



Freshdrop Fruits Limited

Registered Office : A - 603, Shapath IV, S. G. Road, Ahmedabad-380 015, Gujarat, INDIA.  
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CIN : L15400GJ1992PLC018365

Date: November 15, 2021

To,  
BSE LIMITED  
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,  
Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400001

**SUB: NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT FOR PUBLICATION OF UN-AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER/HALF-YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2021.**

**REF: FRESHTROP FRUITS LIMITED - SECURITY CODE - 530077 - SECURITY ID - FRSHTRP**

Dear Sir / Madam,

Pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed herewith extracts of the Un-Audited Financial Results for the second quarter ended September 30, 2021, approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on Friday 12<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2021, published in following newspapers

1. Business Standard, Ahmedabad (English Language)
2. Jai Hind, Gujrati

This is for your information and records.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,

**FOR FRESHTROP FRUITS LIMITED**

**Rohit Rawat**  
**(Company Secretary & Compliance Officer)**



**Unit-I**  
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**Unit-II**  
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Savljaj-Wayfale Rd.  
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FRESHTROP FRUITS LTD						
Registered Office: A-603, Shapath IV, Opp. Karnavati Club, S.G. Road, Ahmedabad-380015 CIN: L15400GJ1992PLC018365   Website: www.freshtrop.com   Email: secretarial@freshtrop.com						
EXTRACT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER 30TH SEPTEMBER, 2021						
(Rs. In Lakhs)						
Particulars	Quarter ended 30 September 2021 (Un- Audited)	Quarter ended 30 June 2021 (Un-Audited)	Quarter ended 30 September 2020 (Un- Audited)	Half Year ended 30 September 2021 (Un-Audited)	Half Year ended 30 September 2020 (Un-Audited)	Year ended 31 March 2021 (Audited)
Total Income from operations (net)	1,979.78	8,002.90	1,405.91	9,982.68	8,166.27	15,043.33
Net Profit for the period (before tax and exceptional items)	(52.81)	748.99	114.77	696.18	877.77	1,300.95
Net Profit for the period before tax (after exceptional items)	(52.81)	748.99	114.77	696.18	877.77	1,300.95
Net Profit for the period after tax (after exceptional items)	(27.12)	530.64	108.87	503.52	635.85	948.56
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	8.65	(5.77)	(26.27)	2.87	(41.92)	(46.22)
Profit/Loss for the period after comprehensive Income	(18.47)	524.87	82.60	506.40	593.93	902.34
Equity Share Capital	1,068.80	1,068.80	1,114.50	1,068.80	1,114.50	1,092.28
Earning Per Share (Of Rs. 10 each) (after extraordinary items)						
Basic :	(0.25)	4.96	0.98	4.71	5.71	8.68
Diluted :	(0.25)	4.96	0.98	4.71	5.71	8.68
NOTE : (1) The above results were reviewed by the audit Committee and were approved and taken on record by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on November 12, 2021. (2) Revenue From Operations includes Export Incentives. Except RoDTEP, which came into effect from 1st January 2021, but the process of application / transfer has not been initiated by the Government and hence no provision has been made for RoDTEP. (3) The Company has identified following segments as reportable segment in accordance with Ind AS-106 issued by the ICAI. Segment wise details are given to the extent possible. a) Fresh Fruits, b) Food Processing. (4) Previous Year's figures have been regrouped, reclassified wherever considered necessary.						
Date : 12-11-2021	By order of the Board		Sd/- Ashok Motiani   Managing Director			
Place : Ahmedabad	FOR, FRESHTROP FRUITS LIMITED		DIN No. : 00124470			

