



PDS

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PDS/SE/2022-23/191

November 22, 2022

<b>Listing Department</b> National Stock Exchange of India Limited Exchange Plaza, C-1 Block G, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai -400 051 Scrip Symbol: PDSL	<b>Corporate Relationship Department</b> BSE Limited Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai- 400001 Scrip Code: 538730
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Re: ISIN - INE111Q01021

Sub: Submission of Clipping of Advertisement for Dispatch of Postal Ballot Notice

Dear Sir/Madam,

In terms of Regulation 47 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015, please find enclosed herewith newspaper clippings of the advertisement published on Tuesday, November 22, 2022 in relation to completion of Dispatch of Postal Ballot Notice to the Shareholders in the following Newspapers:

- Business Standard (All India Edition); and
- Mumbai Lakshadeep (Mumbai Edition)

We request you to kindly take the above on records.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

for PDS Limited

(Erstwhile PDS Multinational Fashions Limited)

ABHISHEKH KANOI  
Digitally signed by  
ABHISHEKH KANOI  
Date: 2022.11.22  
11:34:04 +05'30'

Abhishekh Kanoi

Head of Legal & Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No.: F-9530

Encl.: As above

**PDS Limited**

(Erstwhile PDS Multinational Fashions Limited)

**Registered & Corporate Office:** Unit No. 971, Solitaire Corporate Park, Andheri Ghatkopar Link Road,  
Andheri East, Mumbai 400093, Maharashtra, India. ☎ +91 2241441100

CIN: L18101MH2011PLC388088

🌐 [www.pdsmultinational.com](http://www.pdsmultinational.com)

✉ [info@pdsmultinational.com](mailto:info@pdsmultinational.com)

# Making space for the private sector

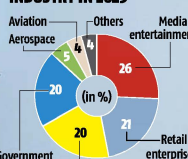
The launch of a sounding rocket by Skyroot marks the start of a surge in start-ups entering a sector that was opened up only in June 2020

## HIGH STAKES

### NUMBER OF SPACE-TECH FIRMS, BY COUNTRY

US	5,582
UK	615
Canada	480
Germany	402
INDIA	368

### INDIAN SATELLITE SERVICES MARKET, BY END-USER INDUSTRY IN 2025



Source: EY & ISA

**\$9.6 bn** India's share in global space economy | **\$13 bn** India's share by 2025

SHINE JACOB  
Chennai, 21 November

On November 21, 1963, India's space journey took off with the launch of a US-made sounding rocket called Nike Apache from Thumba in Kerala.

"Gee whiz wonderful rocket shot," was the telegram that Vikram Sarabhai, legendary Indian physicist and pioneer of space research in India, sent home afterwards. Within four years on November 20, 1967, the country launched the first rocket developed by the state-owned Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) called Rohini-75. It was these baby steps that ISRO took in the 1960s that the Indian private sector repeated last week after nearly six decades with the launch of the Vikram-S (named in memory of Sarabhai) by Hyderabad-based Skyroot Aerospace.

"This is a sounding rocket. The importance of this is that for the first time the private sector is achieving such a feat, after the sector was opened up," said M C Dathan, scientific advisor to Kerala Chief Minister Pinarayi

Vijayan and a former director of ISRO's Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre. A sounding rocket is a research rocket designed to take measurements and perform scientific experiments during its sub-orbital flight.

Vikram-S is the first such launch by the private sector after India opened its space sector in June 2020. It was following this that the government had set up the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre, to coordinate between private space firms and ISRO.

Until recently, the roles of private companies were restricted mainly to supplying components and sub-systems, one key reason the country did not see the rise of companies such as Elon Musk's SpaceX in the US. Skyroot Aerospace, an Indian space-tech start-up founded by Naga Bharath Datta and Pawan Chandana, two former ISRO scientists and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) alumni, in 2018. One of the most funded start-ups in the space sector in India, Skyroot has raised around \$68 million so far — including \$17 million raised through a seed round, Series A and a

bridge round, and \$51 million in a Series B round led by Singapore sovereign investor GIC in September this year.

The current launch, called Mission Parashakti, has been compared with SpaceX, which launched the first privately developed liquid fuel rocket to orbit the Earth in 2008. Close to a 100 people were involved in the making of Vikram-S. The company said it expects to enter the orbital market with the Vikram-1 launch vehicle next year.

