

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

OF: INDIAN PROGRESSIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
1 RAJENDRA DEV ROAD, KOLKATA - 700007

FOR THE YEAR ENDED : 31ST MARCH 2019

D DAS & KAMALUDDIN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
62, LENIN SARANI, 3RD FLOOR,
KOLKATA - 700 013
PHONE NO. - 2264 4433
E-mail - ddaskamaluddin@gmail.com
Website: www.ddaskamaluddin.com



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Indian Progressive Publishing Company Private Limited

CIN: U22219WB1961PTC025317

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statement

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Indian Progressive Publishing Company Private Limited (CIN: U22219WB1961PTC025317), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2019, the statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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 generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and profit/loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of 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.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS	RESPONSE TO KEY AUDIT MATTER
<p><u>Evaluation of impact of related party transaction (IND AS 24)</u></p> <p>Related party relationships are a normal feature of commerce and business.</p> <p>A related party relationship could have an effect on the profit or loss and financial position of an entity. Related parties may</p>	<p>We have conducted the following checks to verify the matter :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Verification of Invoices were made to form an opinion regarding authenticity of the transactions between its 100% holding Chhaya Prakashani Private Limited

Office : "MOON PLAZA"
62, Lenin Sarani, 3rd Floor
Kolkata - 700013

Phone : (033) 2264-4433
E-mail : ddaskamaluddin@gmail.com
Website : www.ddaskamaluddin.com



Branch at :
Asansol
Bhubaneswar



enter into transactions that unrelated parties would not. For example, an entity that sells goods to its parent at cost might not sell on those terms to another customer. Also, transactions between related parties may not be made at the same amounts as between unrelated parties.

- Balance confirmation was obtained from the holding company regarding the balances as on 31.03.2019.
- Proper disclosure in the financial statement is given as per the requirements of IND AS 24

Conclusion

In this regard we did not find any material exception.

Contract for Revenue (IND AS 115)

(Revenue Recognition)

Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

An entity shall recognise the amount of allocated transaction price as revenue once a performance obligation is satisfied. Transaction price which can be fixed or variable amount is determined based on the terms of contract and entity's customary practice.

We have conducted the following checks to verify the matter :

- a) We have verified the invoices raised during the period and tallied it with the sales ledger maintained by the company.
- b) The consignment notes were checked to establish the completion of the performance obligation in respect of delivery of the books ordered by the buyers.
- c) The clauses stated in the purchase orders of the buyer has been checked by us to identify any performance obligation on the sellers part and found all in order.

Conclusion

In this regard we did not find any material exception.

(Refer Notes to Financial Statement point 2.5)

Evaluation of accuracy of Inventory Movement and Valuation (IND AS 2)

Inventories are assets:

- (a) held for sale in the ordinary course of business;
- (b) in the process of production for such sale; or (c) in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services.

Measurement of inventories :

We have conducted the following checks to verify the matter :

- We have verified the movement of the stock from stock register of the period.
- Valuation of Inventory is made on FIFO basis and the same has been verified by us.
- We have verified the process of scrap sale for the stocks declared as dead/obsolete by the management



DDAS & KAMALUDDIN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

<p>Inventories shall be measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.</p> <p>Cost of inventories :</p> <p>The cost of inventories shall comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checks were made to verify whether any other cost are included in the valuation for inventory which is to be excluded as per IND AS 2 <p>Conclusion</p> <p>In this regard we did not find any material exception.</p>
<p>Going concern assumption, financial management</p> <p>The availability of sufficient fund and testing whether the company will be able to continue meeting its obligations under the financing covenants are important for the going concern assumption and, as such, are significant aspects of our audit.</p> <p>This test or assessment is largely based on the expectations of and the estimates made by management. The expectations and estimates can be influenced by subjective elements such as estimated future cash flows, forecasted results and margins from operations.</p> <p>Estimates are based on assumptions, including expectations regarding future developments in the economy and the market.</p>	<p>We have evaluated the assumptions and forecasts made by the management.</p> <p>Nothing has come in our notice which indicates any hindrance on the going concern of the company.</p> <p>The company is a 100% subsidiary of Chhaya Prakashani Private Limited.</p>

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 the financial position, financial performance, (changes in equity)⁵ and cash flows of the Company in accordance with⁶ the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



DDAS & KAMALUDDIN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Other Matter

We did not audit the financial statements/ information of Nil (number) branches included in the stand alone financial statements of the Company whose financial statements/financial information reflect total assets of Rs. Nil as at 31st March 2019 and the total revenue of Rs. Nil for the year ended on that date, as considered in the standalone financial statements.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure 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, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books
- (d) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive Income the Statement of Cash Flow and statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (e) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.