VIPUL LIMITED						
Regd. Office: Unit No. 201, C-50, Malviya Nagar, Delhi-110017 Corp. Office: Vipul TechSquare, Golf Course Road, Sector-43, Gurgaon-122009 CIN No.: L65923DL2002PLC167607, Phone No.: 0124-4065500, Website: www.vipulgroup.in						
Extract of Standalone Audited Financial Results for the 2nd Quarter & Half year ended September 30, 2021						
(Rs. In Lakhs except per share Earnings per share)						
S. No	Particulars	FOR THE QUARTER ENDED		FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED		FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2021 Audited
		30.09.2021 Unaudited	30.06.2021 Unaudited	30.09.2020 Unaudited	30.09.2021 Unaudited	30.09.2020 Unaudited
1	Total Income from operations	1,773.07	1,438.81	1,809.73	3,211.88	2,109.17
2	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	(2,142.84)	(645.93)	(1,874.00)	(2,788.77)	(2,903.91)
3	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	(2,142.84)	(645.93)	(1,874.00)	(2,788.77)	(2,903.91)
4	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period after Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	(1,593.86)	(489.37)	(1,386.69)	(2,083.23)	(2,181.79)
5	Equity Share Capital	1,199.84	1,199.84	1,199.84	1,199.84	1,199.84
6	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and other Comprehensive Income (after tax) Earnings per share (of ₹ 1/- each) (for continuing and discounted operations)	(1,593.86)	(489.37)	(1,386.69)	(2,083.23)	(2,181.79)
7	- Basic	(1.33)	(0.41)	(1.16)	(1.74)	(1.82)
	- Diluted	(1.33)	(0.41)	(1.16)	(1.74)	(1.82)
Extract of Consolidated Audited Financial Results for the 2nd Quarter & Half year ended September 30, 2021						
1	Total Income from operations	1,821.86	1,961.30	1,828.91	3,783.16	2,173.48
2	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	(2,750.10)	(490.29)	(2,062.93)	(3,240.39)	(3,232.00)
3	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	(2,750.10)	(490.29)	(2,062.93)	(3,240.39)	(3,232.00)
4	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period after Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	(2,165.24)	(423.80)	(1,575.80)	(2,589.05)	(2,510.06)
5	Equity Share Capital	1,199.84	1,199.84	1,199.84	1,199.84	1,199.84
6	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and other Comprehensive Income (after tax) Earnings per share (of ₹ 1/- each) (for continuing and discounted operations)	(2,165.24)	(423.80)	(1,575.80)	(2,589.05)	(2,510.06)
7	- Basic	(1.80)	(0.35)	(1.31)	(2.16)	(2.09)
	- Diluted	(1.80)	(0.35)	(1.31)	(2.16)	(2.09)
NOTE: The above are extracts of the detailed format of standalone and consolidated un-audited for the 2nd quarter and half year ended September 30, 2021, filed with BSE Ltd. and National Stock Exchange of India Ltd., under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations). The full format of the standalone and consolidated un-audited for the 2nd quarter and half year ended September 30, 2021 is available on the websites of the stock exchanges i.e. <a href="http://www.bseindia.com">www.bseindia.com</a> and <a href="http://www.nseindia.com">www.nseindia.com</a> and on the Company's website i.e. <a href="http://www.vipulgroup.in">www.vipulgroup.in</a> . The above standalone and consolidated un-audited for the 2nd quarter and half year ended September 30, 2021 is reviewed by the Audit Committee and on the recommendations have been approved by the Board of Directors at their respective meetings held on November 12, 2021. Further in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations with the stock exchanges, the statutory auditor have carried out limited review for standalone and consolidated un-audited for the 2nd quarter and half year ended September 30, 2021 and the limited review report has been approved by the Board. The above results have been prepared in accordance with recognitions and measurements principles laid down in Ind AS prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. These results will be made available on the Company's website <a href="http://www.vipulgroup.in">www.vipulgroup.in</a> and websites of BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited viz, <a href="http://www.bseindia.com">www.bseindia.com</a> and <a href="http://www.nseindia.com">www.nseindia.com</a> .						
For and on behalf of the Board Vipul Limited Sd/- Punit Beriwal Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer						
Date : November 12, 2021 Place : Gurugram						

