts received in advance are classified as contract liabilities.



Circulation revenue

Sale of newspaper and weeklies is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed on to the buyers and is disclosed net of sales return and discounts.

Advertisement revenue

Advertisement revenue is recognized as and when advertisement is published and is disclosed net of trade discounts and taxes.

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest-bearing financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss.

Dividend

Dividend Income is recognised when the Company's right to receive is established which is generally occur when the shareholders approve the dividend.

Profit or loss on sale of Investments

Profit or Loss on sale of investments is recorded on transfer of title from the Company, and is determined as the difference between the sale price and carrying value of investment and other incidental expenses.

Insurance claims

Claims receivable on account of Insurance are accounted for to the extent the Company is reasonably certain of their ultimate collection.

3.8. Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

a) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets

All financial assets, except investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures, are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial assets

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)



- **Financial assets at amortised cost:**

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to retained earnings. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI financial asset is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria, as at fair value through profit or loss. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

- **Equity instruments:**

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.



If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire,
- or
- The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement? and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

(iv) Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.



The following table shows various reclassifications and how they are accounted for.

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.

(v) **Impairment of financial assets**

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18
- Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
- Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract assets resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18, if they do not contain a significant financing component
- Trade receivables or contract assets resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18 that contain a significant financing component, if the Company applies practical expedient to ignore separation of time value of money, and



The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the Company is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected in a separate line under the head "Other expenses" in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contract assets and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
- Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

b) Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.



All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

(iii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from its balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

c) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.9. Leases

The Company as a Lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the



asset through the period of the lease and (3) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset (ROU) and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of the leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

The Company as a Lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

1. Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date.
2. Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.
3. Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

Applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

**3.10. Cash and cash equivalent**

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

3.11. Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside Statement of profit and loss is recognised outside Statement of profit and loss. Current income tax are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.



Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised, or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside Statement of profit and loss is recognised outside Statement of profit and loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The Company recognizes tax credits in the nature of MAT credit as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which tax credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes tax credits as an asset, the said asset is created by way of tax credit to the Statement of profit and loss. The Company reviews such tax credit asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period. Deferred tax includes MAT tax credit.

3.12. Employee Benefits

a) Short Term Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term benefits. Such benefits include salaries, wages, bonus etc. and the same are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

b) Post-Employment Benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan

The Company's approved provident fund scheme, superannuation fund scheme, employees' state insurance fund scheme and Employees' pension scheme are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution paid/payable under such schemes. The contribution paid/payable under the schemes is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

(ii) Defined benefit plan

The employee's gratuity fund scheme and post-retirement medical benefit schemes are Company's defined benefit plans. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at the date of the Balance sheet. In case of funded plans, the fair value of plan asset is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognise the obligation on the net basis.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the



Statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

c) **Other long-term employment benefits:**

The employee's long term compensated absences are Company's defined benefit plans. The present value of the obligation is determined based on the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at the date of the Balance sheet. In case of funded plans, the fair value of plan asset is reduced from the gross obligation, to recognise the obligation on the net basis.

3.13. Earnings per share

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit / loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit / loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

3.14. Dividend distribution

The Company recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorized, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the Companies Act, 2013, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

Non-cash distributions are measured at the fair value of the assets to be distributed with fair value re-measurement recognised directly in equity.

Upon distribution of non-cash assets, any difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the carrying amount of the assets distributed is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.15. Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

4. Significant estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.



4.1. Estimates and assumption

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plans and other post-employment benefits and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation and extrapolated as needed along the yield curve to correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality. Those having excessive credit spreads are excluded from the analysis of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality corporate bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the country.

Further details about defined benefit obligations are provided in Note 28.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 34 for further disclosures.

Allowance for uncollectible trade receivables

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivable balance and historical experience. Additionally, a large number of minor receivables is grouped into homogeneous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible. The carrying amount of allowance for doubtful debts is Rs.10,85,54,171/- (March 31, 2020: Rs.3,73,87,654/-).

Property, plant and equipment

Refer Note 3.5 for the estimated useful life of Property, plant and equipment. The carrying value of Property, plant and equipment has been disclosed in Note 5.

Lease Term

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.


LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
I. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5	260,467,641	289,270,066
(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	1,750,179	1,750,179
(c) Right-of-use Assets	33	1,206,911	2,198,914
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6 (a)	29,018,256,426	23,758,527,033
(e) Non-current tax assets (net)	9	395,314,675	456,663,875
(f) Other non-current assets	7	403,224,643	408,549,613
Total non-current assets		30,080,220,475	24,916,959,680
II. Current assets			
(a) Inventories	8	1,656,956,503	1,610,456,845
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6 (b)	527,289,896	730,805,449
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6 (c)	218,947,733	74,567,837
(iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	6 (d)	158,742,422	148,990,410
(iv) Other financial assets	6 (e)	373,024,000	55,138,149
(c) Other current assets	7	42,657,895	55,752,838
Total current assets		2,977,618,449	2,675,711,528
Total Assets		33,057,838,924	27,592,671,208
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	1,594,275	1,594,275
Other equity	11	30,997,996,459	25,915,796,235
Total equity		30,999,590,734	25,917,390,510
Liabilities			
I. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	33	733,471	1,443,680
(b) Long-term provisions	13	-	3,224,886
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	22	1,473,124,138	952,602,436
Total non-current liabilities		1,473,857,609	957,271,002
II. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	33	900,000	1,422,471
(ii) Trade payables	12 (a)		
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		258,271,439	319,979,783
(iii) Other financial liabilities	12 (b)	129,496,061	179,090,745
(b) Other current liabilities	14	194,378,056	212,965,093
(c) Short-term provisions	13	1,345,025	4,551,604
Total current liabilities		584,390,581	718,009,696
Total equity and liabilities		33,057,838,924	27,592,671,208
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For Mukesh M. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 106625W

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Lok Prakashan Limited

Mr. Mukesh M. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 030190

Smruti S. Shah
Director
(DIN : 01320759)

Bahubali S. Shah
Director
(DIN : 00347465)

Ahmedabad
Date: 17th January, 2022

Dr. Gaurang Dalal
Director
(DIN : 00040924)

Dhires T. Shah
Director
(DIN : 00397229)

**LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED****Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2021**

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Rs.	
		Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	15		
Sale of Products		934,563,911	1,265,840,591
Operating Income		1,794,222,022	3,269,482,840
Revenue from operations		2,728,785,933	4,535,323,431
Other income	16	1,953,435,408	1,494,604,012
Total income (I)		4,682,221,341	6,029,927,443
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	17	1,159,664,489	2,214,490,727
Employee benefits expense	18	183,980,327	187,055,511
Finance costs	19	245,742	375,547
Depreciation expense	20	30,138,839	40,879,649
Other expenses	21	480,021,428	611,099,062
Total expenses (II)		1,854,050,825	3,053,900,496
Profit before exceptional items and tax (III) = (I-II)		2,828,170,516	2,976,026,947
Exceptional items (IV)		-	-
Profit after exceptional items and tax (V) = (III-IV)		2,828,170,516	2,976,026,947
Extraordinary items (VI)		-	-
Profit before tax (VII) = (V-VI)		2,828,170,516	2,976,026,947
Tax expense	22		
Current tax		506,600,000	405,600,000
Short provision for earlier years		-	12,258,654
Deferred tax		203,071,988	303,946,791
Total tax expense (VIII)		709,671,988	721,805,445
Profit for the year (IX) = (VII-VIII)		2,118,498,528	2,254,221,502
Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
A. Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss			
Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans	28	1,597,360	(5,854,173)
Income tax related to above	22	(402,024)	1,473,378
		1,195,336	(4,380,795)
ii) Net gain / (loss) on equity instruments valued at FVOCI		3,327,368,050	(4,952,995,979)
Income tax related to above	22	(317,047,690)	44,472,574
		3,010,320,360	(4,908,523,405)
Net other comprehensive income / (loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		3,011,515,696	(4,912,904,200)
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax (X)		3,011,515,696	(4,912,904,200)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax (IX+X)		5,130,014,224	(2,658,682,698)
Earnings per equity share [nominal value per share Rs. 200/- (March 31, 2020: Rs. 200/-)]			
Basic & Diluted	29	265,842	282,874
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For Mukesh M. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 106625W

Mr. Mukesh M. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 030190

Ahmedabad
Date: 17th January, 2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Lok Prakashan Limited

Smruti S. Shah
Director
(DIN : 01320759)

Dr. Gaurang Dalal
Director
(DIN : 00040924)

Bahubali S. Shah
Director
(DIN : 00347465)

Dhires T. Shah
Director
(DIN : 00397229)