DDAS & KAMALUDDIN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



- (f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (g) 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".
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position.
 - The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there any material foreseeable losses.
 - There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company


For **D DAS & KAMALUDDIN**
ICAI Firm Registration No. **324916E**
Chartered Accountants

Place : Kolkata

Date :

17 MAY 2019




(SK KAMALUDDIN)
Partner
Membership No. **058107**

DDAS & KAMALUDDIN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**APPENDIX TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

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

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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



DDAS & KAMALUDDIN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



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

Place : Kolkata

Date : 17 MAY 2019



For DDAS & KAMALUDDIN
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324916E
Chartered Accountants

(SK KAMALUDDIN)
Partner
Membership No. 058107

DDAS & KAMALUDDIN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT – 31ST MARCH, 2019
ANNEXURE- A

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U22219WB1961PTC025317

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone Ind AS financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019 we report that :

- I. In respect of its fixed assets:
 - a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of the fixed assets.
 - b. The fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, and information provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c. According to the information and explanations given to us, the title deeds of immovable properties, as disclosed in the Standalone financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
- II. In respect of its inventory:

As explained to us, the inventories other than material lying with were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals.

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures of physical verification of inventory followed by the Management were reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the Company and the nature of its business.

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has maintained proper records of its inventories and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.
- III. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms or other parties covered in the Register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- IV. The Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of investments made or loans or guarantee or security provided to the parties covered under section 186.



DDAS & KAMALUDDIN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



- V. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit during the year and accordingly the question of complying with section 73 and 76 of the Companies Act 2013 does not arise.
- VI. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for any of the products manufactured by the Company.
- VII. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of accounts in respects of undisputed statutory dues including Income Tax, Value Added Tax, Duty of Customs, Service Tax, GST, Cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the company with the appropriate authorities.

No undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Income Tax, VAT, Service Tax, GST, Cess and other material Statutory Dues were in arrears as at 31.03.2019 for a period of more than 6 months from the date they become payable except for the following :

- Rs 24,898/- is payable against TDS demand for the period (2009-10 to 2013-14)
- For Income Tax demand u/s 220(2) of Rs. 4538/- & Rs. 123/- for the period 2008-09 and 2009-10.

- VIII. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to any financial institution, bank during the year.
- IX. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- X. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no significant fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- XI. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, 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.
- XII. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- XIII. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examinations of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required under Accounting Standard (AS) 18, Related Party Disclosures specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.



DDAS & KAMALUDDIN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS




- XIV. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- XV. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company has not entered into non-cash transaction with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- XVI. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

Place : Kolkata

Date : 17 MAY 2019

For **D DAS & KAMALUDDIN**
ICAI Firm Registration No. **324916E**
Chartered Accountants




(**SK Kamaluddin**)
Partner
Membership No. **058107**

DDAS & KAMALUDDIN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT – 31ST MARCH, 2019****ANNEXURE-B****REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS UNDER CLAUSE (I) OF SUB-SECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE ACT**

We have audited the internal financial control over financial reporting of **INDIAN PROGRESSIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED** (CIN: U22219WB1961PTC025317) ("The Company") as of 31st March, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS 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 controls over financial reporting criteria established by the company considering the essential components of internal controls 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 ["the Act"].

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial 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 controls based on the assessed risk.



DDAS & KAMALUDDIN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 controls 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 purpose in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that :-

[1] pertain to the maintenance of record that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the company;

[2] provide reasonable assurance that transaction 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and

[3] provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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, projection of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls 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 reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2019, based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of internal Financial Controls Over financial reporting issued by ICAI.

Place : Kolkata

Date : 17 MAY 2019



For D DAS & KAMALUDDIN
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324916E
Chartered Accountants

