



People collect free drinking water from a tanker due to the ongoing water crisis in Bengaluru. The city's population has tripled since 1990, and it is estimated to require as much as 2,632 MLD of freshwater — half of this comes from the Kaveri and the rest is groundwater

WATERED DOWN

As Bengaluru segues from a parched summer to torrential rains, citizen groups and authorities evaluate the city's future as India's IT capital

RANJITA GANESAN
Mumbai, 16 May

In April, Nithin Kamath of Zerodha posted a series of tweets drawing attention to Bengaluru's escalating water crisis. He mentioned a possible solution: Turning wastewater into drinkable water, which the city-based Boson White Water (BWW) is already doing. The next day, phones at BWW erupted with calls. Apartment complexes, standalone homes, industries

— everyone wanted to know more. Though BWW puts partially treated water through an 11-stage system until it comes out highly safe, founder Vikas Brahamavar understands there are miles to go before anyone is willing to drink what was once sewage. "Some years ago, we were supposed to supply our water in an apartment building at 10 am. Very quickly, WhatsApp groups were filled with residents saying they were itching and coughing, but the funny thing is, our water had been delayed that morning and we didn't actually start supplying

until a week later," says Brahmavar, who moved back from the United Kingdom 15 years ago to start up in India's IT capital. He remains hopeful: If industries start using high-quality treated water, the psychological barrier could change for people too. "Because water is so basic, perception is difficult to handle. Any problem people experience will be attributed to it," says Brahmavar. By all accounts, Bengaluru's water system needs inventive upgrades. The city's population has tripled since 1990, and it is estimated to require as

much as 2,632 MLD (million litres per day) of freshwater — half of this comes from the Kaveri and the rest from groundwater. But even as its outskirts are expanding with residential developments, they rely too heavily on groundwater and remain exposed to infrastructure gaps. This became particularly apparent this year, amid heat wave conditions and delayed rains. "The maximum population is in the periphery, which is fast developing and is totally groundwater dependent," says Rashmi Kulranjan, a research associate at WELL Labs and a PhD scholar at the Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and Environment. "The city sits on hard terrain, so water is collected mostly in the cracks and sub-surface area. We had three years of rainfall, but with just one dry year there was severe shortage because we can't recharge groundwater at the rate at which we are extracting."

Lost view
So how did a city known for abundant rains and a wealth of lakes get here? As Kulranjan points out, the terrain is hard and, given increasing construction, much of the rainwater flows into drains rather than seeping into the ground. That leaves the lakes arid. The Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) recently revealed that out of around 800 lakes under the BBMP and Bengaluru Urban limits, 125 have dried and 25 are at risk of drying. Water struggles have not dulled demand to live and work in the city. With offices calling employees back-to-work full time or on a hybrid basis, Bengaluru's rental yield was the highest among Indian cities in the first quarter of 2024, says Anarock Property Consultants. Demand has not only breached pre-pandemic levels but gone much above it. Some localities, IT hubs such as Sarjapur Road and Whitefield, for instance, have experienced a more than 60 per cent rise in rentals from the 2021 levels. This trend is likely to continue in the coming quarters, says Anarock Group Vice Chairman Santhosh Kumar, "given that Bengaluru continues to remain a vibrant market with ample job opportunities."

The posh apartments are often serviced by migrants who live in low-income pockets nearby. Kanaklata Parida, a domestic worker and single mother from Odisha, cooks in a dozen high-rise

homes in Bommanahalli. For two months, her well-heeled employers were prohibited from washing cars and their kitchens had water cuts for six hours. But now there is regular access to tanker water, the price of which is easily afforded by the residents.

"The rain is here but my problems have not gone away," Parida says. She has had to spend nearly ₹10,000 so far on buying water after taps ran dry in her four-storey neighbourhood at the end of February. The arid spell has cost her in other ways too — she missed two work days queuing up for water, and suffered an injury when her scooter skidded under the weight of 20-litre cans from the supermarket. At least three migrant families in her building packed up and returned home this summer.

One answer to boosting water for this rising population, experts agree, lies in history. Bengaluru's founding father, Kempegowda, acting on his mother's advice, had planted trees and built a network of lakes and wells. In the last few years, civil society groups have joined hands to revive wells and recharge lakes. The India Cares Foundation, for example, has built or revived 315 rainwater recharge wells in the last five years that feed lakes in the state, including at Cubbon Park and Lalbagh. BBMP permissions are hard to get, so the foundation often works at lakes overseen by panchayats, says CEO Meena Dave.

"We started a few years ago, when there were reports asking if Bengaluru would become another Cape Town, saying it would run out of water in 2020. We had beautiful high rises promising a 'lake view' but nobody was taking time to do something for the lakes," Dave says. At ₹ 75,000 per well, she notes that the investment pays off, and is affordable for communities. Corporate funds are helping. Royal Challengers Bengaluru, which is having a roller-coaster at this year's Indian Premier League, cheered fans by contributing to the revival of three city lakes through the programme.

