



Machino Plastics Limited

Registered Office & Plant:

3, Maruti J.V. Complex, Delhi-Gurugram Road, Tel: 0124-2341218, 2340806
Haryana – 122 015, India. Fax: 0124-2340692

CIN: L25209HR2003PLC035034

Email: admin@machino.com

Website: www.machino.com

10th September, 2025

The BSE Ltd
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street,
Mumbai-400001

corp.relations@bseindia.com

Security Code No: 523248

Sub: Newspaper Advertisement – Disclosure under Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) regulations, 2015 (“SEBI Listing Regulations”)

Dear Sir/Madam,

Pursuant to SEBI Regulation 30 read with schedule III Part A Para A of SEBI Listing Regulations, we hereby enclose copies of newspaper advertisement published in English and Hindi editions of **Business Standard** in New Delhi and English editions of Business Standard in Mumbai, regarding intimation of 100 days' campaign named “Saksham Niveshak” by Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority, Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

The above information is also being made available on the website of the company at <https://machino.com/unclaimed-dividend/>

This is for your information and records and we request you to treat the same as compliance with the applicable provisions of SEBI Regulations.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,

For Machino Plastics Limited



Aditya Jindal
Chairman cum Managing Director

The final part of the series on India's deeptech moment shines the spotlight on India's audacious deeptech builders — startups engineering the country's future by tackling challenges too complex for conventional innovation, from neutralising space debris to combating climate change. Their breakthroughs aren't just disruptive; they're foundational

From debris to payload: India's next Big Bang

SHELLEY SINGH
New Delhi, 9 September

Bengaluru-based Xovian Aerospace plans to deploy a constellation of satellites that will provide signal intelligence to track assets, including ships and aircraft. At Digantara, the mission is to make space safe by creating, among other things, a space debris detector. In Chennai, the ePlane Co. is piecing together an electric aircraft designed to make urban air taxis a reality.

In the Delhi-National Capital Region, Dharaksha Ecosolutions is growing mycelium-based biodegradable packaging to replace Styrofoam. Meanwhile, technology veteran and former Tech Mahindra chief executive officer (CEO) P Gurnani is helping "define the future of intelligence" (AI) and humans work together for the next 50 years "via AlonOS, a venture he cofounded with Rahul Bhatia, group managing director of InterGlobe Enterprises.

These are not your average startups, and they are the flagbearers of a growing deeptech revolution — a shift from consumer-facing apps and marketplaces to startups solving hard, science-driven problems.

Over the past decade, India's startup narrative has been dominated by quick commerce, ride-hailing, financial technology (fintech) unicorns, and the like. Now, deeptech founders are building ventures that require years of research and development, deep capital, and patient execution — but promise to deliver transformative global solutions.

From labs to launches

Take Digantara, cofounded in 2018 by then 19-year-old Anurath Sharma. His team is building space situational awareness (SSA) systems that will make space safer and navigable. "The current systems for SSA and space domain awareness are outdated. We're building the invisible infrastructure space-based sensors, orbital payloads, etc., — to make sure satellites, rockets, and spacecraft can operate safely," says Sharma.

Digantara has raised \$15 million so far from investors including Peak XV Partners,

Kalaari Capital, Global Brain (Japan), the Aditya Birla group, and the Small Industries Development Bank of India.

It took nearly four years to move from concept to the first commercial satellite, Mission SCOTI (Space Camera for Object Tracking). The journey involved building proprietary sensors, developing inference systems, and navigating regulatory hurdles. Digantara is laying the groundwork for what Sharma calls a "marketplace for space intelligence".

In three to five years, Digantara expects to run the world's most comprehensive commercial space surveillance network — a real-time analytics layer for governments, defence agencies, and satellite operators globally.

The ePlane Co. is chasing a different frontier: urban air mobility. Four years at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras professor Satya Chakravarthy in 2019, the company is building a vertical takeoff and landing electric plane.

"We're targeting short-range, intracity flights. Think of it as an air taxi — affordable, efficient, and faster than being stuck in urban traffic," says Chakravarthy.

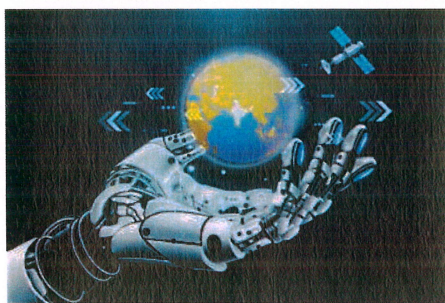
Backed by \$20 million and employing over 150 engineers, the company expects to conduct its first flight tests this year, beginning with air ambulance applications before scaling to commuter routes.

