

EDITORIAL

A true statesman of the highest calibre

In the passing of former Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee after a long illness on Thursday, at the age of 93, India has lost a public figure of aura whose admirers were to be found even amongst his critics and opponents. Vajpayee was a frontline leader of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, forerunner of the BJP, and a well-known parliamentarian from a very early age. This owed as much to his poetry and the great charm of his speeches and memorable oratorical style and flourishes as to the broadness of his politics and mental landscape, although he arose from the restrictive ideology of the Hindu-supremacist RSS. This great Indian leader's personal appeal cut across party lines and he was always the archetypal darling of the masses even when he lost an election. In every sense of the word, Vajpayee was seen by all Indians as a statesman of the highest calibre. This tall politician refused to have anything to do with the RSS-BJP's protracted agitation to demolish the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya. When the medieval structure was pulled down by thousands of frenzied foot soldiers of RSS front outfits, including the BJP, in the name of devotion to Lord Ram, Vajpayee expressed his great sorrow in Parliament. This was a reason many Indian liberals who abhorred the RSS-BJP, as well as voters among Muslims who are otherwise deeply suspicious of the BJP, voted in Vajpayee's name when his party emerged for the first time as the biggest party in Parliament in 1996, leading him to become Prime Minister. Vajpayee's predecessors in the Congress had set the stage for India going nuclear, but it was under his leadership that the country went public with testing the bomb, opening up a new trajectory for India in international diplomacy. The country's first BJP PM will also be long remembered as a man of peace. To break the logjam with Pakistan, he went on his famous "bus yatra" to Lahore to great regional and international acclaim. Subsequently, not long after Pakistan forced the Kargil military confrontation on India, he invited President Pervez Musharraf, who as Pakistan Army Chief had initiated the Kargil misadventure, to Agra for summit talks, although this attempt to make peace didn't succeed. Vajpayee also infused true hope in the people of Kashmir when he publicly assured them that he would work to sort out the Kashmir issue within the framework of "insaniyat, jamhooriyat and Kashmiriyat".

Pitfalls of broken promises: It's a long history

India had inherited certain administrative complexities and contradictions that were borne out of the inelegant vivisection and independence of the lands of the British Raj, and its subsequent task of integration and assimilation. The foreboding sense of the subcontinental destiny had led then British PM Clement Attlee to warn his incoming Viceroy, Lord Louis Mountbatten: "Keep India united if you can. If not, save something from the wreck. In any case, get Britain out". Almost prophetically, the tricky task of accession of the 565 princely states bore and institutionalised most of the angst and prevailing issues, from Manipur to Jammu and Kashmir to Balochistan, that later developed into armed insurgencies on both sides of the Line of Control. The quest to quickly manage the local sensitivities had led to certain arrangements, "promises" and constitutional provisions. The unpopular annexation of the seven tribal agencies and six frontier regions had led to the semi-autonomous concept of Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) within the sovereignty of Pakistan. The Constitution of India too afforded some "temporary provisions" (later becoming permanent features, as confirmed by various rulings) with respect to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. These specificities, perceived affirmations/discriminations and constitutional provisions have muddled the modern narrative with the political classes deliberately eschewing rapprochement, and instead deepening the perceived wounds of the past with fear-mongering and "promises". Participative democracy in heterogeneous lands brought along its own contribution of complica-

tions, centrifugal forces and societal ventilations that threatened the stability and unity of India — such as the Dravidian movement, the Northeast's angst, and the movement against illegal immigration. Regional forces, parties and movements emerged from this cauldron — sometimes politically and often in the form of armed insurgencies. However, a recurring sense of a "dispassionate Delhi" prevailed in the streets of Imphal, Anantnag, Gadchiroli and Amritsar that ensured that the "promises" that were made to allay the fears and correct the perceptions were either knee-jerk, or insincere, and in either case never intended to be kept. A wholly socio-economic-cultural genesis of unrest in Punjab in the 1970s was mismanaged politically and driven towards secessionist moorings. The socio-economic Naxalite movement of the 1960s and '70s was the harbinger of the modern-day Maoist movement, with various state governments insisting solely on its "law and order" imperatives. The political classes paid little heed to the simmering discontent and ham-handed insincerity of governments which were either insufficient or insincere. Unsurprisingly, the only two insurgencies that have effectively ended — Mizoram and Punjab — only happened after a rare display of political creativity, inclusivity, "acceptance" and rehabilitation was undertaken with the Mizo Accord and Punjab Accord (the Rajiv-Longowal deal) of 1985. Even here, some conflicting and contradictory noises have lingered on the contentious riparian issues (Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal) and the fate of Chandigarh, that continues to vitiate the environment.