With the launch from Sriharikota, the Vikram-S rocket validated 80 per cent of the technologies that will be used in the Vikram-1 orbital vehicle that is planned for launch next year. Other than the launch support, the company has undertaken several processes within the ISRO test facilities to enable launch, including the testing of various flight hardware.

The Vikram-S rocket was a single-stage solid fuelled, sub-orbital rocket that took about two years to develop, and was built using advanced technologies including carbon composite structures and 3D-printed components.

"The Vikram-S rocket's success will validate most of the technologies in the Vikram series of space launch vehicles planned by Skyroot for the coming years. India's space economy is set to grow the fastest by 2025 at a CAGR of 13 per cent, which will be spurred by growing private participation, the adoption of the latest technology and low cost of launch services. This launch is a major landmark for this growth to take place in the coming years," said A Bhatt, director general, Indian Space Association (ISA).

According to a report by EY and ISA, the global space economy is expected to touch \$600 billion by 2025, from around \$447 billion now. Of that, India accounted for only 2.6 per cent of the global space economy amounting to \$96 billion. With the entry of more start-ups, this contribution is expected to touch \$13 billion by 2025. Based on the latest available data, the country has over 100 space start-ups, of which 47 were set up in 2021, 21 in 2020 and 11 in 2019. As of last year, there are 368 space-tech companies in India, as compared to 5,582 in the US and 615 in the UK.

"The launch opens the door for many of our private players. It proves that apart from ISRO, there is capability in the private sector in the space domain, that too in the most complex part, which is developing rockets. They are dealing with \$500 kg or so, which they are planning to do in Vikram-1. It is a niche market, where small players want a particular launch to be done at a particular orbit," Bhatt added.

Over the years, India has become a leader in third-party launch services. It boasts one of the highest launch success rates in the world for the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle. Between 2014 and 2019, ISRO generated over \$16.5 million revenue by the launch of satellites from 26 countries, said the EY report.

By April 2022, there were around 5,465 man-made satellites on Earth's orbit, of which 63 per cent were from the US, 10 per cent from China, 3 per cent from Russia and the remaining from other countries. Of this, 86 per cent circle on a lower Earth orbit, followed by 10 per cent geostationary, 3 per cent medium Earth orbit and 1 per cent elliptical. The business potential of a launch vehicle can be gauged by looking at the fact that more than 50,000 satellites are likely to be launched in the next 10 years, the majority of which will be in the lower orbit that potentially bulks up business for companies such as Skyroot.

As Bhatt pointed out, "That is the reason why we use ISRO. We have 104 start-ups in India and they are getting good funding from investors. The Skyroot launch is going to pave the way for the rise of the sector."

## ON THE JOB

# Minorities face little bias in labour markets



MAHESH WYAS

The Indian labour markets do not seem to discriminate on the basis of religion as much as other social cleavages. Labour market metrics of people of different faith differ, broadly on expected lines. But those differences are not as stark as they may be expected. They are also not worse than the differences based on other characteristics of identity.

The biggest disparity in the labour market is the one based on gender. The participation of women in the labour markets is very low compared to men and yet they face much higher unemployment rates compared to men. Labour participation rate (LPR) among men averages over 65 per cent but female LPR is less than 10 per cent. Unemployment rate (UER) among men is less than 7 per cent but female UER is nearly 15 per cent. This is a simple but clear evidence of significant discrimination against women.

There are differences across geographies. Traditionally, urban participation rates are low at less than 37 per cent and unemployment rates are high,

at over 8 per cent, compared to rural regions where the LPR averages over 40 per cent and the UER is closer to 7 per cent. As a result, a larger proportion of the rural folks are employed than the townies.

There are differences between states as well. The north-eastern states, West Bengal, Telangana and Gujarat have high LPR ranging from 45 to 60 per cent while states along the Gangetic belt, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh have LPR of less than 34 per cent.

Regional disparities are unlikely to be a cause of active discrimination against the regions. They could be more a case of the sustained neglect of the regions that naturally face adverse labour market conditions.

