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## STATUTORY – INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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### The Members of RAJPUTANA DEVELOPERS LIMITED

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#### Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

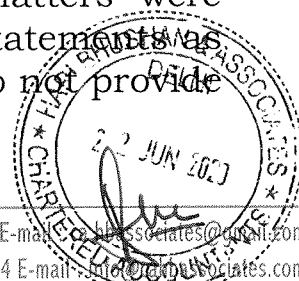
We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Rajputana Developers Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the **Balance Sheet** as at March 31, 2020, the **Statement Of Profit & Loss and statement of Cash flows and notes to the financial statements** for the year then ended and summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "standalone financial statements.")

#### Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 14.3(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor 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 (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under 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 audit opinion on the financial statements.

#### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of the most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



As IND AS is applicable on the company therefore, there is revaluation of Investments and corresponding effect on the profitability of the financial statements.

### *Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements*

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, of the company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgment's 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 of the standalone financial statements that give 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.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.



## *Auditors' Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone financial statements based in our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters, which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act, and the rules made thereunder.

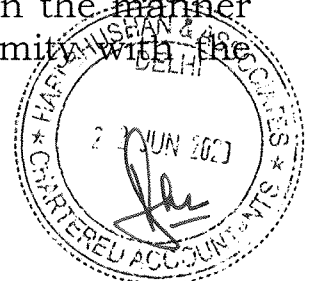
We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the standalone financial statements. The Procedures selected depends on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the company's preparation of the standalone that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

## *Opinion*

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the



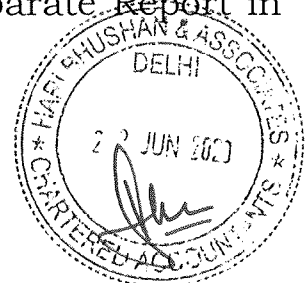
accounting principles accepted in India including the, of the financial position of the company as at 31 March, 2020, and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order to the extent applicable.

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, 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, the Company has kept proper books of account as required by law as far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the statement of profit and loss and the Cash flows Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant 7 rule issued there under;
- e) Based on the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of sub-section (2) of section 164 of companies Act, 2013.
- 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 B



g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report 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 financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements.
- ii) The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
- iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

**For HariBhushan& Associates,**

**ICAI Firm Reg. No.:007618C**

**Chartered Accountants,**



**(C.A. Vishu Sharma)**

**Partner**

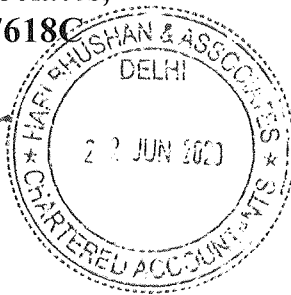
**Chartered Accountant**

**Membership No : 424837**

**Place: Delhi**

**Date: 22.06.2020**

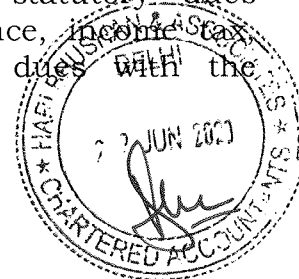
**UDIN: 20424837AAAABT1415**



### **Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report**

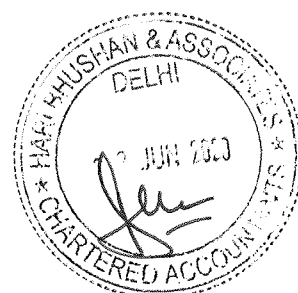
**The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of RAJPUTANA DEVELOPERS LIMITED on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, we report that:**

- (i) The Company does not have any fixed assets. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i) (a) & (i) (b) of the order is not applicable.
- (ii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not have any immovable property.
- (iii) The Company does not have any physical inventory at the reporting period, thus, the paragraph 3(ii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to any companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the companies act, 2013 ('the Act').
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loans, investments, guarantees and security to the parties covered under section 185 & 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits, hence directives issued by Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed there under, are not applicable for year under Audit.
- (vii) As informed to us, the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of activities carried on by the company. Hence, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (viii) In respect of statutory dues:
  - (i) According to the information and explanations given to us and the books of account examined by us, in respect of statutory dues the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, sales tax, GST, cess, and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.