The Lok Prakashan Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
A Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit Before taxation	2,828,170,516	2,976,026,947
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	30,138,839	40,879,649
Interest Income	(15,541,071)	(13,367,641)
Dividend Income	(155,251,577)	(161,377,670)
Interest Expenses	245,742	375,547
Profit on sale of investments valued at FVTPL (net)	(403,748,626)	(62,857,014)
Net gain on fair valuation of Investments valued at FVTPL	(1,258,197,829)	(1,218,554,719)
Allowance for doubtful debts	71,166,517	37,387,654
Bad debts written off	12,163,261	7,793,109
Rent Income	(2,448,528)	(2,238,528)
Sundry balances appropriated	(8,251,455)	-
	(1,729,724,727)	(1,371,959,613)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		
Working Capital Changes:		
Changes in inventories	(46,499,658)	216,793,104
Changes in trade receivables	120,185,775	(58,697,960)
Changes in other current financial assets	(321,530,067)	(3,739,095)
Changes in other current assets	13,094,943	(1,820,535)
Changes in other bank balances	(9,752,012)	(9,624,795)
Changes in current financial liabilities	(49,594,684)	(9,825,985)
Changes in current liabilities	(18,587,037)	(22,037,723)
Changes in provisions	(4,834,105)	1,750,381
Changes in trade payables	(53,456,889)	(409,714,230)
Net Changes in Working Capital	(370,973,734)	(296,916,838)
Cash Generated from Operations	727,472,055	1,307,150,496
Direct taxes paid (Net of income tax refund)	(445,250,800)	(636,589,068)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	282,221,255	670,561,428
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(344,411)	(1,441,059)
Capital advances	5,324,970	(68,124,742)
Change in non current investments	(270,414,888)	(622,200,003)
Dividend income	155,251,577	161,377,670
Rent income	2,448,528	2,238,528
Interest income	19,185,287	13,266,123
Net cash flow from Investing Activities	(88,548,937)	(514,883,483)
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Principal repayment of lease liabilities	(1,232,680)	(1,355,631)
Payment of final dividend	(47,814,000)	(88,455,900)
Payment of dividend distribution tax	-	(18,185,401)
Interest paid	(245,742)	(375,547)
Net Cash flow from Financing Activities	(49,292,422)	(108,372,479)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	144,379,896	47,305,466
Cash & Cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	74,567,837	27,262,371
Cash & Cash equivalents at the end of the period	218,947,733	74,567,837

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of: (Note 6c)		
Cash on Hand	3,003,974	1,030,889
Balances with Banks	215,943,759	73,536,948
Total	218,947,733	74,567,837

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For Mukesh M. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 106625W

Mr. Mukesh M. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 030190

Ahmedabad
Date: 17th January, 2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Lok Prakashan Limited

Smruti S. Shah
Director
(DIN : 01320759)

Dr. Gaurang Dalal
Director
(DIN : 00040924)

Bahubali S. Shah
Director
(DIN : 00347465)

Dhiresh T. Shah
Director
(DIN : 00397229)



LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED

Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

A. Equity share capital

Balance	Amount in Rs. Note 10
As at April 1, 2019	1,594,275
Issue of Equity Share capital	-
As at March 31, 2020	1,594,275
As at April 1, 2020	1,594,275
Issue of Equity Share capital	-
As at March 31, 2021	1,594,275

B. Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders				Amount in Rs.
	Reserves & Surplus			FVOCI	Total equity
	General Reserve	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	Net gain / (loss) on equity instruments valued at FVOCI	
	Note 11	Note 11	Note 11	Note 11	
As at April 1, 2019	19,131,239,629	17,987,206	1,749,846,074	7,782,673,363	28,681,746,272
Profit for the year	-	-	2,254,221,502	-	2,254,221,502
Transfer from Retained Earnings	2,200,000,000	-	-	-	2,200,000,000
Impact on adoption of Ind AS 116	-	-	(836,591)	-	(836,591)
Tax impact on adoption of Ind AS 116	-	-	210,553	-	210,553
Final Dividend for FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19	-	-	(88,455,900)	-	(88,455,900)
Dividend Distribution Tax on Final Dividend	-	-	(18,185,401)	-	(18,185,401)
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	(2,200,000,000)	-	(2,200,000,000)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	-	-	(4,380,795)	(4,908,523,405)	(4,912,904,200)
Total Comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	2,200,000,000	-	(57,426,632)	(4,908,523,405)	(2,765,950,037)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	21,331,239,629	17,987,206	1,692,419,442	2,874,149,958	25,915,796,235
As at April 1, 2020	21,331,239,629	17,987,206	1,692,419,442	2,874,149,958	25,915,796,235
Profit for the year	-	-	2,118,498,528	-	2,118,498,528
Transfer from Retained Earnings	5,310,000,000	-	-	-	5,310,000,000
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	(5,310,000,000)	-	(5,310,000,000)
Transfer from FVOCI	-	-	1,595,066,447	-	1,595,066,447
Transfer to Retained Earnings	-	-	-	(1,595,066,447)	(1,595,066,447)
Final Dividend for FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19	-	-	(47,814,000)	-	(47,814,000)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	-	-	1,195,336	3,010,320,360	3,011,515,696
Total Comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	5,310,000,000	-	(1,643,053,689)	1,415,253,913	5,082,200,224
Balance as at March 31, 2021	26,641,239,629	17,987,206	49,365,753	4,289,403,871	30,997,996,459

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For Mukesh M. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 106625W

Mr. Mukesh M. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 030190

Ahmedabad
Date: 17th January, 2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Lok Prakashan Limited

Smruti S. Shah
Director
(DIN : 01320759)

Dr. Gaurang Dalal
Director
(DIN : 00040924)

Bahubali S. Shah
Director
(DIN : 00347465)

Dhires T. Shah
Director
(DIN : 00397229)

LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 5 : Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold Premises	Freehold Land	Building	Plant and Machinery	Furniture & fixture	Office equipment & Computers	Library Books	Vehicles	TOTAL	Amount in Rs. Capital Work-in-Progress
Gross Carrying Amount										
As at April 1, 2019	38,260,570	28,278,046	236,253,688	214,716,351	3,721,025	15,308,197	77	2,895,675	539,433,629	1,750,179
Additions	-	-	-	480,860	81,000	879,199	-	-	1,441,059	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	38,260,570	28,278,046	236,253,688	215,197,211	3,802,025	16,187,396	77	2,895,675	540,874,688	1,750,179
Additions	-	-	10,000	-	-	334,411	-	-	344,411	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	38,260,570	28,278,046	236,263,688	215,197,211	3,802,025	16,521,807	77	2,895,675	541,219,099	1,750,179
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment										
As at April 1, 2019	19,130,284	-	59,960,726	119,694,082	2,043,662	9,422,970	-	1,659,526	211,911,250	-
Depreciation for the year	4,782,571	-	16,557,378	16,426,389	383,619	1,265,418	-	277,997	39,693,372	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	23,912,855	-	76,518,104	136,120,471	2,427,281	10,688,388	-	1,937,523	251,604,622	-
Depreciation for the year	4,782,571	-	14,995,434	8,068,532	298,472	829,904	-	171,923	29,146,836	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	28,695,426	-	91,513,538	144,189,003	2,725,753	11,518,292	-	2,109,446	280,751,458	-
Net Carrying Amount										
As at March 31, 2021	9,565,144	28,278,046	144,750,150	71,008,208	1,076,272	5,003,515	77	786,229	260,467,641	1,750,179
As at March 31, 2020	14,347,715	28,278,046	159,735,584	79,076,740	1,374,744	5,499,008	77	958,152	289,270,066	1,750,179





LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 6 : Financial assets
6 (a) Investments