One fear that arises when examining the data is whether it will show us an ugly face of discrimination against people of different faiths. In recent times, people of Islamic and Christian faiths in India have come under pressure. Their places of worship have been under attack, their allegiance to the Indian nation has been questioned, and the communities have been stereotyped. Acts that are perceived to threaten the lives, livelihood and freedom of Muslims and Christians seem to have sharpened since 2019. These include the revocation of Article 370 in October 2019 that gave the Muslim-dominated erstwhile state of Jammu

and Kashmir its special status, the Ram Janmabhoomi case in favour of the Ram temple in November 2019, the Citizenship Amendment Act and National Register of Citizens of December 2019, and the more recent questions disputing the validity of other large mosques.

It is moot, therefore, to assess whether Muslims and Christians have also faced adverse conditions in Indian labour markets compared to the majority faith — the Hindus. In 2017-18, India's LPR was 43.7 per cent. Hindus had a slightly higher LPR of 43.9 per cent. The LPR of Muslims, on the other hand, was much lower at 41.9 per cent and that of Christians was much higher at 45.2 per cent. The LPR of Sikhs is a shade lower than that of the Hindus. Buddhists had, and continue to have, a very high LPR of nearly 47-48 per cent and Jains have a very low LPR of 35-38 per cent.

In spite of the prior differences and the increase in disparity over the past four years, the gap in LPR between people of different faiths is not as large as it is in the case of gender or states. It is comparable to the difference in LPR in urban and rural regions. And, Christians do quite well.

Since 2017-18, India's LPR has declined to 43.7 per cent in 2021-22. It fell further to 39.7 per cent in the quarter ended June 2022, and then to 39.1 per cent in the quarter ended September 2022. The LPR fell by 3.62 percentage points between 2017-18 and 2021-22. The LPR for Hindus fell more by 3.64 percentage points. But Muslims saw a fall of 3.92 percentage points and Christians saw a fall of 4.9 percentage points. Buddhists saw the smallest fall of only 0.84 percentage points.

The major religious minorities — Muslims and Christians — have withdrawn from the labour markets more than the majority faith. But again, the difference is not as large as it is in the case of gender. Muslims face a higher unemployment rate than Hindus. But the difference is not very big. In 2017-18, Hindus faced an unemployment rate of 4.5 per cent while Muslims were at 5.3 per cent. In 2021-22, the unemployment rate for Hindus rose to 7.6 per cent while that for Muslims went up to 8.5 per cent. The difference was broadly the same. Christians have faced a lower unemployment rate — 5.9 per cent in 2017-18 and lower, 5.4 per cent in 2021-22.

Muslims have the lowest employment rate. In 2021-22, only 34.7 per cent of the Muslims were employed. In contrast, 37.2 per cent of Hindus were employed and 38.1 per cent of Christians were employed. India's employment rate is among the lowest in the world. Muslim Indians are in a worse spot. Only Jains beat them with an employment rate of less than 32 per cent.

It is quite possible that Muslims and Christians have been in labour markets in particular the ones who stay away from the labour markets. Gender is a greater discriminatory variable than religion. And the apparent social and political pressures on minorities do not seem to have spilled over into religious identities.

The writer is MD&CEO, CMIE Pvt Ltd

**FACT THE FERTILISERS AND CHEMICALS TRAVANCOR LIMITED**  
(A Government of India Enterprise) Regd. Office: Eloor Corporate, FACT-PD Administrative Building, Udyogmandal, Kochi Kerala - 683 501, India. Tel: 0494-246553/5230, 2453195  
E-mail: deepu@factco.in; nitesh@factco.in; Website: http://www.factco.in

**E-TENDER FOR CLEANING & FORWARDING WORK FOR EXPORT OF CAPROLACTAM**  
Tender No. MTR-2022-21-2022

Online bids (Two-cover system) are invited for the work of Cleaning & Forwarding work for export of Caprolactam for a period of 1 year, through https://eprocure.gov.in portal. Any change / Extension to this tender will be informed only through our website. Bids received after the deadline will not be considered.