(SK Kamaluddin)
Partner
Membership No. 058107

DDAS & KAMALUDDIN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

		(Amounts in `)	
	Notes	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Assets			
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	3	63,505	75,728
Intangible assets	4	8,640	12,960
Financial Assets			
- Loans	5B	2,846	2,846
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	18,307	21,480
Total non-current assets (A)		93,298	1,13,014
Current assets:			
Inventories	6	31,56,605	21,55,876
Financial assets:			
- Trade receivables	5A	47,62,239	44,25,847
- Loans	5B	9,000	9,000
- Cash and cash equivalents	5C	4,52,168	67,292
Other current assets	7	13,502	10,463
Total current assets (B)		83,93,534	66,68,478
Total assets (A+B)		84,86,832	67,81,492
Equity and liabilities			
Equity:			
Equity share capital	9	1,17,100	1,17,100
Other equity:	10		
- Retained earnings		70,58,045	39,23,592
- Other reserves		2,81,322	2,81,322
Total equity (C)		74,56,467	43,22,014
Current liabilities:			
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	11		
Micro & Small enterprise			1,21,133
Other than Micro & Small enterprise		6,74,124	9,13,769
Provisions	12	1,72,313	12,62,263
Other current liabilities	13	1,83,928	1,62,313
Total current liabilities (D)		10,30,365	24,59,478
Total equity and liabilities (C+D+E)		84,86,832	67,81,492
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1		

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

For DDAS & KAMALUDDIN
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324916E
Chartered Accountants

SK Kamaluddin
Partner
Membership No.: 058107

Place : Kolkata
Date : 17 MAY 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indian Progressive Publishing Co. (P) Ltd.

[Signature]
Kizhekehalakal M Thomas
Director
DIN:00079213

[Signature]
Debabrata Maity
Director
DIN:02597905

			(Amounts in `)
	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
I Revenue from operations	14	1,07,87,035	1,47,56,708
II Other income	15	24,391	7,000
III Total income (I+II)		1,08,11,426	1,47,63,708
IV Expenses			
Cost of published goods/materials consumed	16	41,32,218	59,95,711
Decrease/(increase) in inventories of finished goods and traded goods	17	-5,25,635	-8,57,729
Publication expenses	18	20,80,889	32,95,721
Employee benefits expenses	19	3,85,431	3,88,885
Selling and distribution expenses	20	-	38,263
Depreciation and amortization expense	21	16,543	17,469
Other expenses	22	4,84,354	5,52,818
Total expenses		65,73,800	94,31,138
V Profit/(loss) before and tax III-IV)		42,37,626	53,32,570
VI Tax expenses:			
1) Current tax -			
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier period/year		-	-
Pertaining to profit for the current period/year		11,00,000	15,90,407
2) Deferred tax		3,173	3,399
VII Profit/(loss) for the period/year from continuing operations (V-VI)		31,34,453	37,38,764
VIII Other comprehensive income			
A. (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B. (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax related to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
IX Total comprehensive income for the period/year (VII+VIII)		31,34,453	37,38,764
(comprising profit and other comprehensive income for the year			
X Earnings/(loss) per equity share (in Rs.)	23		
1) Basic		2,677	3,193
2) Diluted		2,677	3,193
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For DDAS & KAMALUDDIN
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324916E
Chartered Accountants

Sk. Kamaluddin
Partner
Membership No.: 058107



Place : Kolkata
Date : 17 MAY 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indian Progressive Publishing Co. (P) Ltd.

[Signature]
Kizhekethalakal M Thomas
Director
DIN:00079213

[Signature]
Debabrata Maity
Director
DIN:02597905

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	42,37,626.00	53,32,570
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:-		
Depreciation and amortization	16,543.00	17,469.00
Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Interest expense		2
Interest income		
(Profit)/loss on fixed assets sold		
(Profit)/loss on Investment		
Liabilities written back		
Provision for Sales Return		
Provisions for liabilities		2,15,314
Bad debts written off		
Operating profit before working capital changes	42,54,168.99	55,65,355
Adjustments for changes in working capital :		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(3,36,412.00)	(32,85,387)
(Increase)/decrease in other non-current assets and in other current assets	(3,039)	
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(10,00,729.00)	(4,63,798)
Increase/(decrease) in non current trade payables and current trade payables	(3,60,778.00)	(18,24,257)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables and Provision	(10,68,335.00)	
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	14,84,875.99	(8,087)
Direct tax paid	(11,00,000.00)	
Net cash generated from operation	(A) 3,84,875.99	(8,087)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets, capital advances and capital work in progress		
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		
Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates & Joint Ventures		
Sale/(purchase) of Current/Non-Current Investments (net)		
Interest received		
Net cash used in investing activities	(B) -	-
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceed/(Repayment) for long-term borrowings(net)		
Interest paid		
Net cash from financing activities	(C) -	-
Net decrease in cash & cash equivalents	(C) 3,84,876.00	(8,087)
Cash and cash equivalents - at the beginning of the year	67,292.00	75,379
Cash and cash equivalents - at the end of the year	4,52,168.00	67,292.00
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	47,855.00	47,437
Balance with banks on current accounts	4,04,313.00	19,855
Total Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 5C)	4,52,168.00	67,292.00