		Amount in Rs.	
	Face Value per Share (in Rs. unless otherwise stated)	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current investments			
At Fair Value through OCI (fully paid)			
In Equity Shares			
Unquoted			
Press Trust of India	100	1,500	1,500
15 (March 31, 2020: 15) shares			
Binani Zinc Limited	10	1	1
25,136 (March 31, 2020: 25,136) shares			
Quoted			
Albert David Limited	10	9,070,109	7,671,003
24,081 (March 31, 2020: 24,081) shares			
Bengal & Assam Company Limited	10	10,530,784	3,220,942
7,666 (March 31, 2020: 2,683) shares			
Cadila Health Care Limited	1	528,623,669	320,423,396
11,98,965 (March 31, 2020: 11,98,965) shares			
ETH Limited	10	10,478,977	7,615,412
44,696 (March 31, 2020: 36,516) shares			
Gujarat Ambuja Cement	2	35,517,750	17,905,500
1,15,000 (March 31, 2020: 1,15,000) shares			
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Limited	10	5,591,184,402	3,616,108,236
1,62,15,732 (March 31, 2020: 1,62,15,732) shares			
Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation	2	73,765,116	33,162,546
9,07,320 (March 31, 2020: 9,07,320) shares			
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Limited	10	43,485,171	16,614,754
1,44,854 (March 31, 2020: 1,44,854) shares			
Hindustan Petro Chemicals Limited	10	42,210,000	34,218,000
1,80,000 (March 31, 2020: 1,80,000) shares			
Entegra Limited	10	692,328	692,328
3,64,383 (March 31, 2020: 3,64,383) shares			
MW Unitexx Limited	10	173,245	173,245
96,785 (March 31, 2020: 96,785) shares			
I D F C Bank Limited (Demerger)	10	4,110,326	1,557,053
73,794 (March 31, 2020: 73,794) shares			
I D F C	10	3,494,146	1,095,841
73,794 (March 31, 2020: 73,794) shares			
Ion Exchange Limited	10	40,548,289	26,271,495
31,037 (March 31, 2020: 43,615) shares			
JK Tyre and Industries Limited	2	-	7,017,710
Nil (March 31, 2020: 1,72,850) shares			
Kirloskar Electric Company Limited	10	2,099,500	1,317,500
1,70,000 (March 31, 2020: 1,70,000) shares			
Mangalam Timber Product Limited	10	420,767	279,073
35,963 (March 31, 2020: 35,963) shares			
NTPC	10	111,144,862	87,831,041
10,43,124 (March 31, 2020: 10,43,124) shares			
Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited	1	16,860,933	8,376,769
26,84,862 (March 31, 2020: 26,84,862) shares			
Nagarjuna Oil Refinery Limited	1	610,196	610,196
24,40,784 (March 31, 2020: 24,40,784) shares			
NMDC Limited	1	29,777,000	17,600,000
2,20,000 (March 31, 2020: 2,20,000) shares			
Rallis Limited	1	265,007,206	240,916,326
10,48,288 (March 31, 2020: 13,71,180) shares			
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	10	1,632,150	474,300
46,500 (March 31, 2020: 46,500) shares			
Reliance Industries Limited	10	-	980,100,000
Nil (March 31, 2020: 8,80,000) shares			
Reliance Communication Limited	5	-	143,000
Nil (March 31, 2020: 2,20,000) shares			
Reliance Capital Limited	10	118,250	49,500
11,000 (March 31, 2020: 11,000) shares			
Reliance Home Finance Limited	10	26,400	8,251
11,000 (March 31, 2020: 11,000) shares			
Reliance Power Limited	10	-	68,750
Nil (March 31, 2020: 55,000) shares			
Rama News Print Limited	10	416,250	287,500
25,000 (March 31, 2020: 25,000) shares			
Sasken Technologies Limited	10	3,226,352	3,145,261
3,690 (March 31, 2020: 8,289) shares			
Shipping corporation Limited	10	135,059,092	45,751,725
12,20,046 (March 31, 2020: 12,20,046) shares			
Savera Industries Limited	10	3,496,998	2,642,893
80,576 (March 31, 2020: 80,576) shares			
Tinplate Company of India Limited	10	38,497,963	32,428,454
2,39,788 (March 31, 2020: 4,27,534) shares			
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	1	761,096	514,950
6,866 (March 31, 2020: 6,866) shares			
Tamilnadu Petro Limited	10	3,591,680	1,825,280
73,600 (March 31, 2020: 73,600) shares			

The Lok Prakashan Limited



U P Hotels Limited	10	7,412,730	7,412,730
24,900 (March 31, 2020: 24,900) shares			
Voltas Limited	1	52,222,636	24,856,505
52,121 (March 31, 2020: 52,121) shares			
Yes Bank Limited	2	780,000	1,122,500
50,000 (March 31, 2020: 50,000) shares			
Zydus Wellness Limited	10	84,045,205	55,389,991
42,629 (March 31, 2020: 42,629) shares			
Andhra Paper Limited	10	79,210,451	-
3,61,609 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Asian Hotels (East) Limited	10	990,042	-
6,306 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Avadh Sugar And Energy Limited	10	9,270,000	-
50,000 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Care Ratings Limited	10	12,547,008	-
30,528 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Castrol India Limited	5	6,265,000	-
50,000 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
DCM Shriram Industries Limited	2	5,632,303	-
29,975 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
EID Parry India Limited	1	4,775,250	-
15,000 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Federal-Mogel Goetze (India) Limited	10	9,443,555	-
33,595 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
GE Power India Limited	10	4,305,000	-
15,000 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
GE T&D India Limited	2	2,326,000	-
20,000 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Goodricke Group Limited	10	2,295,679	-
10,992 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Gujarat Apollo Industries Limited	10	13,078,072	-
64,424 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
HMT Limited	10	1,611,996	-
52,505 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Ingersoll-Rand(India) Limited	10	33,431,085	-
48,951 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Jayshree Tea & Industries Limited	5	42,518,124	-
6,41,783 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Jindal Saw Limited	2	3,707,500	-
50000 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
JSW Energy Limited	10	31,135,182	-
3,54,413 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Kaya Limited	10	23,410,860	-
79,024 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Kirloskar Oil Engines Limited	2	38,906,043	-
2,37,812 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Magadh Sugar & Energy Limited	10	6,305,159	-
61,785 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
National Fertilizers Limited	10	2,164,000	-
40,000 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Orient Paper And Industries Limited	1	3,033,246	-
1,23,406 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Pudumjee Paper and Products Limited	1	10,766,616	-
4,48,609 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Schneider Electric Infrastructure Limited	2	8,024,000	-
85,000 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Shree Renuka Sugars Limited	1	23,397,383	-
25,57,091 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Sutlej Textiles & Industries Limited	1	498,240	-
12,694 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Tamilnadu Newsprint And Paper Limited	10	288,426,485	-
19,87,046 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
The New India Assurance Company Limited	5	8,489,250	-
55,000 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Universal Cables Limited	10	14,955,987	-
1,09,648 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Wenot India Limited	10	2,253,324	-
716 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
Zee Media Corporation Limited	1	19,633,222	-
30,67,691 (March 31, 2020: Nil) shares			
At Amortized Cost			
In Debentures			
Quoted			
NTPC Non Convertible Debentures (Bonus debentures)	12.5	1	1
8,69,270 (March 31, 2020: 8,69,270) debentures			
In Bonds			
Quoted			
SBI Sr-2 Lower Tier - II Bond	10,000	-	10,500,000
Nil (March 31, 2020: 1,050 bonds)			
At Fair Value through Profit and Loss			
In Mutual Funds			
Unquoted			
Khshiti Venture Capital Fund	324.7	12,100,000	12,100,000
1,00,000,000 (March 31, 2020: 1,00,000,000) units			
Aditya Birla Sunlife Income Fund - Growth	10	1,374,996,008	1,269,325,929
*1,40,89,719.577 (March 31, 2020: 1,40,89,719.577) units			
Aditya Birla Sunlife Banking & PSU Debt Fund- Growth	100	1,422,750,036	1,315,408,301
*50,23,081.057 (March 31, 2020: 50,23,081.057) units			
Aditya Birla Sunlife Medium Term Plan- Growth	10	113,549,043	109,885,715
47,05,018.844 (March 31, 2020: 47,05,018.844) units			
HDFC Money Market fund - Regular Plan- Growth	10	1,187,707,405	2,143,391,088
2,68,795.464 (March 31, 2020: 5,13,505.925) units			
HDFC Money Market fund - Direct Plan - Growth Option	1000	5,108,114,664	1,259,139,308
1141752.566 (March 31, 2020: 298385.783) units			



HDFC Medium Term Debt Fund-Growth	10	243,295,354	226,173,531
56,12,608.526 (March 31, 2020: 56,12,608.526) units			
HDFC Credit Risk Debt Fund- Direct- Growth	10	1,332,082,786	1,211,863,524
6,94,74,839.687 (March 31, 2020: 6,94,74,839.687) units			
HDFC Floating rate Debt Fund -Dp-Growth	10	1,526,150,069	1,410,234,438
3,98,56,834.251 (March 31, 2020: 3,98,56,834.251) units			
ICICI Prudential Credit Risk Fund -Growth	10	131,649,172	121,361,169
55,80,388.283 (March 31, 2020: 55,80,388.283) units			
ICICI Prudential Ultra Short Term Fund -Growth	10	1,511,867,243	1,427,729,349
7,01,03,227.859 (March 31, 2020: 7,01,03,227.859) units			
ICICI Prudential Savings Fund -Growth	100	174,406,421	162,393,170
4,19,243.383 (March 31, 2020: 4,19,243.383) units			
Nippon India Dynamic Bond Fund- Growth Plan (NIGPG)	10	640,222,580	596,512,899
22,245,244.285 (March 31, 2020: 2,22,45,244.285) units			
Invesco India Credit Risk fund- Regular Plan Growth	1000	765,375,873	719,450,324
5,30,384.876 (March 31, 2020: 5,30,384.876) units			
Invesco India Ultra Short Term Fund- Growth	1000	124,466,883	106,456,923
58,435.930 (March 31, 2020: 52,226.869) units			
Invesco India Ultra Short Term Fund- Growth	1000	442,028,881	423,016,241
2,07,528.044 (March 31, 2020: 2,07,528.044) units			
Invesco India FMP Sr.30 Plan D(1169Days)-Direct Sub plan Growth	10	88,462,500	83,007,400
70,00,000 (March 31, 2020: 70,00,000) units			
Invesco India Treasury Advantage Fund- Growth	1000	286,103,194	269,178,688
96,479.910 (March 31, 2020: 96,479.910) units			
Invesco Indis Liquid Fund - Growth PL	1000	-	-
Nil (March 31, 2020: Nil) units			
SBI Magnum Income Fund- Regular Growth	10	2,407,742,286	2,227,414,575
4,39,93,098.587 (March 31, 2020: 4,39,93,098.587) units			
Franklin India Corporate Debt Fund- Plan A	10	976,894,307	906,392,971
1,26,52,334.103 (March 31, 2020: 1,26,52,334.103) units			
Franklin India Dynamic Accrual fund growth (**)	10	626,312,799	982,082,329
88,74,328.011 (March 31, 2020: 1,47,01,303.0500) units			
Franklin India Ultra Short Bond fund- Super Institutional Plan (**)	10	647,115,898	1,153,911,847
2,17,69,869.375 (March 31, 2020: 4,31,31,893.016) units			
Aditya Birla Medium Term Plan Growth Segment Port 1	NA	6,268,026	-
47,05,018.844 (March 31, 2020: Nil) units			

At Cost

In Gold			
Gold Deposit with State Bank of India	-	4,695,856	4,695,856
Total Investments		29,018,256,426	23,758,527,033
Investment in unquoted equity shares		1,501	1,501
Investment in quoted equity shares		7,863,897,640	5,606,899,956
Investment in quoted debentures		1	1
Investment in unquoted mutual funds		21,149,661,428	18,136,429,719
Investment in quoted bonds		-	10,500,000
Investment in gold deposits		4,695,856	4,695,856
Total Investments		29,018,256,426	23,758,527,033
Aggregate amount of quoted investments		7,863,897,641	5,617,399,957
Market value of quoted Investments		7,863,897,641	5,617,399,957
Aggregate amount of unquoted Investments		21,154,358,785	18,141,127,076

*Units pledged with Bank as Margin Money against LC facility.