In Bengaluru, Xovian is building what cofounder Ankit Bhatia calls "the nervous system for India's AI-native, radio frequency satellites scan the planet's radio spectrum, decoding real-time signals from ships, planes, and other moving assets."

"Legacy satellites are blind to real-time threats. Our infrastructure will deliver actionable intelligence for sectors from defence and aviation to maritime logistics," says Bhatia.

The journey began humbly in 2012 when Bhatia and cofounder Raghav Sharma met on a Facebook group for space enthusiasts. After a successful student satellite mission, they launched Xovian in 2019. By the end of 2025, their first satellites will be operational, with a plan to scale to 10-satellite constellation within five years.

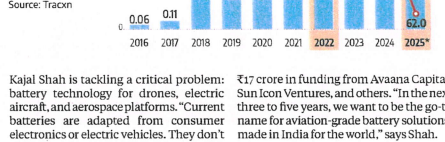
At Dreamfly Innovations, cofounder



Big money backs hard science

DeepTech isn't a trickle anymore — \$9 billion has been invested since 2016, with 2022 setting the record at \$2.6 billion

*Until July
Source: Tracxn



Kajal Shah is tackling a critical problem: battery technology for drones, electric aircraft, and aerospace platforms. "Current batteries are adapted from consumer electronics or electric vehicles. They don't meet the performance, safety, or thermal demands of high-stakes applications like agriculture, surveillance, logistics, mapping, or aerial mobility," says Shah.

Dreamfly designs aerospace-grade batteries from the ground up, blending material science and engineering for high energy density, reliability, and resilience under extreme conditions. From early lab work in 2022, Dreamfly has moved to commercial pilots with aerospace original equipment manufacturers, backed by

₹17 crore in funding from Aavaana Capital, Sun Icon Ventures, and others. "In the next three to five years, we want to be the go-to name for aviation-grade battery solutions, made in India for the world," says Shah.

Reprogramming biology

While aerospace dominates headlines, deeptech ventures like BacAlit biosciences and Dharaksha Ecosolutions are transforming materials and sustainability.

BacAlit, cofounded by Shirut Kutumra and Pransav Nair, is scaling biopolymers (natural polymers produced by living cells) like bacterial nanocellulose and poly-gamma-glutamic acid for diverse apps such as personal care, chemicals, and

advanced materials.

"It took us 18 months to go from petri dishes to a functional pilot. At one point, we were blending 750 kilograms of agro-waste with a 2-litre nutrient blender — because we had to prove we could scale," says Kutumra, who is also the CEO of BacAlit.

Today, with \$2 million in pre-seed funding from Aavaana Sustainability Fund and Lubrizol (a Berkshire Hathaway company), BacAlit is setting up production units across India to tap into agro-waste streams and supply high-performance biomaterials globally.

At Dharaksha, CEO Arpit Dhupar is using mycelium — the root system of fungi — to create biodegradable packaging. "India generates over 25,000 tonnes of plastic waste daily. We're replacing plastic by reprogramming biology to create scalable, high-performance materials," says Dhupar.

From two years of lab trials to a functioning pilot facility, Dharaksha has raised ₹30 crore across two rounds from Rainmatter, Momentum Capital, Aavaana, and others and is scaling operations to multiple manufacturing hubs in India.

Space: The final frontier

Some startups are taking deeptech even further — literally. At IIT Madras, Inbound Aerospace is developing autonomous, reusable re-entry vehicles to support in-orbit operations and microgravity manufacturing.

"Our platform will provide low-cost, frequent access to a zero-gravity environment. Our core product is an autonomous and reusable spacecraft, capable of re-entering the Earth's atmosphere from space and landing a runway of our choice," says Vishal Reddy, cofounder of Inbound. Inbound plans its first re-entry mission by early 2028, just as the International Space Station nears decommissioning.

Then there's Eon Space Labs, which is building AI-driven electric optical and infrared imaging payloads for satellites, drones, and ground platforms. With \$1.2 million in funding and strong commercial traction, Eon is preparing to launch its first ultra-light space telescope, Mira, by the end of 2025.

Not all deeptech ventures are hardware-heavy. AlonOS, cofounded by Gurnani, is reimagining enterprise infrastructure for the AI era. At AlonOS, he's solving a first-principles problem. How can enterprises run on AI, natively — not as an add-on, but

as a core operating layer?" says Gurnani.

AlonOS' agentic AI platform, IntelliMate, helps enterprises unify, orchestrate, and observe AI agents across operations, accelerating adoption and claims processing to streaming logistics. "This is deeptech by every definition. You can't bolt this onto legacy systems; you have to reimagine the plumbing — from infrastructure to data to intelligent agents. That's what we're building," says Gurnani.

Most readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object moving at 7 kilometres per second in space, from space. We often had to build things that didn't exist," recalls Sharma of Digantara.