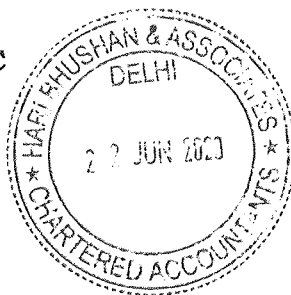
And there no undisputed amounts payable outstanding as at March 31, 2020 for a period of six months from the date they become payable.

- (ii) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no such Statutory dues in relation to income tax, sales tax, service tax, wealth tax, custom duty, excise duty, value added tax or cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, that the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to banks, financial institutions, Government, or dues to debenture holders.
- (x) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any amount by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year;
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with schedule V to the Act.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company, and does not need to comply with Net owned funds to deposits requirement as specified in the Nidhi Rules, 2014;
- (xiv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transaction with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013, where applicable and details has been disclosed in the financial statement;



- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not made any allotment of shares or debentures during the year under review;
- (xvi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him;
- (xvii) The Company is not registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

**For HariBhushan& Associates**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Firm Reg. No.: 007618C**



**(C.A. Vishu Sharma)**  
**Partner**  
**Membership No: 424837**  
**Place: Delhi**  
**Dated: 22.06.2020**  
**UDIN: 20424837AAAABT1415**



## **Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report**

### **Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-Section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

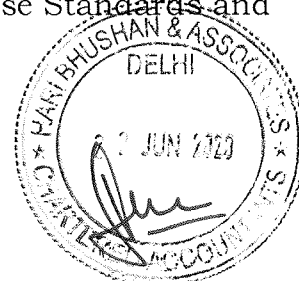
We have audited internal financial controls over financial reporting of M/s **Rajputana Developers Limited** as of March 31, 2020, in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

#### **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls 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 companies Act, 2013.

#### **Auditors' 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, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and



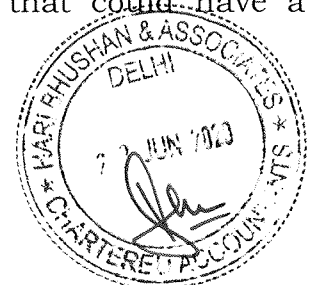
the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material aspects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls 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 auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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.

### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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



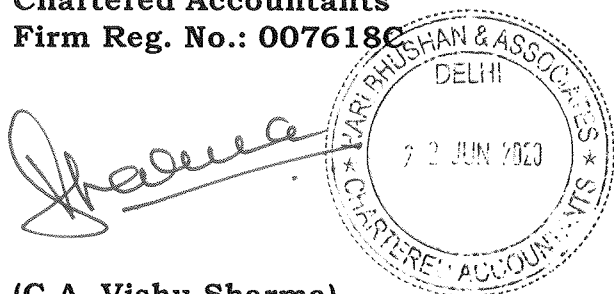
## **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting 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, the company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020 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 Hari Bhushan & Associates**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Firm Reg. No.: 0076180**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vishu Sharma', is written over a circular stamp. The stamp is from 'HARI BHUSHAN & ASSOCIATES, DELHI' and is dated '22 JUN 2020'. The stamp also includes the text 'CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' around the bottom edge.

**(C.A. Vishu Sharma)**

**Partner**

**Membership No: 424837**

**Place: Delhi**

**Dated: 22.06.2020**

**UDIN: 20424837AAAABT1415**

**Rajputana Developers Limited**  
**Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020**

All amounts in INR unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 1st April, 2018
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Financial assets				
- Investments	2	2,99,26,38,149	3,45,15,17,839	2,06,69,53,205
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u>2,99,26,38,149</u>	<u>3,45,15,17,839</u>	<u>2,06,69,53,205</u>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Financial assets				
- Investment	2	2,77,84,004	2,63,27,978	99,87,542
- Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,12,323	36,146	43,846
- Other bank balances	4	1,51,73,273	-	8,46,684
- Other assets	5	10,000	1,13,062	29,506
Other current assets	6	2,49,167	62,747	24,753
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>4,33,28,767</u>	<u>2,65,39,933</u>	<u>1,09,32,331</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>3,03,59,66,916</u>	<u>3,47,80,57,772</u>	<u>2,07,78,85,536</u>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Equity</b>				
Equity share capital	7	54,96,073	54,96,073	54,96,073
Other equity	8	2,25,48,53,642	2,59,07,33,486	1,51,42,80,865
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>2,26,03,49,715</u>	<u>2,59,62,29,559</u>	<u>1,51,97,76,938</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities				
- Borrowings	9	11,35,00,000	11,35,00,000	11,35,00,000
Deferred tax liability	10	66,20,63,012	76,82,53,862	44,44,95,226
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<u>77,55,63,012</u>	<u>88,17,53,862</u>	<u>55,79,95,226</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities				
- Trade payables	11	49,990	43,220	79,174
Other current liabilities	12	4,200	31,131	34,198
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>54,190</u>	<u>74,351</u>	<u>1,13,372</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>77,56,17,201</u>	<u>88,18,28,213</u>	<u>55,81,08,598</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u>3,03,59,66,916</u>	<u>3,47,80,57,772</u>	<u>2,07,78,85,536</u>