Of Dalai, Gandhi, Nehru & Jinnah: For monks, silence is always best

The Dalai Lama received the Nobel Peace Prize on Sunday, December 10, 1989, after spending 40 years as a fugitive/refugee in India, due to the hospitality and magnanimity extended by successive governments in India, irrespective of party. Did the much-maligned Jawaharlal Nehru make one of the costliest mistakes of his political life, incurring the wrath of the Chinese Communist Party's dictatorial rulers and the PLA as they were chasing and planning to capture the Dalai Lama? Nehru, with all his failures and mistakes, displayed the remarkably humane side of his personality by giving refuge to the spiritual guru and the ruler of Tibetan Buddhists, in India in March 1959, as the lama managed to escape from the jaws of death. What the Indian government and people across the country have done for the Tibetan people is unparalleled in world history. No other country or people have done anything close. All have given sermons and made promises, but not actually delivered. Not India. Despite being battered and bruised by China from the very beginning in the 1950s, when the PLA brazenly violated India's territorial integrity in J&K's Aksai Chin, India, true to its benign tradition, stood its ground like a genuine and spirited host, looking after distressed and uprooted foreign guests, at the cost of its own economy, polity and

security. Yet the Dalai Lama, after living luxuriously on Indian taxpayers' funds for over 59 years (having entered India on Monday, March 30, 1959), has seen it fit to pass highly speculative and unsubstantiated comments on a legend of Indian history, which certainly is not in tune with his exalted status. His Holiness should know well that history does not deal with "what would have happened". History is research, based on facts, not on flights of imagination. History deals with "what happened", followed by six fundamental questions: "how, why, which, when, where and who". The Dalai Lama says: "I think Mahatma Gandhiji was very much willing to give the prime ministership to Jinnah. But Pandit Nehru refused." This shows a surprisingly poor understanding of Indian history and political realities by a revered 83-year-old spiritual guru Mahatma Gandhi may be the Father of the Nation, but even he did not have any authority to "give" the prime ministership of a newly-sovereign nation to Mohammed Ali Jinnah, or indeed to anyone else. Newly-free India was born as a democracy, not a dictatorship, and did not follow the norms of the divine right of kingship, or leadership of anarchists. And even if we were to assume, for the sake of argument, that Pandit Nehru did indeed shoot down such an idea mooted by Gandhiji,

every sensible Indian should thank his or her lucky star that at least a balanced, secular, fair, objective and learned man with proven literary skills, despite some utopian and impossible-to-implement thoughts and ideas, became India's first Prime Minister. The Dalai Lama also needs to remember that after Jinnah and his criminal cohorts like H.S. Suhrawardy showed their true colours on Friday, August 16, 1946, killing over 5,000 Hindus in broad daylight on the streets of Calcutta, the so-called "Direct Action Day", Jinnah forfeited his right to live in India, let alone rule it. One shudders to contemplate what would have happened to the millions of innocent Indian followers of various religions. In hindsight, Jinnah's Pakistan was a blessing in disguise. In 1947, he created a Muslim nation with two wings; but his inherent arrogance and linguistic intolerance sowed the seeds of disintegration, as united Pakistan broke into two separate nations in 1971. Such was the man's faulty and fatal policy that first his inflexible religious intolerance broke his own country, India. His religious fanaticism mas-

sacred 5,000 Hindu countrymen in Calcutta. Then his hatred for the Bengali language and culture sowed the seeds of Bangladesh, thereby shattering Jinnah's own creation. And finally, even virtually on his deathbed, the obstinate Jinnah's political ambition undertook the invasion of Kashmir by the Army-razakar-tribal Pashtun trio, that resulted in mindless violence, murder, rape, loot and every possible type of criminality. So much for the legacy of Jinnah, the imaginary Prime Minister of a United India, or the "Akhand Bharat" dreamt of by some myopic philosophers and daydreamers! Imagine what would have been a united India's plight today. The lashkars, jhangvis, jamaats, fideyees and mujahideens of all varieties would operate from Jammu to Jamshepur, Dimapur to Danapur, Kolkata to Kochi and Karwar; and they would have been unhindered and unchallenged. A question crops up. Why did the Dalai Lama make such an unwarranted statement that could be construed as an act by someone biting the hands that feed the greedy? Doesn't the Dalai Lama know his sworn foe China is gunning