Due date / time for submission of bids: 06.12.2022 / 3.00 PM  
Hard version of this advertisement is available at our website: www.factco.in  
Udyogmandal 21-11-2022 Senior Manager (Materials)-T&S-6

**ANDHRA PRADESH POWER DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED**  
E-PROCUREMENT NOTIFICATION  
APPOD, invites tenders for the following supply works through APPOD e-procurement

1. 610001124	Supply of Anti scalant & Corrosion inhibitor for Stage-1/SUSTIPS
2. 610001126	Supply of Pipe Conveyor Rollers for ECCS of CHP Stage-1/SUSTIPS
3. 610001127	Providing Insurance coverage to the assets of Stage-1 & of Stage-2 for a period of one year from 01/01/2023 to 31/12/2023 or 04/02/2023 to 24/03/2024 with Reverse Tendering/ Auction procedure.
4. 610001128	Augmentation of Cold Handling Plant for Stage-1/SUSTIPS

For Further details, please visit : [www.apppco.gov.in](https://www.apppco.gov.in) OR <https://eender.apppco.gov.in>

**Chief General Manager**

**Request for Proposal (RFP)**  
Bank of Maharashtra invites sealed tenders (Technical bid and Commercial bid) from eligible and reputed bidders / service providers for "Request for Proposal for Supply, Printing, Personalization and Dispatch of EMV Debit Card Interface Contactless Cards for a period of 3 years".  
The details and tender document will be available on Bank's website <https://www.bankofmaharashtra.in> under "Tenders Section" and on Govt. e-Market place (GeM) portal <https://gem.gov.in/wef/21/11/2022>. Bank reserves the right to cancel or reschedule the RFP process without assigning any reason.  
**Deputy General Manager, Information Technology**

**PDS Limited (Eratihse PDS Multinational Financials Limited)**  
PDS Limited (Eratihse PDS Multinational Financials Limited)  
Regd. Office: Plot No. 57/1, Shilpa Nagar, Shilpa Nagar, Andher East, Mumbai - 400083, Maharashtra, India. Tel: +91 22 44141100  
E-mail: [investor@pds.co.in](mailto:investor@pds.co.in) | Website: [www.pds.co.in](http://www.pds.co.in)

**NOTICE OF POSTAL BALLOT**  
NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of Section 20 and Rule 22 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification) or enactment for the time being in force, (The Indian Companies Act, 1956) and the Companies (Share Transfer and Dividend) Regulations, 2014, as amended (the "Regulations"), that the Board of Directors of the Company has decided to hold a Postal Ballot for the purpose of the election of Directors of the Company. The Postal Ballot will be held on or after the date of the Postal Ballot Notice dated 7th November 2022.

In terms of the MCA Regulations, the Company has arranged the Postal Ballot Notice under the Postal Ballot Notice dated 7th November 2022 to be sent to the Members of the Company on Friday, November 24, 2022 (Post-Office Date). Voting Rights shall be reckoned on the basis of the value of Equity Shares registered in the name of the Member as on the date of the Postal Ballot Notice dated 7th November 2022.

The Company has engaged services of Link India Private Limited, Registrar & Share Transfer Agent (RTA) for conducting E-Voting facility to all its Members.  
Key Dates regarding the Postal Ballot/E-Voting:

Instructions for e-voting:  
In accordance with the applicable MCA 2011 Circulars issued, the Company has provided the E-Voting facility to all its Members. The members are requested to refer to the resolution proposed in the said Postal Ballot Notice by electronic means ("E-Voting") to its Members. The details of the E-Voting process are available on the website of the Company.

Go-Off Date for Eligibility for E-Voting:  
Friday, November 18, 2022

Commencement of e-voting period:  
Sunday, November 20, 2022 at 9:00 AM (IST)  
End of e-voting period:  
Wednesday, December 21, 2022 at 5:00 PM (IST)  
The remote e-voting facility will be available through the RTA after 5:00 PM on Wednesday, December 21, 2022.

Scrutinizer Details:  
Mr. Mohit Maheshwari (Membership No. F9565 & Certificate of Practice No. 19940), Partner, MWS & Co., Company Secretaries (Firm: PDS) (PDS) (PDS) (PDS)

Results of Postal Ballot:  
On or before Friday, December 23, 2022  
In case shareholders/members holding shares in physical form, the results of the Postal Ballot shall be announced in the physical form. They may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and the instructions available at <https://www.pds.co.in> or email to [investor@pds.co.in](mailto:investor@pds.co.in) or contact on Tel: +91 22 44141100.