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

1-15

In terms of our report attached

For Hari Bhushan & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration NO: 007618C



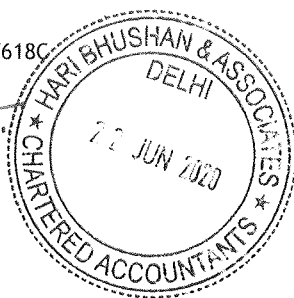
(Vishu Sharma)

Partner

Membership NO. 424837

New Delhi

Date: 22nd June, 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Balbir Singh

Director

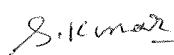
DIN No. 00027438



Rakesh Gupta

Director

DIN No.05166099



Sachin Goel

(Chief Financial Officer)



Rajesh Kumar Thakur

(Chief Executive Officer)



Sheetal Bharti

(Company Secretary)

**Rajputana Developers Limited**  
**Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st March, 2020**  
All amounts in INR unless otherwise stated

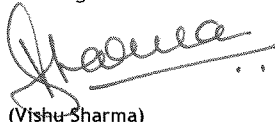
Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operation	13	16,569,129	15,856,059
Other Income	14	529,676	61,453
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>17,098,805</b>	<b>15,917,512</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Other expenses	15	3,176,787	8,814,283
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>3,176,787</b>	<b>8,814,283</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>13,922,018</b>	<b>7,103,229</b>
<b>Tax expense:</b>			
Current tax for current year		-	48,640
Current tax for prior period		3,164	(49,000)
Deferred tax		36,473	(779,726)
<b>Profit for the period</b>		<b>13,882,381</b>	<b>7,883,315</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(i) Gain/(Loss) on equity instruments through other comprehensive income		(455,989,550)	1,393,107,667
(ii) Income tax relating to items that are classified in other comprehensive income		106,227,326	(324,538,362)
<b>Total other comprehensive income - (i+ii)</b>		<b>(349,762,224)</b>	<b>1,068,569,305</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>(335,879,843)</b>	<b>1,076,452,620</b>
<b>Earning per equity share- basic/diluted</b> (Face value of share - Rs. 100 each)		<b>2.53</b>	<b>1.43</b>

**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements**

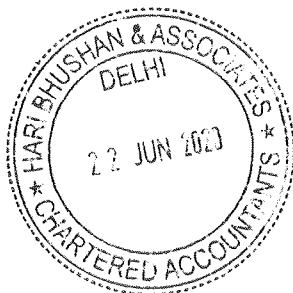
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In terms of our report attached

For Hari Bhushan & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration NO: 007618C

  
(Vishu Sharma)  
Partner

Membership NO. 424837  
New Delhi  
Date: 22nd June, 2020

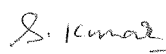


  
Balbir Singh  
Director

DIN No. 00027438

  
Rakesh Gupta  
Director

DIN No. 05166099

  
Sachin Goel

(Chief Financial Officer)

  
Rajesh Kumar Thakur

(Chief Executive Officer)

  
Sheetal Bharti  
(Company Secretary)

# Rajputana Developers Limited

## Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

All amounts in INR unless otherwise stated

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Net profit/(loss) before tax	13,922,018	7,103,229
<b>Adjustments:</b>		
Gain/Loss on fair value adjustment of current/quoted investement	1,250,600	7,702,597
Change in other financial assets	103,062	(83,556)
Change in other assets	(41,372)	(37,994)
Change in trade payable	6,770	(35,954)
Change in other current liabilities	3,000	(4,257)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>15,244,077</b>	<b>14,644,066</b>
Direct Tax paid	(178,143)	1,550
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>15,065,934</b>	<b>14,645,616</b>
<b>B. Cash Flows from investing activities (B)</b>		
Change in Investment	183,516	(15,500,000)
Change in other bank balances	(15,173,273)	846,684
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities (B)</b>	<b>(14,989,757)</b>	<b>(14,653,316)</b>
<b>C. Cash Flows from financing activities (C)</b>		
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)</b>	<b>76,177</b>	<b>(7,700)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	36,146	43,846
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	112,323	36,146
<b>Components of cash and cash equivalents:</b>		
Cash and cheques on hand	-	-
With banks - in current account	112,323	36,146
	<b>112,323</b>	<b>36,146</b>