Debabanti Maiti



[Signature]

Non-cash investing and financing transactions

Acquisition of property, plant and equipment by means of a finance lease

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	Long term borrowings (including current maturities)	Short term borrowings
As at 31 March 2018		-
Cash flows		-
Non cash changes		-
As at 31 March 2019		-

Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1

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

For DDAS & KAMALUDDIN
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324916E
Chartered Accountants

Sk. Kamaluddin
Partner
Membership No.: 058107

Place : Kolkata
Date :

17 MAY 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indian Progressive Publishing Co. (P) Ltd.

[Signature]

Kizhekethalakkal M Thomas
Director
DIN:00079213

[Signature]

Debabrata Maity
Director
DIN:02597905

A. Equity share capital:

		(Amounts in ₹)
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up (Share of ₹ 100 each)	No. of shares	
At 1 April 2017	1,171	1,17,100
Issued during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2018	1,171	1,17,100
Issued during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2019	1,171	1,17,100

B. Other equity

	Reserve & Surplus			(Amounts in ₹)
	Retained earnings	General reserve	Capital Reserve	Total
As at 1 April 2017	1,84,827	2,74,022	7,300	4,66,149
Profit for the year	37,38,764	-	-	37,38,764
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	37,38,764	-	-	37,38,764
As at 31 March 2018	39,23,591	2,74,022	7,300	42,04,913
Profit for the year	31,34,453	-	-	31,34,453
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	31,34,453	-	-	31,34,453
As at 31 March 2019	70,58,044	2,74,022	7,300	73,39,366
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1			

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

For DDAS & KAMALUDDIN
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324916E
Chartered Accountants

Sk. Kamaluddin
Partner
Membership No.: 058107

Place : Kolkata
Date :

17 MAY 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indian Progressive Publishing Co. (P) Ltd.

[Signature]

Kizhakkethalakkal M Thomas
Director
DIN:00079213

[Signature]

Debabrata Maity
Director
DIN:02597905

1. Corporate information

Indian Progressive Publishing Company Private Limited (the Company) is a private company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. These are standalone financial statements and, accordingly, these Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) financial statements incorporate amounts and disclosures related to the Company only.

The Company is primarily engaged in Publishing of Educational Books.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 a has prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value.

- i) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).
- ii) Equity settled employee share-based payment plan

The standalone financial statements are presented in INR (Indian Rupees) and all values are rounded to the nearest Rupee, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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



The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.3 Foreign currencies

Functional and presentational currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates and is normally the currency in which the entity primarily generates and expends cash.

Transactions and balances

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

The Company has not entered into any foreign currency transaction during the year.

2.4 Fair value measurement

The Company measures no financial instruments and equity settled employee share based payment plan at fair value at each reporting 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:

Debarank Maiti



- 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 for valuation of significant assets, unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as valuation of unquoted investments and equity settled employee share based payment plan. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Company's management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

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

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

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.

2.5 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is received. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements, has pricing latitude, and is also exposed to credit risks.

Sales tax/ Value added tax (VAT)/ Goods and services Tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

Revenue from operations has been considered by deducting the amount of sales return from the gross amount of sales for the period. The Company has made its 100% sales to its 100% Holding Company Chhaya Prakashani Private Limited, return of books from Chhaya Prakashani Private Limited during the year has been accounted for while arriving at the net sales figure. However as per IND AS 115 revenue is to be measured at fair value ,

Debabrata Maiti



gross number of sales to be adjusted towards provisions for sales return with corresponding decrease in Trade receivables. No such provision for sales return has been made in the books for the period.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and the contractual obligation is over on the part of the seller to sell the books. As per IND AS 115 (Revenue from Contracts). Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of sales returns, turnover discounts and cash discounts.

The provision for anticipated returns is made primarily on the basis of historical return rates. The provision for turnover discount and cash discount is made on estimated basis based on historical trends.

Sale of services

Service income is recognized on accrual basis as and when services are provided and invoices raised during the year.

Interest income

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

2.6 Income taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Indian Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

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

Deferred tax

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

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

Debabrata Maiti



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all its item of property, plant and equipment as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial as deemed cost at the transition date, viz, 1st April 2016.