SYNERGY GREEN INDUSTRIES LIMITED						
CIN : L27100PN2010PLC137493 392, E Ward, Shahupuri, Assembly Road, Kolhapur - 416001. Tel : (0231) 2658375 Email : <a href="mailto:nmm@synergygreenind.com">nmm@synergygreenind.com</a> Website : <a href="http://www.synergygreenind.com">www.synergygreenind.com</a>						
Extract of Statement of Unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter & Half year ended on September 30, 2021						
(Rs. In Lakhs except earning per share data)						
Sr. No.	Particulars	Quarter ended		Half Year ended		Year ended
		30.09.2021	30.06.2021	30.09.2020	30.09.2021	31.03.2021
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
1	Total income from operations	8,012.57	5,148.85	3,428.69	13,181.42	6,367.49
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax and Exceptional items)	25.46	6.78	-212.90	32.24	-236.50
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional items)	25.46	6.78	-212.90	32.24	-236.50
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional items)	38.61	19.45	-186.70	58.06	-204.47
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	30.00	16.50	-195.00	46.50	-214.44
6	Equity Share Capital	1,413.00	1,413.00	1,413.00	1,413.00	1,413.00
7	Other equity excluding Revaluation Reserves	-	-	-	-	-
8	Earnings Per Share (of Rs. 10/-each) (for Continuing and discontinued of operations) 1. Basic : 2. Diluted :	0.27	0.14	-1.32	0.41	-1.45
Notes : 1. The above unaudited financial results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and subsequently approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at their respective meetings held on <b>November 12, 2021</b> . The Statutory Auditors have carried out the Limited Review for the quarter & half year ended <b>September 30, 2021</b> pursuant to the Regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended. 2. The above is an extract of the detailed format of Financial Results for the quarter & half year ended <b>September 30, 2021</b> filed with the stock Exchange under Regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended. The full formats of Quarterly financial results are available on the Stock Exchange of BSE at <a href="http://www.bseindia.com">www.bseindia.com</a> , NSE at <a href="http://www.nseindia.com">www.nseindia.com</a> and on company's website at <a href="http://www.synergygreenind.com">www.synergygreenind.com</a> .						
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors Sd/- Sachin R. Shirgaokar Chairman & Managing Director DIN:00254442						
Place : Kolhapur Dated: 13.11.2021						

# PM rolls out scheme for direct retail participation in G-secs

Says strength of a democracy lies in how easy the grievance redressal mechanism is and RBI's ombudsman scheme is a major step in that direction

ANUP ROY & SUBRATA PANDA  
Mumbai, 12 November

So far, our middle class and senior citizens had to go to banks, insurance firms or mutual funds to invest in government securities. Now, they can invest directly and safely from the convenience of their homes. This is the best way to invest. The ease of investment and safety will develop the wealth of the nation

NARENDRA MODI,  
Prime Minister



Prime Minister Narendra Modi at the launch of the RBI Retail Direct Scheme and RBI Ombudsman Scheme, via videoconferencing, in New Delhi, on Friday

especially high net worth individuals (HNIs) and pensioners, who are looking for stable returns over a long period of time, they felt.

The move is aimed at diversifying the government securities market, which is dominated by institutional investors such as banks, insurance companies, mutual funds and others. While foreign portfolio investors were allowed to invest in G-secs, their holding is around 2-3 per cent in the overall market.

The integrated ombudsman scheme has amalgamated the three existing ombudsman schemes — namely banking ombudsman, ombudsman for non-banking financial companies (NBFCs), and ombudsman for digital transactions — into one. It also includes under its ambit non-scheduled primary co-operative banks with a deposit size of ₹50 crore and above.

The PM said the strength of a democracy lies in how easy and quick the grievance redressal mechanism is. In that aspect, the RBI's integrated ombudsman scheme is a major step.

Das said the existing ombudsman schemes are being integrated into a single scheme, which will offer the benefit of a single platform to customers for getting speedy resolution of their grievances.

"A common man will not have to run around to lodge his complaints. No matter what the nature of the financial grievance, the complainant can lodge it online, and track it online for a time-bound resolution process," the Prime Minister said.

This one nation-one ombudsman scheme will directly help 440 million loan accounts and 2.2 billion deposit account holders, he said.