Multi-pronged network
This summer's intense difficulties compelled authorities to push

through policies that had been previously stuck in red tape. Unlike most cities, where sewage treatment is centralised, Bengaluru already has a wide decentralised network of 3,500 sewage treatment plants (STPs) across its apartment

complexes. This April, the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board allowed apartment complexes and gated communities to sell 50 per cent of their STP water for commercial use.

"My estimate is that 700 MLD of treated water is available and it is definitely going to grow more," says Satish Malliya, Vice President of the Bangalore Apartment Federation. "Half of it can be sold so 300 to 350 MLD can go to construction sites which need not use borewell water."

Mallya says the federation has further suggested investing in a pipeline network so that treated water can more efficiently be sent to industries. Dave of India Cares Foundation points to another possible use case: Diverting excess treated water from large apartments to low-income neighbourhoods for non-potable use.

Existing policies are marred by challenges, though. Rainwater harvesting was mandated in 2009 for residences built on a 30x40 feet site, but more than 39,000 such buildings prefer to pay the fines rather than set up the required infrastructure. Researcher Kulranjan notes that apartments have STPs, but they also need trained staff who can regularly monitor water quality. In her own field work, Kulranjan is looking at reviving lakes beyond Bengaluru, as that will secure "the cities of tomorrow."

Brahmavar's BWW estimates it has saved 945 million litres of water that would otherwise have gone to the drains over four years. "If we can map this water to the requirement of industries, they don't have to extract freshwater and buildings don't have to waste treated water. So if you save 100,000 litres, you are actually saving 200,000 litres," he says.

People are aware of the water wasted while using RO purifiers, because it is visible. "What we don't notice is the large volume of wastewater we generate that isn't visible — we need to start thinking about that," says Brahmavar.



BOI

HEAD OFFICE: Star House, C-6, "G" Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051.

TENDER NOTICE

Bank of India invites applications for empanelment of Outdoor Media Agencies for providing advertising services via Hoardings and other OOH for outdoor media. Last date for submission of bids is 07.06.2024 up to 6.00 pm. Contingent, if any will be placed on Bank's website only.

For details, visit our website www.bankofindia.co.in under 'tender' section.

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17.05.2024

 **Bank of India**
Managing Director

General Manager
Publicity & PR Department

NMDC STEEL Limited
(A Government of India Enterprise)
Post – Nagarnar (Bastar) C.G. PIN 494001 (CIN: U27319CT2015GOI001618)

GLOBAL TENDER NOTICE

Tender No : NSL/SP-2776 / CALCINED LIME/GTE
MSTC Tender No : ET/128
Date : 17/05/2024

Description of Material	Qty (MT)	Display of Tender Document Period	Last date & Time for submission of offer	Earnest Money Deposit
CALCINED LIME	194087	17.05.2024 To 14.06.2024	14.06.2024 by 02.30 PM (IST)	Rs. 50,00,000/- 60000 US Dollars

Complete Tender document is available in website www.nmdc.co.in and <http://eprocure.gov.in>. Any corrigendum to the above tender will be uploaded only on our website www.nmdc.co.in and MSTC Portal. Prospective bidders should visit NMDC Limited website and MSTC Portal from time to time to take note of corrigendum, if any. For further details logon to Tender Section of our website: www.nmdc.co.in.
General Manager (Materials)

IIFL SECURITIES LIMITED					
CIN: L99999MH1996PLC132983					
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EXTRACT OF AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024					
Particulars	Quarter ended			Year ended	
	31-Mar-2024 See Note 3	31-Dec-2023 (Unaudited)	31-Mar-2023 See Note 3	31-Mar-2024 (Audited)	31-Mar-2023 (Audited)
Total Income from operations	70,435.85	58,227.36	40,519.53	2,23,128.66	1,37,038.54
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before Tax	23,744.18	20,317.77	11,910.64	68,260.10	34,087.34
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax	18,056.61	15,051.36	8,639.50	51,334.63	24,981.01
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	18,038.20	15,035.00	8,639.57	51,209.72	24,804.49
Equity Share Capital	6,157.33	6,144.88	6,110.58	6,157.33	6,110.58
Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve) as shown in the Audited Balance Sheet	-	-	-	1,72,484.29	1,28,917.34
Earnings Per Share (of ₹ 2/- each)					
- Basic (in ₹) *	5.87	4.91	2.84	16.73	8.22
- Diluted (in ₹) *	5.76	4.88	2.81	16.40	8.16
*Quarter ended numbers are not annualised					

Notes:

- The above consolidated financial results for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2024 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board at its meeting held on May 16, 2024. The Statutory Auditors have issued audit report with unmodified opinion on the consolidated financial results for the year ended March 31, 2024.
- These consolidated audited financial results have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principals laid down under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.
- The figures for the quarter ended March 31, 2024 are the balancing figures between audited figures in respect of the year ended March 31, 2024 and the unaudited figures of the nine month ended December 31, 2023. The figures for the quarter ended March 31, 2023 are the balancing figures between audited figures in respect of the year ended March 31, 2023 and the unaudited figures of the nine month ended December 31, 2022.
- The Key data relating to standalone results of IIFL Securities Limited is as under :