Capital work in progress, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in

Debabanki Mishra



the profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use, is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

In accordance with Ind AS 101 provisions related to first time adoption, the Company has elected to apply Ind AS accounting for business combinations prospectively from 1st April 2016. As such, Indian GAAP balances relating to business combinations entered into before that date, have been carried forward with no adjustments.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided on straight line method.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, other than leasehold improvements, have been provided on pro-rata basis, on the straight line method, using rates determined based on management's technical assessment of useful economic lives of the asset.

Followings are the estimated useful lives of various category of assets used.

Category of assets	Useful life as adopted by management	Useful life as per Schedule II
Office Equipment	5 years	5 years
Furniture & fixture	10 years	10 years
Vehicle	10 years	8 years
Computer (except tablets*)	6 years	3 years

*Tablets are depreciated at an estimated useful life of 3 years.

Leasehold improvements are amortised over economic useful life or unexpired period of lease whichever is less. Assets costing ₹ 5,000 or less are depreciated entirely in the year of purchase.

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of plant and machinery, vehicles, computers and building over estimated useful lives which are different from useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

2.8 Intangible assets

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all its item of intangible assets as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial as deemed cost at the transition date, viz, 1st April 2016.

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition,

Debabrata Maiti



Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit or loss when it is incurred.

Amortisation and useful lives

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognised as an intangible asset when the company can demonstrate all the following:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale. Its intention to complete the asset.
- Its ability to use or sell the asset. How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized on a straight line basis over the period of expected future benefit from the related project. Amortization is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

A summary of the policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is as follows:

Intangible assets	Useful lives	Amortization method used	Internally generated or acquired
Computer software	Finite (5 years)	Amortized on straight line basis over the period of useful lives	Acquired

Debabrata Maity



2.9 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.10 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease.

(Please refer Notes 31)

2.11 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition is accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.
- Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.

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

The Company is engaged in publishing of educational books and the valuation methods for inventory as on the closing date is "*Weighted Average Method*"

2.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Debarshi Mity



In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

No such impairment of non-financial assets were made in this period.

2.13 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.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost

Debabrata Maiti



Signature

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- 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.

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A debt instruments is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

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

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

Equity instruments at FVTOCI

All equity instruments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the group may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income. The group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

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

Financial assets at FVTPL

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

Debarank Minty



In addition, the Company may elect to classify a financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

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

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's standalone 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. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

- Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- Financial assets that are measured as at FVTOCI
- Contract assets and trade receivables under Ind-AS 18.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables,

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

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

Debasanki Maiti



Sham

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L.

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 and loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. 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.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the

Debank Mity



[Signature]

de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss

Re-classification of Financial Assets

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

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

2.14 Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

2.15 Provisions

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. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

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

Debabanki Maiti



[Signature]

2.16 Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank and in hand and short term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

2.17 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

2.18 Cash dividend and non-cash distribution to equity holders of the Company

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

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

Upon distribution of non-cash assets, any difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the carrying amount of the assets distributed is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company is a 100% subsidiary company of Chhaya Prakashani private Limited and no dividend were declared during the period.

Debnanki Mistry



3. Tangible Assets (Property, Plant and Equipment)

(Amounts in ₹)

	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixture	Computer	Total
Cost:				
As at 1 April 2017	2,669	1,14,378	7,316	1,24,363
Additions	-	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	2,669	1,14,378	7,316	1,24,363
Additions	-	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	2,669	1,14,378	7,316	1,24,363
Depreciation:				
As at 1 April 2017	1,330	29,594	4,562	35,486
Charge during the year	638	11,474	1,037	13,149
Deletion	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	1,968	41,068	5,599	48,635
Charge during the period	101	11,474	648	12,223
Deletion	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	2,069	52,542	6,247	60,858
Net Block:				
As at 31 March 2018	701	73,310	1,717	75,728
As at 31 March 2019	600	61,836	1,069	63,505

4. Intangible Assets

(Amounts in ₹)

	Computer Software	Total
Cost:		
As at 1 April 2017	21,600	21,600
Additions	-	-
Deductions	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	21,600	21,600
Additions	-	-
Deductions	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	21,600	21,600
Amortization:		
As at 1 April 2017	4,320	4,320
Charge during the year	4,320	4,320
Deletion	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	8,640	8,640
Charge during the period	4,320	4,320
Deductions	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	12,960	12,960
Net Block:		
As at 31 March 2018	12,960	12,960
As at 31 March 2019	8,640	8,640

Debabrata Maity



5. Financial Assets

5A. Trade receivables

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Trade receivables		
Considered good - Unsecured	-	
Receivable from related entities	47,62,259	44,25,847
	<u>47,62,259</u>	<u>44,25,847</u>
Less: allowance for expected credit loss		
Considered good - Unsecured	-	-
Trade receivables- Credit impaired	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	47,62,259	44,25,847
Current	47,62,259	44,25,847

No trade receivable are dues from director or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.