This will not only help prevent fraud, but will also improve digital penetration and customer confidence in the banking system will increase.

"All RBI-regulated entities will be covered by this. Any complaint by account holders can be resolved through this one platform. In case of online fraud or cyber fraud, among others, the RBI will massively use artificial intelligence," Modi said.

"The retail direct scheme seeks to widen the investor base for government securities by creating an ecosystem whereby retail investors can easily participate in the government securities market, which is so far dominated by institutional investors. By doing so, India is setting an example in democratisation of the government securities market"



SHAKTIKANTA DAS,  
Governor, RBI

to the government bond market.

In every government security, there is a guaranteed settlement. Small investors will get assurance. People will get good returns, and the government will get the required funds to develop the country.

"This is Atmanirbhar Bharat. Here, the citizens and the government work together for a common goal," the Prime Minister said.

Experts do not expect the RBI retail direct scheme to take off in a big way. What this will do is provide an alternative investment avenue to investors,

# Spouses of H-1B visa holders' to get automatic job authorisation

SHIVANI SHINDE & NEHA ALAWADHI  
Mumbai/New Delhi, 12 November



In a breather to thousands of Indian-Americans, the US administration has agreed to provide automatic work authorisation permits to the spouses of H-1B visa holders, a majority of them are from the Indian IT services.

A settlement was reached by the Department of Homeland Security in a class-action lawsuit filed by the American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA) on behalf of immigrant spouses this summer.

An H-4 visa is issued to the dependent member of the family of H1-B visa holders. L2 visa is given to dependent spouses and unmarried children under the age of 21 of the person holding L1 visa. L2 visa holder can seek employment opportunity in the US, however holder of H4 visa cannot seek employment opportunity automatically and they need to file an employment authorization document.

"Although this is a giant achievement, the parties' agreement will further result in a massive change in position for the USCIS, which now recognises that L-2 spouses enjoy automatic work authorisation

incident to status, meaning these spouses of executive and managers will no longer have to apply for employment authorisation prior to working in the United States," the AILA said according to a PTI report.

Moreover, the spouses of L1 visa holders will no longer have to apply for a separate work permit before arriving in the US. This will be a breather not only in terms of getting clarity on the work environment but also in terms of financial burden because each work permit application costs \$495 for submission, according to media reports.

Poorvi Chothani, founder and managing partner, Law Quest, an immigration law firm, said: "This is a huge win

for the people who fought for this in a US court. Though the USCIS (US Citizenship and Immigration Services) is yet to come up with specific guidelines, they have agreed to grant automatic extensions to employment authorisation documents (EAD) or work authorisation to qualified H-4 spouses."

She said: "An H-4 visa holder, spouse of an H-1B worker who is approved for the green card (but can't be granted the green card), required an EAD card to be able to work in the US. These are generally valid for two years or until the validity of H-4 status ends and have to be extended before the expiry date. In recent times, EAD extensions are taking between six and 12 months to be adjudicated. This required the H-4 worker to stop working until the EAD extension was approved. As part of a court settlement, the USCIS has granted 180-day automatic extensions provided the EAD extension was filed timely. This benefit is also granted to those workers who are on the L-2 visa. In addition, L-2 visa holders no longer require an EAD before they can begin working in the US. The right to work is inherent in the L-2 visa." There is no

agency that tracks the number of H4 visa holders in the US, according to a Cato Institute write-up. Indians dominate the category with 106,162 H-4 visas issued in 2019.

The H1-B visa application has a cap of 85,000 each year. Of these the cap of 65,000 is regular and the remaining 20,000 is for an H1-B visa holder with a master's degree or a higher US university degree. The H1-B visa is valid for three years with an extension of six years.

A statement from international immigration law firm Fragonome on its website says: "The Shergill settlement is good news for some H-4 and L-2 spouses who could see relief from disruptions to their employment due to USCIS processing delays. However, there are some limitations in the new policies. Based on the terms of the settlement, H-4 nonimmigrants who file EAD renewals concurrently with an I-539 extension may receive only a brief auto-extension, just to the end of their current I-94 date. L-2s who do not hold an I-94 specifically noting their spousal status will still need an EAD to work until they are issued a new L-2 spousal I-94."