DeepTech is a long game.

From lab to market can take years — and scaling often requires more capital and collaboration than consumer tech. For ePlane, readers agree that the early years are the hardest. Whether it's access to testing facilities, regulatory clarity, or patient capital, building deeptech in India requires persistence. "When we started, there was no playbook for building and launching an SSA satellite — or, in simple words, tracking an object



जनता पार्टी
जनता पार्टी

जनता पार्टी
जनता पार्टी

जनता पार्टी
जनता पार्टी

जनता पार्टी
जनता पार्टी

जनता पार्टी
जनता पार्टी

जनता पार्टी
जनता पार्टी

जनता पार्टी
जनता पार्टी

जनता पार्टी
जनता पार्टी

जनता पार्टी
जनता पार्टी

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

पंजाब नेशनल बैंक

.....राज्य का प्रतीक.....

(A GOVERNMENT OF INDIA UNDERTAKING)

punjab national bank

...the name you can BANK upon!

गैरकमर्शियल कार्यालयों में कार्यवाहक,
केजों-13, प्रथम तल, कतिपय, उत्तर प्रदेश-201001,
ई-मेल आईडी: cozgbzdr@pnb.co.in

अवलम्ब आसितियों की बिक्की हेतु बिक्की सूचना

प्रतिभूति हित (प्रवरन) नियम, 2002 के नियम 8(6) के प्रावधानों के साथ पठित प्रतिभूति हित अधिनियम, 2002 की विविध समितियों तथा प्रवरन के प्रतिभूतिकरण एवं पुनर्निर्माण के तहत अवलम्ब आसितियों की बिक्की हेतु ई-नीतामी सिक्कर सूचना।

एवाहारा नगरपालिका को तथा विविध रूप से कर्जदार(गैर) एवं बचककर्ता/जननी(गैर) को सूचना दी जाती है कि प्रतिभूति क्रेडिटर के पास बांधक/पारित नीचे विलिप्त अवलम्ब समिति, बिक्का रचनाकर्ता/बीक/रासिकरिक्त कच्चा बैक/प्रतिभूत क्रेडिटर के अधिकृत प्राधिकारी द्वारा कर लिया गया था, की बिक्की राबन्दा कर्जदार(गैर) एवं बचकानी(गैर) से बैक/प्रतिभूत क्रेडिटर के बिक्की को प्रस्तुती हेतु नीचे तालिका में वर्णित विधियों पर "जहाँ है वहाँ है", "जो है वहाँ है" तथा "जो कुछ भी है वहाँ है" आधार पर की जायेगी। अर्धित मूल्य तथा जमा धरोहर राशि नीचे तालिका में सम्बद्ध सम्पत्तियों के सम्बुद्ध उल्लिखित के अनुसार होगी।

प्रतिभूत आसितियों की बिक्की की अनुसूची

रहस्य क्र.	शाखा का नाम खाने का नाम कर्जदार/नगरपालिका के खाने का नाम तथा पता
1.	प्राका: राजव नगर, गजियवाह, लखन (एससेल्ल आईडी- 987300) श्री कृष्ण कुमार ल्यामी पुत्र श्री रूप नन्द ल्यामी (मूलक कर्जदार श्रीमती हेतु ल्यामी के सह-कर्जदार का कर्तुनी उपराधिकारी) निवासी- नकन नं. 462, उत्तर बाजार, मुल्धार-क/जगति हारि, गजियवाह, उत्तर प्रदेश-201002 इसके अलावा, शा- प्लेट नंबर 59, लखनौ रजिस्ट्रार, विलीन, गजियवाह, उत्तर प्रदेश-201019, श्री मोहित ल्यामी पुत्र श्री कृष्ण कुमार ल्यामी (मूलक कर्जदार श्रीमती हेतु ल्यामी श्री श्री कृष्ण कुमार ल्यामी के कर्तुनी उपराधिकारी) निवासी- नकन नं. 462, उत्तर बाजार, मुल्धार-11, जगति हारि, गजियवाह, उत्तर प्रदेश-201002 श्री मोहित ल्यामी पुत्र श्री कृष्ण कुमार ल्यामी (मूलक कर्जदार का कर्तुनी उपराधिकारी) श्रीमती हेतु ल्यामी श्री श्री कृष्ण कुमार ल्यामी, निवासी- नकन नं. 462, उत्तर बाजार, मुल्धार-11, जगति हारि, गजियवाह, उत्तर प्रदेश-201002
2.	प्राका: (लेनी बिक्कावह, एससेल्ल आईडी- 053410) श्रीमती अरुणा फालत पुत्री श्री राजकुमार फालत (कर्जदार) निवासी-पल्लव-99, पल्लव नगर, पल्लव नगर अंतर्गत हारि, लेनी, गजियवाह, उत्तर प्रदेश - 201102, श्री राजकुमार फालत पुत्र श्री राज फालत फालत (रासिकरिक्त), पल्लव - श्री-6, पल्लव नगर, पल्लव नगर-110053, पल्लव - दिव्या कर्जदार, पल्लव नगर, पल्लव नगर-1, जगति हारि, दिवली 110031, श्री गुरुजी कुमार पुत्र श्री रमेश चंद्र (अर्धित) आईडी-101276, मेर रिट, गौरी नगर 4/28 पल्लव नगर, पल्लव नगर-110094