Particulars	Quarter ended			Year Ended	
	31-Mar-2024 See Note 3	31-Dec-2023 (Unaudited)	31-Mar-2023 See Note 3	31-Mar-2024 (Audited)	31-Mar-2023 (Audited)
Total income	61,020.86	50,400.48	38,519.06	1,96,609.08	1,26,903.06
Profit before tax	22,804.37	19,417.16	14,892.47	69,235.27	36,654.67
Profit after tax	17,638.41	14,776.60	12,142.45	53,452.72	28,343.10

- The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly and Year ended Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 and 52(4) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly and Year ended Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange websites viz. www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com and on the Company's website viz. www.iiflsecurities.com.

By order of the Board
For IIFL Securities Limited
Nemkumar H.
Managing Director
(DIN: 00350448)

Date: May 16, 2024
Place: Mumbai



HIL LIMITED

CIN: L74999TG1955PLC009656

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HIL
THE BIRLA GROUP

NOTICE TO THE EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS FOR TRANSFER OF UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND AMOUNT(S) AND / OR UNCLAIMED SHARES OF THE COMPANY TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND (IEPF)

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of HIL Limited ("the Company") pursuant to the provisions of section 124 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016, including and statutory modification(s) or amendment(s) for the time being in force ("the IEPF Rules") in connection with the transfer of those equity shares to the IEPF in respect of which dividend(s) remained unpaid/unclaimed for a period of seven consecutive years.

In this regard, this is to bring to your kind attention that the shares of the shareholders whose dividends are unclaimed for seven consecutive years from the date of transfer of final dividend declared for FY 2016-17 to unclaimed account, are becoming due to be transferred to IEPF on August 19, 2024.

Accordingly, the Company has sent an individual communication vide letter dated May 15, 2024 through registered post on May 16, 2024 to those shareholders whose shares are liable to be transferred to the IEPF during FY 2024-25 at their registered address available with the Company, requesting them to claim such unpaid/unclaimed dividend(s) on or before August 19, 2024 by submitting requisite documents on or before August 9, 2024. Further, in terms of Rule 6(3) of the said Rules, the statement containing the details of name, folio no./demat account no., no. of shares due for transfer along with unpaid/unclaimed dividend amount is made available at investor relations section on the website of the Company <https://hil.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Final-Dividend-2016-17-due-to-be-transferred-to-IEPF.pdf> for information and necessary action by the shareholders.

In this regard, we request the concerned shareholders to claim such unpaid/unclaimed dividend(s), by making an application immediately to the Company or Registrar and Share Transfer Agent - Venture Capital and Corporate Investments Pvt. Ltd., "AURUM", 4th & 5th Floors, Plot No.57, Jayabheri Enclave Phase - II, Gachibowli, Hyderabad - 500032, Tel: 040 - 23818475/35164940 email: investor.relations@vccilpl.com ("RTA" or "Registrar") atleast 10 days prior to the due date of August 19, 2024, i.e., on or before August 9, 2024. If no valid claim is received on or before due date, the Company will be compelled to transfer such unclaimed final dividend amount for the FY 2016-17 to the IEPF and consequently transfer the underlying shares held by the concerned shareholders to IEPF, without any further notice, by following the due process as provided in the IEPF Rules. Shareholders please note that subsequent to such transfer of the relevant shares to IEPF, all future benefits which may accrue thereunder, including future dividends, if any, will be credited to the IEPF.

Further, the shareholders may kindly note that after the above referred transfer is made, refunds from the IEPF can be claimed only by complying with the provisions of Rule 7 of the IEPF Rules i.e. by submitting an online application in a prescribed web Form IEPF-5 available on the website: <http://www.iepf.gov.in/IEPF/corporates.html> and sending a physical copy of the same to the Nodal Officer of the Company at Registered/Corporate Office along with requisite documents enumerated in Web Form IEPF-5.

The shareholders may further note that the details of unclaimed dividends and shares of the concerned shareholder(s) uploaded by the Company on its website www.hil.in shall be treated as adequate notice in respect of issue of the duplicate share certificate(s) by the Company for the purpose of transfer of shares to IEPF pursuant to the Rules. Please note that post transfer of unpaid and unclaimed dividend amount and shares to IEPF, no claim shall lie against the Company except claiming back such unpaid/unclaimed dividends along with the shares in a manner as prescribed under the IEPF Rules.

This notice is made available on the Company's website www.hil.in and on the website of stock exchanges www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com.

For HIL Limited
Sd/-
Nidhi Bisaria
Company Secretary & Nodal Officer

Date: May 16, 2024
Place: New Delhi