Manner of Remote e-voting by Members holding shares in dematerialized form, physical mode and those who have not registered their email address have been provided in the said Postal Ballot Notice. Shareholders holding shares in physical mode and who have not updated their details are requested to update the same with the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, Link India Private Limited at [delisting@linkindia.com](mailto:delisting@linkindia.com). Shareholders holding shares in dematerialized mode are requested to register their Email Addresses and Mobile Numbers with their respective Depository Participants.

The Postal Ballot Notice can be downloaded from the website of the Company at [www.pds.co.in](https://www.pds.co.in). The same can also be accessed from the website of the Stock Exchanges (i.e. Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE)) at <https://www.bseindia.com> and <https://www.nseindia.com> respectively. The Postal Ballot Notice can also be accessed from the website of the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, Link India Private Limited at <https://www.linkindia.com>. The Postal Ballot Notice can also be accessed from the website of the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, Link India Private Limited at <https://www.linkindia.com>.

# Why did the victorious Chinese army withdraw in 1962?

ANJ SHUKLA

Sixty years ago, on November 21, 1962, with advancing Chinese columns virtually on the outskirts of Tawang and the Indian Army in full retreat, Beijing unexpectedly declared a unilateral ceasefire and asked the PLA to withdraw its forces 20 kilometres (km) behind the McMahon Line. This amounted to a declaration of victory, riding on the People's Liberation Army (PLA) October attack on the handful of Indian soldiers of 7th Infantry Brigade, which was deployed on the Namka Chu River north of Tawang.

To this day, opinion is divided on what motivated Beijing to call off the gun at the moment of victory. Indian Army units deployed at Dirang and Mandala were racing for the exits, their attention focused on putting the Brahmaputra River between the PLA and themselves. Barely one-tenth of India's fighting forces had been committed to battle against the Chinese, but the fullness with which the PLA had put them to rout made it seem as if the entire Indian military had been thoroughly vanquished. New Delhi's discomfiture was complete after Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru appeared to have declared defeat in a radio broadcast on the eve of the ceasefire.

"We have had reverses at Walong, Se-La and today Bomdila, a small town in NEFA, has also fallen. We shall not rest till the invader goes out of India or is pushed out. I want to make that clear to all of you, and especially our countrymen in Assam, to whom our heart goes out at this moment," said Nehru in a choked voice.



Tezpur, the first major Assam town, presented a scene of chaos. Flames flickered in the night as government officials frantically burnt documents. Outside the treasury, there was a bonfire of banknotes. The doors of the local lunatic asylum were thrown open to save "lunatics" from falling into Chinese hands. Tezpur was where the Indian public had received the Dalai Lama in 1959, so it was felt that the PLA would exact revenge here. The Tezpur ferry across the Brahmaputra, operated by a private company — the RSN and IGN Company — was packed to capacity with fleeing citizens. Prominent leaders, such as tea garden managers (many of them European), flew out in Indian Airlines flights, cramming them to capacity. Towards the end, the notables were leaving their vehicles at the airport with keys inside; they never thought they would come back and see their cars again.

Compared to this chaos, the area north of Bomdila was a picture of calm. Chinese troops had

advanced and distributed themselves between villages, with individual units charged with administering specific jurisdictions. Acting on clear instructions to win the hearts and minds of the local Monpa people, Chinese soldiers helped locals with fetching water, harvesting crops and looking after livestock. The PLA had clear orders to win over the Monpas, which was evident from the similarity in PLA behaviour all across the border from Walong to Tezpur. Unfortunately for the Chinese, the Monpas accepted company — the RSN and IGN Company — was packed to capacity with fleeing citizens. Prominent leaders, such as tea garden managers (many of them European), flew out in Indian Airlines flights, cramming them to capacity. Towards the end, the notables were leaving their vehicles at the airport with keys inside; they never thought they would come back and see their cars again.

The PLA faced the unappealing prospect of fighting the Chinese without a route of withdrawal across the Himalayas

returned. The reason, Monpas still say, was simple: The Chinese are untrustworthy! After subjugating Tibet in the 1950s the PLA had similarly tried to woo over the locals. But, very quickly, they revealed their true faces to the Tibetans. With no love forthcoming from the Monpas, the PLA saw no benefit in a long-term presence in Tawang.