** The redemption of the investment made in the units of these schemes is suspended by respective fund houses for indefinite time.

6 (b) Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	Amount in Rs. As at March 31, 2020
Current		
Unsecured, considered good	527,289,896	730,805,449
Credit impaired	108,554,171	37,387,654
Less : Allowance for doubtful debts	(108,554,171)	(37,387,654)
Total Trade receivables	527,289,896	730,805,449

Trade receivables are non - interest bearing and generally on terms of 30-90 days.

Allowance for doubtful debts

Company has provided allowance for doubtful debts based on the lifetime expected credit loss model using provision matrix.

Movement in allowance for doubtful debt :

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Amount in Rs. Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	37,387,654	128,080,497
Add : Allowance for the year (Refer Note 21)	71,166,517	37,387,654
Less : Write off of bad debts	-	128,080,497
Balance at the end of the year	108,554,171	37,387,654

6 (c) Cash and cash equivalent

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	Amount in Rs. As at March 31, 2020
Balance with Banks		
In Current accounts	215,943,759	73,536,948
Cash on hand	3,003,974	1,030,889
Total cash and cash equivalents	218,947,733	74,567,837

**6 (d) Other bank balances**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	Amount in Rs. As at March 31, 2020
Balance with Banks		
Deposits with maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months	158,742,422	148,990,410
Total cash and cash equivalents	158,742,422	148,990,410

6 (e) Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	Amount in Rs. As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good		
Current		
Security Deposits	43,461,610	43,413,163
Accrued Interest	4,109,956	7,754,172
Balance with banks in unpaid dividend accounts	5,108,100	3,188,700
Margin Money Deposit	320,000,000	-
Other financial assets	344,334	782,114
Total financial assets	373,024,000	55,138,149

6 (f) Financial assets by category

Particulars	Cost	FVTPL	Amount in Rs. FVOCI
March 31, 2021			
Investments	4,695,857	21,149,661,428	7,863,899,141
Trade receivables	527,289,896	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent	218,947,733	-	-
Other bank balances	158,742,422	-	-
Other financial assets	373,024,000	-	-
Total Financial assets	1,282,699,908	21,149,661,428	7,863,899,141
March 31, 2020			
Investments	15,195,857	18,136,429,719	5,606,901,457
Trade receivables	730,805,449	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent	74,567,837	-	-
Other bank balances	148,990,410	-	-
Other financial assets	55,138,149	-	-
Total Financial assets	1,024,697,702	18,136,429,719	5,606,901,457

For Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies, refer Note 34.

Fair value disclosures for financial assets and liabilities are in Note 31 and fair value hierarchy disclosures are in Note 32.

Note 7 : Other current / non-current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	Amount in Rs. As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good		
Non-current		
Capital advances	403,224,643	408,549,613
	403,224,643	408,549,613
Current		
Advances		
To Related Parties (Refer Note 27)	1,682,874	15,757,949
To Others	4,134,522	452,612
Prepaid expenses	36,840,499	39,542,277
	42,657,895	55,752,838
Total	445,882,538	464,302,451

Note 8 : Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	Amount in Rs. As at March 31, 2020
Raw materials	783,611,835	793,770,869
In transit	109,551,066	44,732,543
Stores and spares	10,040,467	16,648,166
Land Held as Stock in Trade	753,753,135	755,305,267
Total	1,656,956,503	1,610,456,845

Note 9 : Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	Amount in Rs. As at March 31, 2020
Advance Tax (Net of Provision)	395,314,675	456,663,875
Total	395,314,675	456,663,875



LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 10 : Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	Rs.	No. of shares	Rs.
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of Rs. 200/- each	10,000	2,000,000	10,000	2,000,000
Issued and subscribed share capital				
Equity shares of Rs. 200/- each	10,000	2,000,000	10,000	2,000,000
Subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs. 200/- each	7,969	1,593,800	7,969	1,593,800
Forfeited shares		475		475
Total	7,969	1,594,275	7,969	1,594,275

10.1. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	Rs.	No. of shares	Rs.
At the beginning of the year	7,969	1,593,800	7,969	1,593,800
Add:	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	7,969	1,593,800	7,969	1,593,800

10.2. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs. 200 each. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

10.3. Number of Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% Shares in the company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Shri Shreyansbhai S. Shah	445	5.58%	445	5.58%
Shri Bahubalibhai S. Shah	527	6.61%	527	6.61%
Shri Shreyansbhai S. Shah & Shri Bahubalibhai S. Shah	1,960	24.60%	1,960	24.60%
Indian Chronicles Limited	654	8.21%	626	7.85%

10.4 Distribution made

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Cash dividends on equity shares declared and paid:		
Final Dividend		
FY 2019-20: Rs. 6,000/- per equity share	47,814,000	-
FY 2018-19: Rs. 5,700/- per equity share	-	45,423,300
FY 2017-18: Rs. 5,400/- per equity share	-	43,032,600
Dividend Distribution Tax on above Final Dividend	-	18,185,401
Total	47,814,000	106,641,301

10.5 Proposed dividend

The Board of Directors recommended dividend of Rs. 6,300/- per equity share (March 31, 2020: Rs. 6,000/- per equity share) of face value of Rs. 200 each, which is subject to approval by shareholders of the Company.

10.6 In the period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2021:

- The Company has not allotted any equity shares as fully paid up without payment being received in cash.
- The Company has not allotted any equity shares by way of bonus issue.
- The Company has not bought back any equity shares.



LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 11 : Other Equity

		Amount in Rs.	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Note 11.1 Surplus			
Capital Reserve			
Balance as per last financial statements	17,987,206	17,987,206	
Balance at the end of the year	17,987,206	17,987,206	
General Reserve			
Balance as per last financial statements	21,331,239,629	19,131,239,629	
Add: Transfer from Retained Earnings	5,310,000,000	2,200,000,000	
Balance at the end of the year	26,641,239,629	21,331,239,629	
Retained Earnings			
Balance as per last financial statements	1,692,419,442	1,749,846,074	
Profit for the year	2,118,498,528	2,254,221,502	
Impact on adoption of Ind AS 116	-	(836,591)	
Tax impact on adoption of Ind AS 116	-	210,553	
Final Dividend	(47,814,000)	(88,455,900)	
Dividend Distribution Tax on Final Dividend	-	(18,185,401)	
OCI for the year	1,195,336	(4,380,795)	
Recycled from Equity Instruments through OCI	1,595,066,447		
	5,359,365,753	3,892,419,442	
Less: Appropriations			
Transfer to General Reserve	5,310,000,000	2,200,000,000	
Balance at the end of the year	49,365,753	1,692,419,442	
Total reserves & surplus	26,708,592,588	23,041,646,277	
Note 11.2 Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Equity Instruments through OCI (net of tax)			
Balance as per last financial statements	2,874,149,958	7,782,673,363	
Gain/(Loss) during the year	3,010,320,360	(4,908,523,405)	
Recycled to Retained Earnings	(1,595,066,447)		
Balance at the end of the year	4,289,403,871	2,874,149,958	
Total Other comprehensive income	4,289,403,871	2,874,149,958	
Total Other equity	30,997,996,459	25,915,796,235	

The description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity is as follows

a. Capital reserve

Capital Reserve includes machinery fire claims received from Insurance Company.

b. General reserve

General Reserve is a free reserve created by the Company by transfer from Retained earnings for appropriation purposes.

c. Equity instruments through OCI

The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investment in equity instrument in other comprehensive income. This amount will be reclassified to retained earnings on derecognition of equity instrument.

Note 12 : Financial liabilities

12 (a) Trade payables

		Amount in Rs.	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Current			
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note below)	-	-	
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	258,271,439	319,979,783	
Total	258,271,439	319,979,783	



Note: The Company has not received any intimation from suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 and hence disclosures as required under Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 regarding:

- (a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of each accounting year;
- (b) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006).
- (c) Amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during accounting year;
- (d) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;
- (e) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year
- (f) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

have not been given. The Company is making efforts to get the confirmations from the suppliers as regard to their status under the said act.