5B. Loans

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Security deposits - Non-current	2,846	2,846
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	9,000	9,000
Total	11,846	11,846
Current	9,000	9,000
Non-Current	2,846	2,846

5C. Cash and cash equivalents

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	4,04,313	47,437
Cash in hand	47,855	19,855
Total Cash and cash equivalents	4,52,168	67,292
Current	4,52,168	67,292
Non-Current	-	-

6. Inventories

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Raw materials	17,73,241	12,98,147
Finished goods	13,83,364	8,57,729
Total	31,56,605	21,55,876
Current	31,56,605	21,55,876

Debabanki Maiti



Jhon

7. Other Assets:

7A. Prepaid expenses

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Prepaid expenses (Current)	8,738	10,463
Total	8,738	10,463

7B. Other assets

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
GST Cess paid	4,764	-
Income tax recoverable (short term)	-	-
Total	4,764	-
Current	13,502	10,463
Non-Current	-	-

8. Deferred taxes

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Items leading to creation of deferred tax assets		
Fixed assets: impact of differences between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged in the financial statements	18,307	21,480
Others	-	-
Total deferred tax assets	18,307	21,480
Items leading to creation of deferred tax liabilities		
Fixed assets: impact of differences between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged in the financial statements	-	-
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss account in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis in subsequent years	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	18,307	21,480

Debasmita Maiti



[Signature]

9. Share Capital

a. Authorised Share Capital

	(Amounts in ₹)
	Amount
As at 1 April 2017	3,00,000
Increase/(Decrease) during the period	-
As at 31 March 2018	3,00,000
Increase/(Decrease) during the period	-
As at 31 March 2019	3,00,000

b. Issued, subscribed and fully paid equity capital (Equity shares of ₹ 100 each)

	(Amounts in ₹)
	Amount
As at 1 April 2017	1,17,100
Changes during the period	-
As at 31 March 2018	1,17,100
Changes during the period	-
As at 31 March 2019	1,17,100

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 100 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. No dividend has been proposed by the Board of Directors during the year ended 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018: Nil).

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Shares held by holding company and their subsidiaries/ associates

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company and their subsidiaries are as follow:

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Chhaya Prakashani Pvt. Ltd. (0.85% by Dinesh Kumar Jhunjhunwala as Nominee)	100.00%	100.00%

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company:

Name of Shareholders	As at 31 March 2019 % of holding	As at 31 March 2018 % of holding
Chhaya Prakashani Pvt. Ltd. (10 shares held by Dinesh Kumar Jhunjhunwala as nominee)	100.00%	100.00%

Debabank Minty



Jhunjhunwala

10. Other equity

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Capital Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,300	7,300
Increase/ (decrease) during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	7,300	7,300
General Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,74,022	2,74,022
Increase/ (decrease) during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	2,74,022	2,74,022
	2,81,322	2,81,322
Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	39,23,592	1,84,827
Add: Surplus during the period	31,34,453	37,38,765
Balance at the end of the period	70,58,045	39,23,592

11. Trade payables

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Trade payables of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	1,21,133
Trade payables of related entities	-	-
Trade payables other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	6,74,124	9,13,769
Total	6,74,124	10,34,902
Current	6,74,124	10,34,902

12. Provisions

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Provision for Income Tax (Net)	1,72,313	12,62,263
Total Provisions	1,72,313	12,62,263
Current	1,72,313	12,62,263
Non current	-	-

13. Other liabilities

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Statutory dues	1,79,664	1,57,819
Other payables	4,264	4,494
Total Other liabilities	1,83,928	1,62,313
Current	1,83,928	1,62,313

Debabrata Mishra



Sham

14. Revenue From Operations

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Sale of products		
Finished goods	1,05,96,485	1,47,56,708
	<u>1,05,96,485</u>	<u>1,47,56,708</u>
Other operating revenue		
Scrap sales	1,90,550	-
	<u>1,90,550</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>1,07,87,035</u>	<u>1,47,56,708</u>

15. Other Incomes

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Finance income		
Interest income		
- On Income tax refund	14,000	-
Other income		
Prior-period adjustment	10,391	-
Misc. Income	-	7,000
Total	<u>24,391</u>	<u>7,000</u>