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

1-15

In terms of our report attached

For Hari Bhushan & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration NO: 007618C



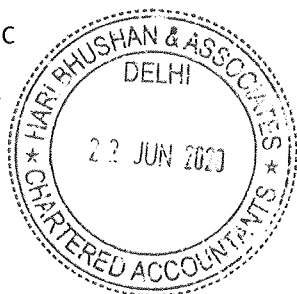
(Vishu Sharma)

Partner

Membership NO. 424837

New Delhi

Date: 22nd June, 2020





Balbir Singh

Director


DIN No. 00027438



Rakesh Gupta

Director

DIN No.05166099




Sachin Goel

(Chief Financial Officer)



Rajesh Kumar Thakur

(Chief Executive Officer)



Sheetal Bharti

(Company Secretary)

**Rajputana Developers Limited**  
**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2020**

**Note 1:**

**I. Corporate information**

Rajputana Developers Limited ('the Company') is a company limited by shares, incorporated in India on 9th January, 2008. The Company is fully owned by Indian Shareholders. The addresses of its registered office is Omaxe Square, Plot No. 14, 5th Floor, Jasola, New Delhi-110025

**II) Statement of compliance**

The Company, a non listed non banking financial company is a subsidiary of N K Textile Industries Limited, is required to adopt IND AS with effect from financial year 2019-20. Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 in view of applicability of Ind AS on the Company.

**(b) First time adoption of Ind AS**

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The effect of the Company's transition to Ind AS is summarised in the following notes:

- (i) Transition elections
- (ii) Reconciliation of equity, total comprehensive income, balance sheet, profit and loss

**(c) Transition elections**

The Company has prepared the opening balance sheet as per Ind AS as of April 1, 2018 (the transition date) by recognising all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS, not recognising items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by Ind AS, by reclassifying items from previous GAAP to Ind AS as required under Ind AS and applying Ind AS in measurement of recognised assets and liabilities. However, this principle is subject to certain exception and certain mandatory optional exemptions availed by the Company as detailed below.

**Exemptions applied**

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has accordingly applied the following exemptions:

**Deemed cost of investment properties and other intangibles assets**

The Company has opted to consider previous GAAP carrying value of investment properties and other intangible assets as deemed cost on transition date.

**Investments in subsidiaries and associates in separate financial statements**

The Company has opted to consider previous GAAP carrying value of investments as deemed cost on transition date for investments in subsidiaries and associates in separate financial statements.

**III. Basis of preparation and presentation**

**a. Basis of preparation and presentation**

The financial statements are presented in Rs.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

**b. Use of Estimates**

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the Management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balance of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosures relating to contingent liabilities.

The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results may differ from these estimates. Any revision to the accounting estimates or difference between the estimates and the actual results are recognised in the periods in which the results are known/materialise or the estimates are revised.

**IV. Significant accounting policies**

**a. Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Dividend income from shares/ mutual funds is recognised for when the right to receive it is established.

**Income from services**

Revenue from service contracts priced on a time basis is recognised when services are rendered and related costs are incurred.

**Other income**

Other income comprises of interest income. Interest income is accounted for on accrual basis.

**b. Taxation**

**Current tax**

Provision for current tax for the period is based on taxable income computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profits for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax resulting from "temporary differences" between book and taxable profit is accounted for using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted as on balance sheet date. The deferred tax asset is recognised and carried forward only to the extent that there is reasonable accretainty that the asset will be realised in future. Deferred tax that relates to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income.

**c. Finance Costs**

Finance costs comprise interest expense on loans and borrowings. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using effective interest rate (EIR). Borrowing cost may include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

**d. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

**e. Earnings per share (EPS)**

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

**f. Provisions**

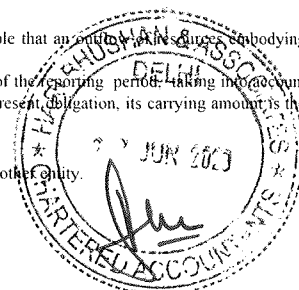
**General**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, 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.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When the provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of time value is material).