12 (b) Other financial liabilities		Amount in Rs.
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current		
Payable to related parties (Refer Note 27)	18,250,366	18,592,763
Payable to employees	5,878,002	61,060,879
Security deposits	97,415,093	96,248,403
Unpaid dividends*	5,108,100	3,188,700
Mark to market liability of derivative financial instruments	2,844,500	-
Total	129,496,061	179,090,745

*Amount due and yet to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund 1,034,400 840,900

12 (c) Financial liabilities by category			Amount in Rs.
Particulars	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost
March 31, 2021			
Trade payables	-	-	258,271,439
Payable to employees	-	-	5,878,002
Mark to market liability of derivative financial instrument	2,844,500	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	123,618,059
Total Financial liabilities	2,844,500	-	387,767,500
March 31, 2020			
Trade payables	-	-	319,979,783
Payable to employees	-	-	61,060,879
Mark to market liability of derivative financial instrument	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	118,029,866
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	499,070,528

For Financial Instruments risk management objectives and policies, refer Note 34.

Fair value disclosures for financial assets and liabilities are in Note 31 and fair value hierarchy disclosures are in Note 32.

Note 13 : Provisions

		Amount in Rs.
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Long-term		
Provision for employee benefits (refer Note 28)		
Provision for Gratuity	-	3,224,886
	-	3,224,886
Short-term		
Provision for employee benefits (refer Note 28)		
Provision for Gratuity	1,345,025	4,551,604
	1,345,025	4,551,604
Total	1,345,025	7,776,490

Note 14 : Other current liabilities

		Amount in Rs.
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current		
Contract liabilities*	160,910,084	179,563,248
Statutory dues including provident fund and tax deducted at source	6,565,924	6,462,045
Other liabilities	26,902,048	26,939,800
Total	194,378,056	212,965,093

*Contract liabilities include advance received towards subscription



LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 15 : Revenue from operations

		Amount in Rs.
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Sale of Publications	934,563,911	1,265,840,591
Other Operating income		
Advertisement Income	1,765,032,201	3,231,684,109
Waste Sale	26,263,421	33,279,531
Sale of Plots	2,926,400	4,519,200
	1,794,222,022	3,269,482,840
Total	2,728,785,933	4,535,323,431

Disaggregation of Revenue from contracts with customers

		Amount in Rs.
Revenue based on Geography		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Domestic	2,728,785,933	4,535,323,431
Export	-	-
Revenue from Operations	2,728,785,933	4,535,323,431

Revenue based on Business segment

		Amount in Rs.
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Publication	2,725,859,533	4,530,804,231
Sale of Plots	2,926,400	4,519,200
Revenue from Operations	2,728,785,933	4,535,323,431

Reconciliation of revenue from operation with contract price

		Amount in Rs.
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue from contract with customers as per the contract price	2,728,785,933	4,535,323,431
Less : Adjustment made to contract price	-	-
Revenue from Operations	2,728,785,933	4,535,323,431

Note 16 : Other income

		Amount in Rs.
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest income	15,541,071	13,367,641
Dividend income	155,251,577	161,377,670
Rent (Refer Note 33)	2,448,528	2,238,528
Profit on sale of investments valued at FVTPL (net)	403,748,626	62,857,014
Brokerage and commission income	32,354,288	36,133,515
Excess provision written back	53,282,149	-
Sundry credit balances appropriated	8,251,455	-
Net gain on fair valuation of investments valued at FVTPL	1,258,197,829	1,218,554,721
Recovery of bad debts	24,258,796	-
Miscellaneous income	101,089	74,923
Total	1,953,435,408	1,494,604,012

Note 17 : Cost of materials consumed

		Amount in Rs.
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Raw materials at the beginning of the year	793,770,869	638,917,207
Add : Purchases	1,149,505,455	2,369,344,389
	1,943,276,324	3,008,261,596
Less : Raw materials at the end of the year	783,611,835	793,770,869
Total	1,159,664,489	2,214,490,727

**Note 18 : Employee benefits expense**

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries, wages and bonus (Refer Note 28)	176,989,628	179,912,706
Contribution to provident and other funds	6,650,551	5,956,838
Welfare and training expenses	340,148	1,185,967
Total	183,980,327	187,055,511

Note 19 : Finance costs

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest on working capital facilities	34,742	31,978
Interest on lease liabilities (Refer Note 33)	211,000	343,569
Total	245,742	375,547

Note 20 : Depreciation expense

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment (Refer Note 5)	29,146,836	39,693,372
Amortisation of Right-of-use Asset (Refer Note 33)	992,003	1,186,277
Total	30,138,839	40,879,649

Note 21 : Other expenses

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Consumption of Stores & Spares	96,962,638	153,377,164
Cost of land held as stock in trade sold	2,544,696	3,929,739
Electricity charges	38,289,191	53,226,562
Insurance	4,004,496	1,417,972
Writing, printing and newspapers	28,999,850	28,670,323
Block and photograph expenses	547,180	313,020
Parcel and Dispatch expenses	52,117,019	63,429,542
Printing, stationery and communication	4,803,276	5,463,828
Rent		
-Short term leases and leases on low value assets (Refer Note 33)	1,167,750	2,134,946
-Rent Others	-	-
Warehouse charges	25,500,736	18,005,905
Rates & taxes	47,137,854	58,635,391
Repairs:		
To Buildings	513,762	872,772
To Machineries	19,424,673	29,301,641
To Others	2,458,960	2,825,744
Bank charges	769,755	909,616
Freight and labour charges	5,449,083	8,013,545
Conveyance and travelling expenses	406,666	1,014,453
Business development expenses	27,960,207	84,709,936
Allowance for doubtful debts (Refer Note 6(b))	71,166,517	37,387,654
Bad debt written off	12,163,261	7,793,109
Sundry debit balance written off	82,200	-
Legal and professional fees	5,260,591	8,098,803
Security charges	5,280,733	5,318,830
Director Sitting Fees	145,000	210,000
Payments to auditors as:		
Auditor	650,000	650,000
For other services	350,000	350,000
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation (Net)	741,155	4,585,587
Miscellaneous Expenses	25,124,179	30,452,980
Total	480,021,428	611,099,062



LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 22 : Income tax

The major component of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 are:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Amount in Rs.		
Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax		
Current income tax	506,600,000	405,600,000
Short provision for earlier years	-	12,258,654
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax expense	203,071,988	303,946,791
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	709,671,988	721,805,445
OCI section		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Amount in Rs.		
Statement to Other comprehensive income (OCI)		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year		
Re-measurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans	402,024	(1,473,378)
Net gain / (loss) on FVOCI Equity Instruments	317,047,690	(44,472,574)
Deferred tax charged to OCI	317,449,714	(45,945,952)

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020

A) Current tax		Amount in Rs.
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	2,828,170,516	2,976,026,947
Tax @ 25.168% (March 31, 2020: 25.168%)	711,793,955	749,006,462
Adjustment		
Notional gain not considered	(418,278,684)	(306,685,852)
Exempt income	-	(40,635,866)
Non-deductible expenses (provisions and fair valuations)	218,910,274	300,768,685
Different tax rate on capital gain	190,709,531	-
Short provision of earlier years	-	12,258,654
Other adjustments	6,536,912	7,093,362
At the effective income tax rate of 25.09% (March 31, 2020 : 24.25%)	709,671,988	721,805,445

B) Deferred tax			Amount in Rs.		
Particulars	Balance Sheet		Impact on adoption of Ind AS 116 recognized in Retained Earnings	Statement of Profit and Loss and OCI	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	April 1, 2019	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(2,037,343)	(4,139,212)	-	2,101,869	12,638,393
Allowance for doubtful debts	(27,320,914)	(9,409,725)	-	(17,911,189)	35,346,724
Provision for gratuity	(338,516)	(1,957,187)	-	1,618,671	(1,097,130)
Investments valued at FVOCI	306,804,979	(10,242,711)	-	317,047,690	(44,472,574)
Investments valued at FVTPL	1,196,123,289	978,519,201	-	217,604,088	255,542,803
Impact of Ind AS 116 - Leases	(107,357)	(167,930)	(210,553)	60,573	42,623
Deferred tax expense/(income)					
Net deferred tax (assets)/liabilities	1,473,124,138	952,602,436	(210,553)	520,521,702	258,000,839
Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:					
Deferred tax assets	(29,804,130)	(25,916,765)			
Deferred tax liabilities	1,502,928,268	978,519,201			
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	1,473,124,138	952,602,436			

Reconciliation of deferred tax (assets) / liabilities, net	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance as of April 1	952,602,436	694,812,150
Impact on adoption of Ind AS 116 recognized in Retained Earnings	-	(210,553)
Tax (income)/expense during the year recognised in profit or loss	203,071,988	303,946,791
Tax (income)/expense during the year recognised in OCI	317,449,714	(45,945,952)
Closing balance as at March 31	1,473,124,138	952,602,436

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.



LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 23 : Contingent liabilities

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Contingent liabilities not provided for		
(i) Disputed Demands in respect of Income Tax	1,108,614,312	1,172,099,228
(ii) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts		Amount not ascertainable
(iii) Claims against the Company under Labour Laws		Amount not ascertainable

Notes :

- It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timing of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings.
- The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above contingent liabilities.
- The Company believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Note 24 : Capital commitments and other commitments

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Capital commitments		
Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	83,453,000	-
Other commitments	-	-

Note 25 : Foreign Exchange Exposures not hedged

Exposure Not Hedged

Nature of exposure	Currency	Year ended March 31, 2021		Year ended March 31, 2020	
		In FC	In INR	In FC	In INR
Trade Payables	USD	2,258,990	165,154,767	2,880,220	217,931,850

**LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 26 : Segment Reporting**Operating Segments:**

- a) **Publication:** Publication of newspaper and periodicals
b) **Others:** Investment in equity shares, mutual funds and land held for sale

Identification of Segments:

The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its Business segment separately for the purpose of making decision about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements. Operating segment have been identified on the basis of nature of products and other quantitative criteria specified in the Ind AS 108.

Segment revenue and results:

The expenses and income which are not directly attributable to any business segment are shown as unallocable expenditure (net of allocable income).

Segment assets and Liabilities:

Segment assets include all operating assets used by the operating segment and mainly consist of property, plant and equipment, trade receivables, inventories, investments and other operating assets. Segment liabilities primarily include trade payables and other liabilities as are identified and attributed to respective reporting segment. Common assets and liabilities which can not be allocated to any of the business segment are shown as unallocable assets / liabilities.

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	Year ended	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Segment Revenue		
a) Publication	2,846,555,838	4,569,251,197
b) Others	1,835,665,503	1,460,676,246
Total Revenue	4,682,221,341	6,029,927,443
Less : Inter Segment Revenue	-	-
Segment Revenue from External Customers	4,682,221,341	6,029,927,443
Segment Results		
Segment Results before Interest & Finance Cost		
a) Publication	1,002,448,763	1,519,657,993
b) Others	1,825,967,495	1,456,744,501
Total Segment Results	2,828,416,258	2,976,402,494
Unallocated Income/(Expenses) (Net)	-	-
Total	2,828,416,258	2,976,402,494
Less : Interest & Finance Cost	245,742	375,547
Profit from Ordinary Activities	2,828,170,516	2,976,026,947
Provision for Taxes	(709,671,988)	(721,805,445)
Net Profit	2,118,498,528	2,254,221,502
Other Information		
Segment Assets		
a) Publication	1,819,343,391	1,962,210,240
b) Others	31,238,495,533	25,630,460,968
Total Segment Assets	33,057,838,924	27,592,671,208
Unallocated Assets	-	-
Elimination	-	-
Total Assets	33,057,838,924	27,592,671,208
Segment Liabilities		
a) Publication	546,961,200	686,772,830
b) Others	1,511,286,990	988,507,868
Total Segment Liabilities	2,058,248,190	1,675,280,698
Unallocated Liabilities	-	-
Elimination	-	-
Total Liabilities	2,058,248,190	1,675,280,698
Segment Depreciation/Impairment		
a) Publication	17,737,560	27,185,581
b) Others	12,401,279	13,694,068
Total Segment Depreciation/Impairment	30,138,839	40,879,649
Unallocated Depreciation/Impairment	-	-
Total Depreciation/Impairment	30,138,839	40,879,649
Capital Expenditure		
a) Publication	344,411	1,441,059
b) Others	-	-
Total Segment Capital Expenditure	344,411	1,441,059
Unallocated Capital Expenditure	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure	344,411	1,441,059



Non cash expenses other than Depreciation		
a) Publication	83,411,978	45,180,763
b) Others	-	-
Total Segment Non cash expenses other than Depreciation	83,411,978	45,180,763
Depreciation		
Unallocated Non cash expenses other than Depreciation	-	-
Total Non cash expenses other than Depreciation	83,411,978	45,180,763

- 1 Finance income and costs, and fair value gains and losses on financial assets are not allocated to individual segments.
- 2 Current taxes, deferred taxes and certain financial assets and liabilities are not allocated to those segments.
- 3 Capital expenditure consists of additions of property, plant and equipment.

Geographical segment

Geographical segment is considered based on sales within India and rest of the world.

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	Year ended	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Segment Revenue*		
a) In India	4,682,221,341	6,029,927,443
b) Rest of the world	-	-
Total Sales	4,682,221,341	6,029,927,443
Carrying Cost of Segment Assets**		
a) In India	33,057,838,924	27,592,671,208
b) Rest of the world	-	-
Total	33,057,838,924	27,592,671,208
Carrying Cost of Segment Non Current Assets***@		
a) In India	1,061,964,049	1,158,432,647
b) Rest of the world	-	-
Total	1,061,964,049	1,158,432,647

* Based on location of Customers

** Based on location of Assets

@ Excluding Financial Assets and Investments accounted for using equity method.

Note:-

Considering the nature of business of the company in which it operates, the company deals with various customers including multiple geographies. Consequently, none of the customer contribute materially to the revenue of the Company.

LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 27 : Disclosure pursuant to Related Party

As per the Indian Accounting Standard on "Related Party Disclosures" (Ind AS 24), the related parties of the Company are as follows :

a Name of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship :

Key Management Personnel

- 1 Smt. Smrutiben S. Shah, Director
- 2 Shri Bahubalibhai S. Shah, Director
- 3 Smt. Mukti Alias, Usha Hiralal Majumdar, Director upto November 24, 2019
- 4 Shri Gaurang Dalal, Independent Director w.e.f. November 24, 2019
- 5 Shri Dhresh T. Shah, Independent Director w.e.f. December 24, 2019

Relatives of Key Management Personnel

- 1 Shri Shreyansbhai S. Shah Relative of Director
- 2 Shri Nirmambhai S. Shah Relative of Director
- 3 Shri Amambhai S. Shah Relative of Director

Company/Enterprise under the control of KMP or their relatives

- 1 Indian Chronicles Limited
- 2 Amrut Investments
- 3 GCCL Housing Finance Limited
- 4 Gujarat Samachar INC.
- 5 Shreyarth Aaspas Limited
- 6 Shreyarth Foundation

Note: Related party relationship is as identified by the Company and relied upon by the Auditors.

b Disclosure in respect of Related Party Transactions :

Nature of Transactions	Amount in Rs.	
	Year ended	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Remuneration		
Shri Shreyansbhai S. Shah	67,200	67,200
Shri Nirmambhai S. Shah	2,400,000	2,400,000
Rent expense		
Amrut Investment	600,000	600,000
GCCL Housing finance limited	900,000	900,000
Director sitting fees		
Smt. Mukti Alias, Usha Hiralal Majumdar	-	20,000
Shri Gaurang Dalal	67,500	95,000
Shri Dhresh T. Shah	67,500	75,000



LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

c Transactions and Balances :

Particulars	Amount in Rs.					
	Key Management Personnel		Relatives of Key Management Personnel		Company/Enterprise under the control of Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Transactions						
Remuneration	-	-	2,467,200	2,467,200	-	-
Rent Expense	-	-	-	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
Balances as at year end						
Payable in respect of current liabilities	66,000	160,000	178,958	153,958	8,395,408	8,688,805
Receivable in respect of current assets	-	-	-	-	1,682,874	15,757,949
Gratuity payable	9,590,000	9,590,000	-	-	-	-

LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 28 : Disclosure pursuant to Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plans:
Amount of Rs. 35,87,113/- (March 31, 2020: Rs. 38,68,948/-) is recognised as expenses and included in Note No. 18 "Employee benefit expense"

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provident Fund	1,262,070	1,241,341
Employee Pension Scheme	2,307,842	2,575,748
Employee State Insurance	12,201	51,859
	3,582,113	3,868,948

B. Defined benefit plans:

The Company has following post employment benefits which are in the nature of defined benefit plans:

(a) Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan administered by a Trust and the Company makes contributions to recognised Trust.

Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each Balance Sheet date using the projected unit credit method.

March 31, 2021 : Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets												Amount in Rs.
April 1, 2020	Gratuity cost charged to statement of				Benefit paid	Remeasurement (gains)/losses in other comprehensive income						March 31, 2021
	Service cost	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss (Note 30)			Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in OCI	Contributions by employer	
Gratuity												
Defined benefit obligation	49,871,380	2,491,013	3,012,231	5,503,244	(2,094,720)	-	-	(1,470,844)	69,819	(1,401,025)	-	51,878,579
Fair value of plan assets	(42,094,890)	-	(2,542,531)	(2,542,531)	2,094,720	(196,335)	-	-	-	(196,335)	(7,794,318)	(50,533,854)
Benefit liability	7,776,490	2,491,013	469,700	2,960,713	-	(196,335)	-	(1,470,844)	69,819	(1,597,360)	(7,794,318)	1,345,025
Total benefit liability/(asset)	7,776,490	2,491,013	469,700	2,960,713	-	(196,335)	-	(1,470,844)	69,819	(1,597,360)	(7,794,318)	1,345,025

March 31, 2020 : Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets												Amount in Rs.
April 1, 2019	Cost charged to statement of profit and loss				Benefit paid	Remeasurement (gains)/losses in other comprehensive income						March 31, 2020
	Service cost	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss (Note 21)			Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in OCI	Contributions by employer	
Gratuity												
Defined benefit obligation	42,785,532	2,414,291	3,196,079	5,610,370	(4,129,126)	-	-	3,979,194	1,625,410	5,604,604	-	49,871,380
Fair value of plan assets	(42,613,596)	-	(3,183,236)	(3,183,236)	4,129,126	249,569	-	-	-	249,569	(676,753)	(42,094,890)
Benefit liability	171,936	2,414,291	12,843	2,427,134	-	249,569	-	3,979,194	1,625,410	5,854,173	(676,753)	7,776,490
Total benefit liability/(asset)	171,936	2,414,291	12,843	2,427,134	-	249,569	-	3,979,194	1,625,410	5,854,173	(676,753)	7,776,490



The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets of Gratuity are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021 (%) of total plan assets	Year ended March 31, 2020 (%) of total plan assets
Central / State Government Debt Securities	0.00%	0.00%
Public Sector/Financial Institutional Bonds	0.00%	0.00%
Group Gratuity fund with LIC	100.00%	100.00%
(%) of total plan assets	100%	100%

The principal assumptions used in determining above defined benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Discount rate	6.57%	6.04%
Future salary increase	8.00%	8.00%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.57%	6.04%
Attrition rate	3.00%	3.00%
Mortality rate during employment	Indian assured lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian assured lives Mortality (2006-08)
Mortality rate after employment	N.A.	N.A.