16. Cost of Raw Material Consumed

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Inventories at the beginning of the period	12,98,147	16,92,078
Add : Purchases during the period	46,07,312	56,01,780
	<u>59,05,459</u>	<u>72,93,858</u>
Less : Inventories at the end of the period	(17,73,241)	(12,98,147)
	<u>41,32,218</u>	<u>59,95,711</u>
Details of raw material purchased		
Paper	46,07,312	56,01,780
	<u>46,07,312</u>	<u>56,01,780</u>

Debabrata Maiti



Jhane

17. (Increase)/Decrease in Inventories

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Inventories at the end of the period		
Finished goods	13,83,364	8,57,729
Work in progress	-	-
	<u>13,83,364</u>	<u>8,57,729</u>
Inventories at the beginning of the period		
Finished goods	8,57,729	-
Work in progress	-	-
	<u>8,57,729</u>	<u>-</u>
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	<u>(5,25,635)</u>	<u>(8,57,729)</u>
Details of Inventories at the end of the period:		
Finished goods:		
- Manufactured goods		
Books	13,83,364	8,57,729
	<u>13,83,364</u>	<u>8,57,729</u>
Work in progress:		
- Manufactured goods		
Books	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

18. Publication Expenses

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Printing and binding charges	13,82,616	24,97,586
Royalty expenses	6,98,273	7,98,135
Total	<u>20,80,889</u>	<u>32,95,721</u>
Details of Printing and binding charges		
Printing Charges	9,43,894	17,37,032
Book Binding Charges	3,41,154	6,03,333
Composing	-	1,17,734
Lamination Charges	97,568	39,487
	<u>13,82,616</u>	<u>24,97,586</u>

19. Employee Benefits Expenses

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Salaries, wages and bonus	3,50,259	3,50,814
Contribution to provident and other funds	26,781	38,071
Staff welfare expenses	8,391	-
Total	<u>3,85,431</u>	<u>3,88,885</u>

20. Selling and distribution expenses

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Business promotion	-	10,000
Canvassing expenses	-	28,263
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>38,263</u>

Debarshi Maiti

DDAS & KAMALUDDIN
FAN 1324916E
Chartered Accountants

Shame

21. Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	12,223	13,149
Amortisation of intangible assets	4,320	4,320
Total	16,543	17,469

22. Other Expenses

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Communication cost	32,879	63,536
Rent	51,480	52,252
Insurance	12,729	14,455
Travelling & conveyance		
Power and fuel	33,750	43,840
Legal and professional fee	2,04,682	1,19,250
Payment to auditor (refer details below)	1,18,000	1,29,800
Miscellaneous expenses	30,834	1,29,685
Total other expenses	4,84,354	5,52,818
Payment to auditor		
As auditor		
- For Statutory Audit	88,500	88,500
- For Tax Audit	29,500	29,500
- For Other Services	-	11,800
	1,18,000	1,29,800

23. Earnings per share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company	31,34,453	37,38,764
Weighted average number of equity shares	1,171	1,171
Basic EPS	2,677	3,193
Diluted DPS	2,677	3,193

Debabanki Maiti



[Signature]

24. Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2019 are:

Profit or loss section	(Amounts in ₹)	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Income tax:		
Current income tax charge	11,00,000	15,90,407
Income tax adjustment related to earlier years	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	3,173	3,399
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	11,03,173	15,93,806
OCI section		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year :	(Amounts in ₹)	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of cash flow hedges	-	-
Net gain/(loss) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-
Income tax charged to OCI	-	-
Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:	(Amounts in ₹)	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Accounting profit before income tax	42,37,626	53,32,570
At statutory income tax rate of 26.00% (March 31, 2018 : 29.87%)	11,01,783	15,92,839
Income tax adjustment related to earlier years	-	-
Exempt income	-	-
Tax holiday impact	-	-
Effect of changes in tax rate	-	-
Temporary differences	3,705	967
Income tax reported in the statement of profit and loss	11,05,488	15,93,806

25. Related party disclosure

a. Names of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists

Ultimate Holding Company	S Chand and Company Limited (Formerly S Chand and Company Private Limited)
Holding Company	Chhaya Prakashani Private Limited

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Enterprises under same control	Chhaya Prakashani Private Limited
--------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Key management personnel

Sumit Biswas (Director)
Kizhekethalakal Mammen Thomas (Director)
Debahrata Maity (Director)





h. Related party transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties during the year

(Amounts in ₹)