**g. Financial instruments**

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.



## Financial assets

### Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets 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 asset. 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.

### Subsequent measurement

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

#### Financial assets at amortised cost:

A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the 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 at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):

A financial asset is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under fair value option.

- (a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset, and
- (b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

#### Financial assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):

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

#### Equity investments:

All equity investments, except investments in subsidiaries and associates and non current investment in unquoted equity shares, in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value, with all changes recognized in the Statement of profit and loss. The investments in shares of subsidiaries and associates valued at cost. Non current investments in unquoted equity shares are measured at fair value, with all changes recognized in the other comprehensive income.

#### Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its 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.

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.

## Financial liabilities

### Initial recognition and measurement

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 and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

#### 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. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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 as such 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 risk 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.

#### h. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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.

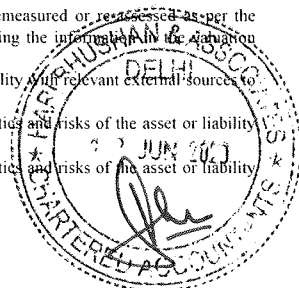
External valuers are involved, wherever required, for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Board of directors and the selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Board of directors, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

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

The board of directors, 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.

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.

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.



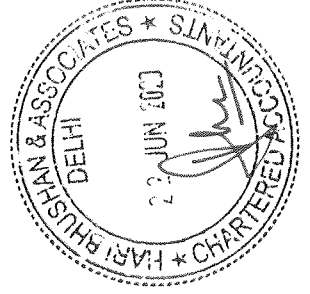


## Rajputana Developers Limited

### Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2020

All amounts in INR unless otherwise stated

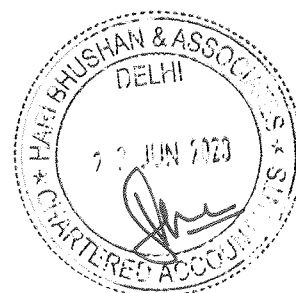
	Face Value	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019		As at 1st April, 2018	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
<b>2 (a) Non current investments</b>							
<b>1 Equity Shares- quoted</b>							
Modi Rubber Limited	10	126,007	3,710,906	126,007	4,989,877	126,007	10,609,789
Modi Pon Limited	10	460,334	7,112,160	460,334	8,723,329	460,334	11,646,450
<b>2 Fully paid up Equity Shares- Unquoted</b>							
Modi Industrieis Limited	10	1,700	1,735	1,700	1,735	1,700	1,735
Indofil Industries Limited	10	1,837,500	2,886,712,500	1,837,500	3,332,159,250	1,837,500	1,958,775,000
Super Investment India Ltd (Subsidiary Company)	100	9,450	37,789,912	9,450	37,789,912	9,450	37,789,912
<b>3 Equity Shares- Unquoted Partly paid up</b>							
Indofil Industries Limited	3	79,166	37,310,936	79,166	47,853,736	79,166	28,130,319
<b>Preference Shares- Unquoted</b>							
RICL 6.25% (NCNCRPS)	10	2,000,000	20,000,000	2,000,000	20,000,000	2,000,000	20,000,000
		<b>4,514,157</b>	<b>2,992,638,149</b>	<b>4,514,157</b>	<b>3,451,517,839</b>	<b>4,514,157</b>	<b>2,066,953,205</b>
<b>2 (b) Current investments</b>							
IIFL (India Housing Fund)	10	996,651	10,914,627	996,651	10,344,841	996,651	9,987,542
L&T Liquid fund Direct Plan- Growth	10	6,199	16,869,377	-	15,983,137	-	-
		<b>1,002,850</b>	<b>27,784,004</b>	<b>996,651</b>	<b>26,327,978</b>	<b>996,651</b>	<b>9,987,542</b>



**Rajputana Developers Limited**

All amounts in INR unless otherwise stated

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 1st April, 2018
<b>3 Cash and cash equivalents</b>			
Cash on hand	-	-	-
Balances with Banks			
- In current accounts	1,12,323	36,146	43,846
	1,12,323	36,146	43,846
<b>4 Other bank balances</b>			
Balances with Banks			
In fixed deposit with bank for a period more than 3 months but less than 12 months	1,51,73,273	-	8,46,684
	1,51,73,273	-	8,46,684
<b>5 Other financial assets</b>			
Amount Recoverable	10,000	1,13,062	29,506
	10,000	1,13,062	29,506
	-		
<b>6 Other assets</b>			
Input CGST/SGST	1,04,119	62,747	24,753
Tax Paid (Net of provision)	1,45,048	-	-
	2,49,167	62,747	24,753