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Gratuity		Amount in Rs.	
		Increase / (decrease) in defined benefit obligation (Impact)	
Particulars	Sensitivity level	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Gratuity			
Discount rate	1% increase	(2,528,243)	(2,855,601)
	1% decrease	2,859,474	3,243,087
Salary increase	1% increase	2,694,877	3,044,960
	1% decrease	(2,432,572)	(2,739,374)
Attrition rate	1% increase	(160,283)	(279,779)
	1% decrease	177,052	309,872

The following are the expected future benefit payments for the defined benefit plan :

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Gratuity		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	14,723,746	8,955,969
2 to 5 years	17,921,471	20,471,795
Beyond 5 years	47,514,702	49,085,963
	80,159,919	78,513,727
Total expected payments	80,159,919	78,513,727

Weighted average duration of defined plan obligation (based on discounted cash flows)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021 Years	Year ended March 31, 2020 Years
Gratuity	7	7

The following are the expected contributions to planned assets for the next year:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Gratuity	2,913,442	1,922,317

**LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 29 : Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Earnings per share (Basic and Diluted)			
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders	Rs.	2,118,498,528	2,254,221,502
Total no. of equity shares at the end of the year	Nos.	7,969	7,969
Weighted average number of equity shares			
For basic EPS	Nos.	7,969	7,969
For diluted EPS	Nos.	7,969	7,969
Nominal value of equity shares	Rs.	200.00	200.00
Basic earnings per share	Rs.	265,842	282,874
Diluted earnings per share	Rs.	265,842	282,874
Weighted average number of equity shares			
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS		7,969	7,969
Effect of dilution:		-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution		7,969	7,969

Note 30 : Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	43,275,554	49,514,889
b) Amount spent during the year (in cash)		
i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-
c) Amount unspent during the year	43,275,554	49,514,889

Company has not provided such liability in the books of accounts.

**LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 31 : Fair value disclosures for financial assets and financial liabilities

Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Particulars	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial assets				
Investments measured at fair value through OCI	7,863,899,141	5,606,901,457	7,863,899,141	5,606,901,457
Investments measured at fair value through PL	21,149,661,428	18,136,429,719	21,149,661,428	18,136,429,719
Total	29,013,560,569	23,743,331,176	29,013,560,569	23,743,331,176
Financial liabilities				
Derivative liabilities measured at fair value through PL	2,844,500	-	2,844,500	-
Total	2,844,500	-	2,844,500	-

The management assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, other current financial assets, trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Note 32 : Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets as at March 31, 2021, March 31, 2020

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
As at March 31, 2021					
Assets measured at fair value					
Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income					
Investment in Equity shares	March 31, 2021	7,863,899,141	7,863,899,141	-	-
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Investment in Mutual Funds	March 31, 2021	21,149,661,428	21,149,661,428	-	-

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
As at March 31, 2020					
Assets measured at fair value					
Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income					
Investment in Equity shares	March 31, 2020	5,606,901,457	5,606,901,457	-	-
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Investment in Mutual Funds	March 31, 2020	18,136,429,719	18,136,429,719	-	-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for financial liabilities as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities measured at fair value					
Fair value through Profit and Loss					
Derivative liabilities	March 31, 2021	2,844,500	2,844,500	-	-
Derivative liabilities	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-



LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 33 : Leases

I Where the Company as a lessee in case of Operating Lease

- A. The Company has adopted modified retrospective approach as per para C8 (C) (i) of Ind-AS 116 "Leases" to its leases. Consequently, the Company has recorded lease liability of Rs. 42,21,782/- calculated as the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate. Right of use asset has been recognised at Rs. 33,85,191/- determined at net of the amount calculated by applying the standard since the date of the commencement of lease and the resulting depreciation up to the date of adoption. The net effect of Rs. 6,26,038/- (net of deferred tax asset of Rs. 2,10,553/-) on initial application of Ind AS 116 has been adjusted to retained earnings as on April 1, 2019.
- B. The Company has taken office and warehouse on lease period of 1 to 9 years with option of renewal. Disclosures as per Ind AS 116 - Leases are as follows:

C. Changes in the carrying value of right of use assets (Buildings)

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,198,914	-
Recognition of ROU Asset on adoption of Ind AS 116	-	3,385,191
Additions	-	-
Deletions	-	-
Depreciation	(992,003)	(1,186,277)
Balance at the end of the year	1,206,911	2,198,914

D. Movement in lease liabilities

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,866,151	-
Recognition of Lease Liability on adoption of Ind AS 116	-	4,221,782
Additions	-	-
Deletions	-	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	211,000	343,569
Payment of lease liabilities	(1,443,680)	(1,699,200)
Balance at the end of the year	1,633,471	2,866,151

E. Contractual maturities of lease liabilities

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Less than one year	900,000	1,422,471
One to five years	733,471	1,443,680
More than five years	-	-
Total	1,633,471	2,866,151

- F. The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.
- G. The Company incurred Rs. 11,67,750/- for the year ended March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 21,34,946/-) towards expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

II Where the Company as a lessor in case of Operating Lease

Rent income includes Lease Rental received towards Buildings. Such operating lease is for a period of 9 years with the option of renewal on mutual consent and premature termination of agreement through agreed notice period.

The particulars of these leases are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Future Minimum lease rental under non-cancellable operating leases:	9,764,720	14,468,720
Not later than one year	2,410,800	2,352,000
Later than one year and not later than five years	7,353,920	10,031,280
Later than five years	-	2,085,440
Lease income recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	2,448,528	2,238,528


LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 34 : Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise of trade & other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include investments, trade and other receivables and cash and other deposits that are derived directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, deposits, investments, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables.

Within the various methodologies to analyse and manage risk, Company has implemented a system based on "sensitivity analysis" on symmetric basis. This tool enables the risk managers to identify the risk position of the entities. Sensitivity analysis provides an approximate quantification of the exposure in the event that certain specified parameters were to be met under a specific set of assumptions. The risk estimates provided here assume:

- a simultaneous, parallel foreign exchange rates shift in which the INR appreciates / depreciates against all currencies by 0.5%
- 10% increase / decrease in equity prices of all investments traded in an active market, which are classified as financial asset measured at FVOCI.

The potential economic impact, due to these assumptions, is based on the occurrence of adverse / inverse market conditions and reflects estimated changes resulting from the sensitivity analysis. Actual results that are included in the Statement of profit & loss may differ materially from these estimates due to actual developments in the global financial markets.

The analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

The following assumption has been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:

- The sensitivity of the relevant statement of profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 including the effect of hedge accounting.
- The sensitivity of equity is calculated by considering the effect of any associated cash flow hedges as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 for the effects of the assumed changes of the underlying risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the sensitivity of financial assets and liabilities to changes in market rates of interest. The Company does not have any borrowings, so the company is not prone to interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company transacts business in local currency and in foreign currency, primarily in USD. The Company has foreign currency trade payables therefore, it is exposed to foreign exchange risk.

Details of the unhedged position of the Company given in Note no. 25.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD rates to the functional currency of respective entity, with all other variables held constant. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

	Amount in Rs.	
	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2021	+0.5%	(825,774)
	-0.5%	825,774
March 31, 2020	+0.5%	(1,089,659)
	-0.5%	1,089,659

Equity price risk

The Company's investment consists of investments in publicly traded companies held for purposes other than trading. Such investments held in connection with non-consolidated investments represent a low exposure risk for the Company and are not hedged.

As at March 31, 2021, the exposure to listed equity securities at fair value was Rs. 7,86,38,97,640/-. A decrease of 10% on the BSE market index could have an impact of approximately Rs. 78,63,89,764/- on the OCI or equity attributable to the Company. An increase of 10% in the value of the listed securities would also impact OCI and equity. These changes would not have an effect on profit or loss.

As at March 31, 2020, the exposure to listed equity securities at fair value was Rs. 5,60,68,99,956 /-. A decrease of 10% on the BSE market index could have an impact of approximately Rs. 56,06,89,996/- on the OCI or equity attributable to the Company. An increase of 10% in the value of the listed securities would also impact OCI and equity. These changes would not have an effect on profit or loss.