बैक अवलम्ब आसितियों का बिक्का/ल्यामी का नाम (बैककर्ता)	A) सरकारी अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 13(2) के तहत मूल सूचना की तिथि (B) सरकारी अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 13(2) के तहत मूल सूचना के अनुसूचक प्राधिकारी (C) प्राधिकारी अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 13(4) के तहत कच्चे की तिथि (D) कच्चे की प्रकृति (संकेतिक/बीक/रचनाकर्ता)	E) अधिनियम मूल्य (F) एचएडी (G) मोने प्रकृति तिथि
नगरपालिका प्रमाण-462, लखनौ रासिका 88/2, उत्तर बाजार, मुल्धार-क/जगति हारि पुत्र दिव्या-गजियवाह, उत्तर प्रदेश में अवलम्ब प्रमाण, रजिस्ट्री श्रीमती हेतु ल्यामी श्री श्री कृष्ण कुमार ल्यामी के नाम पर, धरमल 117.50 जो पत्र क्र.98.24 जारी है।	(A) 05.05.2025 (B) ₹. 9,15,782.00 तिथि 30.04.2025 (C) 29.07.2025 (D) संकेतिक	(A) ₹. 51.34 लाख (B) ₹. 5,13,400 (C) ₹. 0.20 लाख
अवधनी पल्लव राजव पल्लव-3, पृथ्वी रासिका पल्लव-99, पृथ्वी रासिका, लखनौ, पल्लव (पत्र के अधिनियम तिथि) दिव्यापुत्र अर्धित अर्धित, लेनी, दिव्या कर्जदार, उत्तर प्रदेश, धरमल 55.03 जारी है।	(A) 14.05.2025 (B) ₹. 9,80,480.52 तिथि 01.05.2025 (C) 28.06.2025 (D) संकेतिक	(A) ₹. 19.07 लाख (B) ₹. 1,90,700/- (C) ₹ 10,000/-

नियम एवं शर्तों- बिक्की प्रतिभूति हित (प्रवरन) नियम 2002 में निर्धारित नियम एवं शर्तों तथा अन्य निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधिन होतों: 1. सम्पत्ति को बिक्की "जहाँ है जैसा है", "जो है वहाँ है" तथा "जो कुछ भी है वहाँ है" आधार पर की जा रही है। 2. यहाँ ऊपर अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट प्रतिभूत आसितियों के विवरण अधिकृत प्राधिकारी को सर्वोच्च सूचना के आधार पर बताये गये हैं, किन्तु अधिकृत प्राधिकारी इस उपरोक्त सूचना में किसी त्रुटि, लक्ष्यवर्ती अथवा विलोपन के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं होगी। 3. प्रकृति अयोग्यताओं द्वारा अमान्यता, विवादित https://baaneknec.com पर उपलब्ध ई-नीतामी मंच के बिक्की को भी लागू। 4. बिक्की को विस्तृत शर्तों के लिए कृपया <https://baaneknec.com> तथा www.pnbindia.in देखें। 5. सभी बिक्की प्रमाणित/अवधि/शुल्क/पंजीकरण शुल्क, टैप शुल्क, कर आदि राशि अलग बचकना क्रोको को भुगत करना होगा और प्राधिकृत अधिकारी या बैंक किसी भी शुल्क, प्रमाणितकरण के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं होगा। संरचित (ई-नीतामी) के संबंध में सरकार या किसी अन्य को देय राशि के बारे में बैंक को जानकारी नहीं है, इच्छुक बोलोदाता को वैधानिक दैनिकी, संरचित कर के बचका, बिजली बकाया आदि तिथि संरचित पर पार के संबंध में स्वतंत्र प्रस्तावित करने की सलाह दी जाती है।

दिनांक : 09.09.2025

स्थान : गजियवाह

(सरकारी अधिनियम, 2002 के नियम 8(6) के तहत सांख्यिक बिक्की सूचना)

अधिकृत प्राधिकारी, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक

From petri dish to payload: India's next Big Bang

For **Machino Plastics Limited**
Sd/-
Aditya Jindal