7. Equity Share Capital

	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019		As at 1st April, 2018	
	Number of Shares	Amount in Rs.	Number of Shares	Amount in Rs.	Number of Shares	Amount in Rs.
<b>Authorised</b>						
Equity Shares of Re 1/- each	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Preference Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,15,00,000	11,50,00,000	1,15,00,000	11,50,00,000	1,15,00,000	11,50,00,000
	2,15,00,000	12,50,00,000	2,15,00,000	12,50,00,000	2,15,00,000	12,50,00,000
<b>Issued, subscribed &amp; paid up capital</b>						
Equity Shares of Re.1/- each	54,96,073	54,96,073	54,96,073	54,96,073	54,96,073	54,96,073
	54,96,073	54,96,073	54,96,073	54,96,073	54,96,073	54,96,073

7.1 Reconciliation of number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

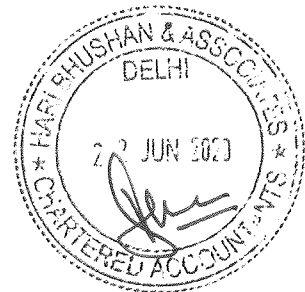
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019		As at 1st April, 2018	
	Number of Shares	Amount in Rs.	Number of Shares	Amount in Rs.	Number of Shares	Amount in Rs.
Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	54,96,073	54,96,073	54,96,073	54,96,073	54,96,073	54,96,073
Subscription money received during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the year	54,96,073	54,96,073	54,96,073	54,96,073	54,96,073	54,96,073

7.2 Details of Equity shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of shareholder	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019		As at 1st April, 2018	
	Number of Shares	Amount in Rs.	Number of Shares	Amount in Rs.	Number of Shares	Amount in Rs.
N K Textile Industries Limited	45,00,000	81.88	45,00,000	81.88	45,00,000	81.88
Mr. K K Modi	8,68,036	15.79	8,68,036	15.79	8,68,036	15.79



	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 1st April, 2018
<b>8 Other equity</b>			
Reserve for equity instruments fair valued through OCI	2,19,12,46,406	2,54,10,08,631	1,47,24,39,326
Retained Earning	6,36,07,236	4,97,24,855	4,18,41,540
	<u>2,25,48,53,642</u>	<u>2,59,07,33,486</u>	<u>1,51,42,80,865</u>
 Reserve for equity instruments fair valued through OCI			
opening Balance	2,54,10,08,631	1,47,24,39,326	-
Add: Net gain on investment at FVTOCI (Net of tax) at transition date	(34,97,62,225)	1,06,85,69,305	1,47,24,39,326
	<u>2,19,12,46,406</u>	<u>2,54,10,08,631</u>	<u>1,47,24,39,326</u>
 Retained Earning			
Opening balance	4,97,24,855	4,18,41,540	2,54,50,518
Add : Fair value gain on investment in quoted shares	-	-	1,56,91,716
Add : Fair value gain on current investment in mutual fund	-	-	(12,458)
Less: Deferred tax	-	-	7,11,764
Add : Net profit/(Loss) for the current year	1,38,82,381	78,83,315	-
	<u>6,36,07,236</u>	<u>4,97,24,855</u>	<u>4,18,41,540</u>
 <b>9 Financial Liabilities- Borrowings</b>			
6%, non cumulative, non convertible, redeemable Preference shares	11,35,00,000	11,35,00,000	11,35,00,000
	<u>11,35,00,000</u>	<u>11,35,00,000</u>	<u>11,35,00,000</u>
 <b>10 Deferred Tax Liability</b>			
Fair value of Equity share - quoted	(20,40,305)	(17,03,664)	(7,08,572)
Fair value of Equity share - Unquoted	66,35,18,027	76,97,45,352	44,52,06,990
Fair value of investment in mutual fund	5,85,290	2,12,174	(3,192)
	<u>66,20,63,012</u>	<u>76,82,53,862</u>	<u>44,44,95,226</u>
 <b>11 Financial Liabilities- Trade payables</b>			
Audit Fees Payable	27,000	30,000	20,000
Expenses payable	22,990	13,220	59,174
	<u>49,990</u>	<u>43,220</u>	<u>79,174</u>
 <b>12 Other current liabilities</b>			
Statutory dues	4,200	1,200	5,457
Income tax liabilities (net)	-	29,931	28,741
	<u>4,200</u>	<u>31,131</u>	<u>34,198</u>