**(b) Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days to 90 days credit term. Credit limits are established for all customers based on internal rating criteria. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit. The Company has no concentration of credit risk as the customer base is widely distributed both economically and geographically.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on actual incurred historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 6(b). The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

The requirement of impairment is analysed as each reporting date. Refer Note 6(b) for details on the impairment of trade receivables.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It also enjoys strong access to domestic capital markets across equity.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	Upto 1 year	More than 1 year
Year ended March 31, 2021		
Trade payables	258,271,439	-
Other financial liabilities	129,496,061	-
	387,767,500	-
Year ended March 31, 2020		
Trade payables	319,979,783	-
Other financial liabilities	179,090,745	-
	499,070,528	-

Note 35 : Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a. Interest bearing loans and borrowings	-	-
b. Less: Cash and bank balance (Note 5(c) and 6(d))	377,690,155	223,558,247
c. Net Debt (a-b)	(377,690,155)	(223,558,247)
d. Equity Share Capital (Note 10)	1,594,275	1,594,275
e. Other Equity (Note 11)	30,997,996,459	25,915,796,235
f. Total Capital (d+e)	30,999,590,734	25,917,390,510
g. Total Capital and Net Debt (c+f)	30,621,900,579	25,693,832,263
Gearing ratio (c/g)	NA	NA

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

Note 36 : Status of case pending with National Company Law Tribunal

The Appeal was filed before Honorable NCLAT by Mr Shreyansbhai Shah against order passed by NCLT dated 08/03/2021 whereby Honorable NCLT has held several matters as stated vide para 40(i) to 40(x) of the said order, including ordered for the dissolution of Oversight Committee of Honourable Justice (Retd.) Mr. Jayant Patel.

Honorable NCLAT was pleased to pass a Stay order against the direction issued by Honorable NCLT - Ahmedabad vide para 40(ii) to (x) vide order dated 08/03/2021 and was pleased to note that the settlement between Mr Shreyansbhai Shah & Group and Mr Bahubalibhai Shah & Group was at advance stage and affidavit to this regard was also presented by both the parties.

**Note 37 : New Accounting Pronouncements to be adopted on or after April 1, 2021**

There are no standards or interpretations which are notified but not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods.

Note 38 : Investments in Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Limited

The Company holds 22.08% shares of Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Limited (GACL). However, the Company does not have significant influence over GACL, as GACL is controlled by Government of Gujarat and Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited and hence GACL is a Government related entity. As per para 10 of Ind AS 28 – Investments in Associates, the Company does not have significant influence over GACL as GACL is subject to control of a government. Hence, GACL is not considered as Associate of the Company and the investment in GACL has been accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

Note 39 : COVID-19

The spread of COVID-19 has severely impacted businesses around the globe. In many countries, including India, there has been severe disruption to regular business operations due to lock-downs, disruptions in transportation, supply chain, travel bans, quarantines, social distancing and other emergency measures.

The Company's services of newspaper distribution has been considered as essential services by the Government of India. The Company has obtained all necessary approvals and permits to operate and mobilize the vehicles, staff, contractors etc. Uncertainty caused by the current situation has caused the short-term slowdown in the business operations, however the Company is experiencing pick-up of operations post lock-down in many of our markets.

The Company has made detailed assessment of its liquidity position and of the recoverability of carrying values of its assets comprising property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, right-of-use assets, trade receivables, inventories, investments and other current and non-current assets at the balance sheet date and has concluded that there are no material adjustments required in the financial statements.

The Company's management believes that it has taken into account all the possible impact of known events till the date of approval of its financial statements arising from COVID-19 pandemic in the preparation of the financial statements. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

Note 40 : Events occurring after the reporting period

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of subsequent events and transactions in the financial statements. As of 17/01/2022 there were no subsequent events and transactions to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

Note 41 : Regrouped, Recast, Reclassified

Figures of the earlier year have been regrouped or reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements.



ATTENDANCE SLIP

Lok Prakashan Limited
GUJARAT SAMACHAR BHAVAN, KHANPUR AHMEDABAD GJ 380001 INDIA

I/We.....R/o..... hereby
record my/our presence at the GUJARAT SAMACHAR BHAVAN, KHANPUR AHMEDABAD
GJ 380001 INDIA.

DPID * :	Folio No. :
Client Id * :	No. of Shares :

Signature of shareholder(s)/proxy

Note:

1. Please fill this attendance slip and hand it over at the entrance of the hall.
2. Please complete the Folio / DP ID-Client ID No. and name, sign this Attendance Slip and hand it over at the Attendance Verification Counter at the ENTRANCE OF THE MEETING HALL.
3. Electronic copy of the Annual Report for the Year 2020-21 and Notice of the Annual General Meeting (AGM) along with Attendance Slip and Proxy Form is being sent to all the members whose email address is registered with the Company/ Depository Participant and also physically
4. Members are requested to bring Hard Copy of the Report.

**LOK PRAKASHAN LIMITED**

**GUJARAT SAMACHAR BHAVAN, KHANPUR AHMEDABAD GJ 380001
INDIA**

Proxy Form

[Pursuant to section 105(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 19(3) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

Name of the member (s):	E-mailld:
	No. of shares held
Registered address:	Folio No.
	DP ID*
	Client ID*

* Applicable for investors holding shares in electronic form.

I/We being the member(s) of the above named Company hereby appoint:

Sr..No.	Name	Address	Email address	
1				or failing him
2				or failing him
3				

as my/our proxy to attend and vote (on a poll) for me/us and on my/our behalf at the 80th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on **Monday 21st February 2022 at 10.00 A.M** Physically at **GUJARAT SAMACHAR BHAVAN, KHANPUR AHMEDABAD GJ 380001 INDIA** and at any adjournment thereof in respect of such resolutions as are indicated below:

** I wish my above Proxy to vote in the manner as indicated in the box below:

Sr. No.	Description of Resolution(s)	For	Against
1	To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021 Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on that date and the Reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon		
2	To declare dividend on equity shares for the financial year ended March 31, 2021.		
3	To consider the appointment of the M/s Mukesh M Shah & Co., Chartered Accountants as the statutory auditors of the Company and to fix their remuneration		
4	To Appoint Ms. Smruti S. Shah, the Director of the Company who retires by rotation, however she is eligible for reappointment.		
5	To Appoint Mr. Bahubali Shah, the Director of the Company who retires by rotation, however he is eligible for reappointment.		



6	Approval of transactions under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013.		
7	Authorization under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013		

** It is optional to put a 'X' in the appropriate column against the Resolutions indicated in the Box. If you leave the 'For' or 'Against' column blank against any or all Resolutions, your Proxy will be entitled to vote in the manner as he/she thinks appropriate.

Signed this day of..... 2022
Signature of shareholder.....

Signature of Proxy holder(s) (1).....

Signature of Proxy holder(s) (2).....

Signature of Proxy holder(s) (3).....

Affix
Revenue
Stamp not
less than
Re.0.15

:NOTES:

1. This form of proxy in order to be effective should be duly completed and deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, not less than 48 hours before the commencement of the Meeting.
2. A Proxy need not be a member of the company.
3. A person can act as a proxy on behalf of members not exceeding fifty and holding in the aggregate not more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights. A member holding more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person as proxy and such person shall not act as a proxy for any other person or shareholder.
4. In case of joint holders, the signature of any one holder will be sufficient, but names of all the joint holders should be stated.
5. For the Resolutions, Explanatory Statement and Notes, please refer to the Notice of the 80th Annual General Meeting.
6. Please complete all details including details of member(s) in above box before submission.
7. Please tick mark the Appropriate Box for "FOR" and "AGANST"

**Ballot Paper**

Lok Prakashan Limited

**GUJARAT SAMACHAR BHAVAN, KHANPUR
AHMEDABAD GJ 380001 INDIA**

Name of the member (s):	E-mailId:
	No. of shares held
Registered address:	Folio No.
	DP ID*.
	Client ID*.

Sr. No.	Description of Resolution(s)	For	Against
1	To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021 Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on that date and the Reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon		
2	To declare dividend on equity shares for the financial year ended March 31, 2021.		
3	To consider the appointment of the M/s Mukesh M Shah &Co., Chartered Accountants as the statutory auditors of the Company and to fix their remuneration		
4	To Appoint Ms. Smruti S. Shah, the Director of the Company who retires by rotation, however she is eligible for reappointment.		
5	To Appoint Mr. Bahubali Shah, the Director of the Company who retires by rotation, however he is eligible for reappointment.		
6	Approval of transactions under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013.		
7	Authorization under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013		



ଶୁଣି ପ୍ରାଣେ ମାଣକ ମିତ୍ର ନାହିଁ
 ମଧୁର ମାଣକ ମିତ୍ର ନାହିଁ
 ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ପ୍ରାଣେ ମାଣକ
 ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ମାଣକ ମିତ୍ର ନାହିଁ
 ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ମାଣକ ମିତ୍ର ନାହିଁ
 ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ମାଣକ ମିତ୍ର ନାହିଁ
 ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ମାଣକ ମିତ୍ର ନାହିଁ
 ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ମାଣକ ମିତ୍ର ନାହିଁ
 ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ମାଣକ ମିତ୍ର ନାହିଁ

ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ମାଣକ ମିତ୍ର ନାହିଁ
 ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ମାଣକ ମିତ୍ର ନାହିଁ
 ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ମାଣକ ମିତ୍ର ନାହିଁ