A simultaneous PLA ploy was to highlight the Indian administration's abandonment of Tawang in the face of the

Chinese offensive. The Indian government, which fled ignominiously, was incapable of looking after them, the Chinese told the Monpas. However, given China's treatment of the Tibetans in the 1950s, the Monpas clearly preferred the "cowardice" of the Indians.

Each of these reasons mutually reinforced an ever more compelling administrative case for the Chinese to vacate Tawang, having "taught India a lesson". Ultimately, however, it is likely to have been a tactical-operational consideration that took the PLA back across the McMahon Line in December 1962. With winter setting in rapidly, the PLA's extended supply line was becoming a vulnerability. Soon, the snow-covered passes would have made it extremely difficult to maintain troops across the McMahon Line.

Meanwhile, in response to Jawaharlal Nehru's plea to US President John F Kennedy, American arms, ammunition and extreme cold clothing were flowing into India and being transported to Assam. The handful of Indian soldiers that had been defeated by the PLA was being replaced, reinforced and equipped with US weaponry.

At the end of the year, Assam that the PLA reached on November 20, 1962, logistics would have made it easier for India to mobilise reserve formations, equipped with heavy artillery and tanks. The PLA faced the unappealing prospect of fighting US-equipped Indian forces without a route of withdrawal across the Himalayas. Deciding to quit while they were ahead, the PLA declared victory and withdrew to Tibet.

**MAHARASHTRA METRO RAIL CORPORATION LTD.**  
(A joint venture of Govt. of Maharashtra and Maharashtra Sahakar Nigam Ltd.)  
(Nagpur Metro Rail Project)  
"Metro Bhavan", Vijay Road, Near Dikshabhawan, Ramdaspath, Nagpur-460002, E-mail: [indianmetro.tenders@gmail.com](mailto:indianmetro.tenders@gmail.com)  
Website: [www.mahametro.org](http://www.mahametro.org)

**Tender Notice No. MIEG-37/2022 Dt. 21.11.2022**  
Name of work: Survey, Design, Engineering, Manufacture, Supply, Storage, Civil work, Erection, Testing & Commissioning of 15 MWp Rooftop and ground mounted Solar PV projects under RESCO Model including Operation and Comprehensive Maintenance (O&M) for a period of 25 years after commissioning at various locations in and around Futala Lake, Nagpur.  
Cost of Documents: NR23,600/- (inclusive of GST).  
Interested Bidders may visit MAHA-METRO Website: [www.mahametro.org](http://www.mahametro.org) and CPP Website: <https://eprocure.gov.in> for NIT and download the bid documents for further details regarding the tender, e-tender portal: <https://mahametro.nitenders.in> from 16:00 Hrs on 21.11.2022 to 16:00 Hrs on 16.12.2022.  
Executive Director/Procurement  
Mazzeo Metro, Greenest Metro, Maha-Metro, (Nagpur Metro)

**Government of Kerala**  
Published Tenders from 14.11.2022 to 20.11.2022  
Directorate of Animal Husbandry

Tender Id: 2022 DAH 530848 \* Chief Disease Investigation Officer \* Chemicals and Reagents 2022-23 \* Closing Date: 05-Dec-2022 \* PAC: Rs90000  
Directorate of Homoeopathy

Tender Id: 2022 DH 530424 \* 1 \* MANAGING DIRECTOR \* RE-TENDER FOR SUPPLY, INSTALLATION, COMMISSIONING AND VALIDA \* Closing Date: 26-Nov-2022 \* PAC: Rs460000  
Stationary Department

Tender Id: 2022 STY 515536 \* 2 \* Controller of Stationary \* Supply of Rexine-Vinyl coated (Red and Blue) 1 metre width \* Closing Date: 26-Nov-2022 \* PAC: Rs500000  
Visit <https://tenders.kerala.gov.in> for more details.

Ro.No: 14-28/Nov/2022/PRD (N/11)

To book your copy, SMS reaches to 57575 or email us at [order@bmail.in](mailto:order@bmail.in)

**Business Standard**  
Insight Out

**By Order of the Board of Directors**  
For PDS Limited (Eratihse PDS Multinational Financials Limited)  
Place: Mumbai Date: November 21, 2022  
Head of Legal & Company Secretary