**Rajputana Developers Limited**

All amounts in INR unless otherwise stated

	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
<b>13 Revenue from operations</b>		
Dividend income	1,49,28,882	1,50,15,623
Profit on sale of mutual fund	706	-
Net gain on fair value adjustment of quoted equity shares	-	-
Net gain on fair value adjustment of current investment	16,39,540	8,40,436
	<u>1,65,69,128</u>	<u>1,58,56,059</u>
<b>14 Other Income</b>		
Interest on Fixed Deposit	5,29,676	61,453
	<u>5,29,676</u>	<u>61,453</u>
<b>15 Other Expenses</b>		
Filing Fees	6,012	5,400
Bank charges	236	295
Legal & prof charges	99,350	88,380
Auditor's Remuneration	30,000	30,000
Misc Expenses	49,049	45,175
Rent paid	1,02,000	1,02,000
Net Loss on Fair value adjustment of quoted equity shares	28,90,140	85,43,033
	<u>31,76,787</u>	<u>88,14,283</u>



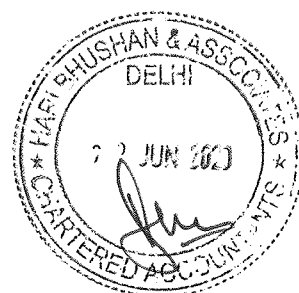
**Note- 16. Related party disclosure under Accounting Standard 18:**

- i. Holding Company  
**N.K Textile Industries Limited**
- ii. Subsidiary Company  
**Super Investment (India) Limited**
- iii. Associate of Holding Company  
**H.M.A Udyog Private Limited**
- iv. **Key Management Personnel:**
  - Mr. Balbir Singh, Director
  - Mr. R. P. Sharma, Director
  - Mr. Gobind Utamchand Chandiramani, Director
  - Mr. Rakesh Gupta
  - Mr. Vinay Sharma
  - Mr. Rajesh Kumar Thakur (CEO)
  - Mr. Sachin Goel (CFO)
  - Ms. Sheetal Bharti (Company Secretary)
- v. Enterprises over which key management personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence and with whom transactions have been done during the year under review:
  - There are no transaction with the related party as defined under section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013. The details of investment in Subsidiary as at the year-end are disclosed in Note No. 5.1 to the Financial Statement.

**Note 17**

**(a) Earnings per share**

	For the year ended 31.03.2020	For the year ended 31.03.2019
(a) Net profit as per profit and loss statement (Rupees)	13,882,381	7,103,229
(b) Weighted average number of Equity shares	54,96,073	54,96,073
(c) Basic and diluted earnings per share	2.53	1.43
(d) Face Value per equity share (Rupees)	1	1



**RAJPUTANA DEVELOPERS LIMITED**  
**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

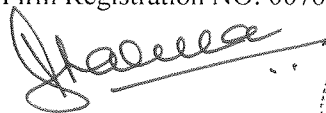
(b) The previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

(c) The Company is a Core Investment Company (CIC) as per RBI vide Notification No. DNBS (PD).220/CGM (US)-2011 dated January 05, 2011 followed by Subsequent master Circulars vide DNBR.PD 003/03.10.119/2016-17 dated 25th August, 2016.

**For Hari Bhushan & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration NO: 007618C



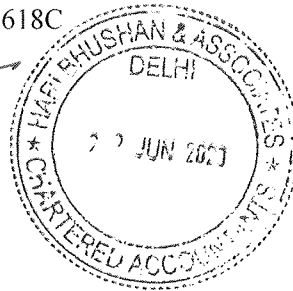
**Vishu Sharma**

Partner

Membership NO. 424837

New Delhi

Date: 22.06.2020



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**



**Balbir Singh**

Director

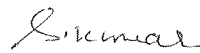
DIN No. 00027438



**Rakesh Gupta**

Director

DIN No.05166099



**Sachin Goel**

(Chief Financial Officer)



**Rajesh Kumar Thakur**

(Chief Executive Officer)



**Sheetal Bharti**

(Company Secretary)

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22.06.2020

UDIN: 20424837 AAAABT1415