Nature of Transactions	Period	Holding Company	Enterprises where Control exists	Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel & their relatives	Total
Sales						
Chhaya Prakashani Private Limited	31-Mar-19	1,05,96,485	-	-	-	1,05,96,485
	31-Mar-18	1,47,56,708	-	-	-	1,47,56,708
Composing Charges						
Chhaya Prakashani Private Limited	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-
(Upon Merger of Publishing Services Pvt. Ltd.)	31-Mar-18	-	1,17,734	-	-	1,17,734

Balances outstanding at the Year end

Nature of Transactions	Period	Holding Company	Enterprises where Control exists	Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel & their relatives	Total
Trade payables						
Chhaya Prakashani Private Limited	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-
(Upon Merger of Publishing Services Pvt. Ltd.)	31-Mar-18	-	1,15,493	-	-	1,15,493
Trade Receivables						
Chhaya Prakashani Private Limited	31-Mar-19	47,62,259	-	-	-	47,62,259
	31-Mar-18	44,25,847	-	-	-	44,25,847

Debabrati Maity



26. Details of dues to micro, small and medium enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

	(Amounts in ₹)	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises:	-	1,21,133
- Interest due on above	-	-
	-	1,21,133

The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.

The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.

The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest due as above is actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.

27. Segment reporting

Ind AS 108 establishes standards for the way that companies report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services and major customers. The Company's operations predominantly relate to publishing of books. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on analysis of various performance indicators pertaining to business as a single segment. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the financial statements relate to the Company's single business segment.

28. Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liability as on 31.03.2019. (2018-19: Nil)

29. Financial Instruments- Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include investments in equity shares, mutual fund and government securities, advances to related party, trade and other receivables, security deposits, cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks and advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The board provides assurance to the shareholders that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's risk appetite and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

A. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

Market risk comprises two types of risk:-

a.) Interest rate risk, and

b.) Commodity risk

Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, investments, deposits, advances and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of floating to fixed interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant in place at 31 March 2019.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions. The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in sensitive market risks.

a. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with fixed interest rates. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, after the impact of hedge accounting. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity (OCI)
As at 31 March 2019 Borrowings:		-	-
As at 31 March 2018 Borrowings:		-	-

Debabati Maiti



[Signature]

B. Credit Risk

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

The Ageing analysis of trade receivables (net) as of the reporting date is as follows:

Age Bracket	Not Due	0-215 Days	216-365 Days	366-730 Days	More than 730 Days	(Amounts in `) Total
As at 31 March 2018	-	44,25,847.00	-	-	-	44,25,847.00
As at 31 March 2019	-	47,62,259.00	-	-	-	47,62,259.00

C. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company monitors their risk of shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting models. These models consider the maturity of their financial investments, committed funding and projected cash flows from operations. The Company's objective is to provide financial resources to meet its business objectives in a timely, cost effective and reliable manner.

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has no outstanding bank borrowings. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Less than 1 year		
- Borrowings	-	-
- Trade payables	6,74,124	10,34,902
- Other financial liabilities	-	-
	<u>6,74,124</u>	<u>10,34,902</u>

30. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitor the return on capital employed as well as the level of dividend to shareholders.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

31. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT YET EFFECTIVE IND AS 116 "ACCOUNTING FOR LEASES"

Ind As 116 "Accounting for Leases" was notified on 30.03.2019 by MCA and made effective from 01.04.2019. Ind AS 116 introduces a single accounting model for accounting of all lease agreements and requires a lessee to recognise a right of use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payment. The only exception to this rule are leases with short term period & leases with low value.

The right of use asset is required to be measured at cost comprising of the following :

- the amount of lease liability recognised
- lease payment made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentive received
- any initial direct cost incurred by the lessee
- initial estimate of restoration as per terms and conditions of the lease

Impact (from 01.04.2019 onwards)

The company has a property at 1 Rajendra Deb Road, College Street, Kolkata - 700007 on lease. The rentals are ` 4,290/- p.m for the period 2018-19. As per the new Ind As 116 this right to use asset would be required to be recognised in the balance sheet with a corresponding lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. Fair Value of the property at 1 Rajendra Deb Road, College Street, Kolkata - 700007 has been done which is of ` 1,25,00,000/- (One Crore Twenty Five Lakh only).

32 Figures of the previous year have been regrouped/reclassified to correspond with current periods classifications disclosures

Debabrati Maiti

DDAS & KAMALJIDIN
FNO 324916E
Chartered Accountants

Shane