## Bring us under PLI: Laminate industry tells NITI and DPIIT

The ₹8,000-crore laminate industry has approached the NITI Aayog and the department for promotion of industry and internal trade (DPIIT) to pitch for a production-linked incentive (PLI) scheme for itself.

In a representation to the government think-tank and the DPIIT, laminate manufacturers said they are one sector where India is at the forefront.

They added that pressure from countries such as China present the need to maintain aggressive export pricing without compromising much on margins.

The representation made by the Indian Laminate Manufacturers' Association (ILMA) said the PLI scheme has announced practical and attractive benefits for the manufacturing sector. It is a clear intention to boost industrial development.

Providing benefits to the laminate sector will not only cement its position in the world market but also expand its horizon to newer shores, said Rashmi Deshpande, partner at Khaitan & Co., who assisted ILMA in its representation.

INDIVIDUAL DHASMANA

► FROM PAGE 1

## This Sunday, as women script history, NDA readies for a tactical shift

Some reports indicated that this groundbreaking batch would include 20 women cadets, but official sources did not confirm this.

Lessons are being drawn from the OTA. Separate living quarters and toilets are a given as is a more robust security apparatus. Apart from these, there will likely be additional support staff, women doctors, and possibly women instructors. The details of additional squadrons, if these are needed, are also being worked out. The NDA currently has 18

squadrons, each with some 110-120 cadets.

According to Anubha Rathore, who passed out of the OTA in 1995 and served in the army as captain for five years, in the Chennai academy, the training duration and regime are the same and there is no segregation of men and women. The NDA is also unlikely to see gender-based segregation. The Air Force Academy at Dundigal (Telangana) and the Indian Naval Academy at Ezhimala (Kerala), too, have been training women for years. At the NDA, however, training is known to be more exacting. Besides survival, weapons, telephony, camouflage, combat and such training, the academy has three camps that push the human body to limits it did not know it was capable of enduring. Of these, the five-day Camp Rover, held at the end of the fourth term (second year), is said to be among the world's

toughest in this age group.

"It's five sleepless days and night spent on the move, carrying some 15 kg of load plus rifles — running, hiding, surviving, escaping (officers who act as the enemy and punish you if you're caught), and carrying out operations in the jungles, hills and canals without navigation equipment, with only the stars to guide you," recalled a serving colonel who passed out of the academy in 1999.

These training standards will not be changed for women, said Chief of Army Staff General M M Naravane at the NDA passing out parade (POP) on October 29. Naravane is an NDA alumnus as are the current navy and air force chiefs. So is India's first and current Chief of Defence Staff Gen Bipin Rawat. Serving and retired women officers spoken to agreed that there should not be double standards of any kind

in the forces. "As long as both genders are treated equally and fairly, it will be fine for both sides," said Rathore.

This will require the army, particularly, to level the playing field. In December 2018, at another POP at the NDA, Rawat, then army chief, had said the force wasn't yet ready to deploy women in combat roles. And they are still not allowed to serve in the fighting forces: the infantry and armoured corps. Will their entry into the NDA change this? That's for the army to answer.

## 'Sensitise NDA & the army'

Sainik Schools, the all-male cradle from which many young boys come to the defence academies, have also now opened to girls. Change is in the air and officers say

this will not only make the NDA more contemporary and inclusive, like the OTA and the air force and naval academies, it will also have a positive impact on the army. "It will help especially in the army's dealings in insurgency-prone areas where circumstances are such that it has to engage closely with the civilian population," says Danvir Singh, whose book 'Kashmir's Death Trap: Tales of Perfidy and Valour' recalls "life in Kashmir, a state under perpetual conflict".

An infantry officer who served in the insurgency-prone areas of Manipur some years ago agrees. "The presence, competence and understanding of women officers will help in such operational environments, particular when soldiers have to conduct search operations in people's homes that have women and children," he says.