for him? And that he is in India because of a bellicose China? Why then is he creating resentment in the mind of Indians? Is he playing to the gallery? Or hoping to mend fences with China in order to spend his last days in Lhasa, at the Potala Palace? Or is he really upset over the restrictions imposed on his movement and programmes across India due to a diktat issued by India's Cabinet Secretary, at the behest of the foreign secretary, in the recent past? All for the sake of a better Sino-Indian bilateral relationship? Is the Dalai Lama thinking that he is being used as a punching bag by both India and China? It's hard to fathom what the Dalai Lama is thinking, but he has definitely crossed a red line, despite his subse-

quent apology. His statement was totally out of tune with his status as a spiritual guru of Tibetans in India. He has done injustice to both his role as a guest of the Indian people, and to the country that has been his host for well over half a century. One can only hope His Holiness will choose his words more carefully in future. It would be a pity if the revered lama, respected by all Indians, would become a subject of partisan politics in this country. Indians are competent and capable enough to sort out their own problems, and they know their history inside out. They certainly don't need sermons from their honoured guest, and more so if these are prefaced with "I think". There is no scope for thinking in history.

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NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Regulation 29 read with Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("LODR"), that a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company will be held on Friday, August 24, 2018 inter-alia, to consider and approve Standalone and Consolidated Unaudited Financial Results of the Company for the quarter ended on June 30, 2018. Further, in accordance with Regulation 46 of LODR, the details of the aforesaid meeting are available on the website of the company i.e. www.mas.co.in and also on the website of the stock exchanges i.e. www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com.

Date: 17.08.2018
Place: Ahmedabad

For MAS Financial Services Limited
Sd/-
Riddhi Bhaveshbhai Bhayani
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

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NOTICE OF 26TH AGM & BOOK CLOSURE & E-VOTING
Notice is hereby given that 26th AGM of the Crestchem Limited will be held on Saturday, 29th September, 2018, at 5:00 P.M. at Banquet Hall, Hotel Gangotri Palace, Opp. Swastik Ceramic, Beside Sardar Patel Cotton, Market, Kadi-Chhatral Road, Kadi-382715, Gujarat

In accordance with section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 20 of the Companies (Management & Administration) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time and Regulation 44(1) of SEBI (LODR), 2015, the Company is providing to the Members the facility to cast their vote at the AGM through e-voting facility being provided by **Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL)**.

The detailed required under the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there under are given below:

- 1) The Register of Members and transfer books, as per the provisions of Companies act, 2013 will remain closed from 23rd September, 2018 to 29th September, 2018 (Both days inclusive).
- 2) The E-voting on the resolutions to be passed at the said AGM of the Company shall begin on **26th September, 2018 (09:00 a.m) to 28th September, 2018 (05:00 p.m) (Both days inclusive)**
- 3) The Annual report for the FY 2017-2018 containing Notice Convening the 26th AGM, Remote E-voting form, Proxy form and attendance slip, Polling Paper are being dispatched / Emailed (On the email id registered with the Company/RTA/ Depositories) to the members.
- 4) The aforesaid documents will be also available on the website of the Company www.crestchemlimited.in and CDSL www.evotingindia.com.
- 5) CS Dhara Shah, Practicing Company Secretary (Membership No.: ACS 30237; COP No: 11187) has been appointed as the Scrutinizer to scrutinize the Voting process.
- 6) Detailed process and manner of casting votes are provided in the remote e-voting from annexed to the Notice of AGM sent to the Members alongwith Annual Report for the year 2017-18.
- 7) Subject to receipt of the requisite number of votes, the Resolutions shall be deemed to be passed on the date of the AGM i.e. 29.09.2018.

FOR, CRESTCHEM LTD.
Sd/-
Dipak Patel
Managing Director

Date : 17-08-2018
Place : Kadi (Indrad)

Xiaomi India retains its smartphone market leadership in Q2 2018

Xiaomi today announced that it has retained its market leadership in the India, continuing to occupy the number one smartphone vendor position in Q2 2018, as per IDC's latest Quarterly Smartphone Tracker, Q2 2018. With a market share of 29.7%, approximately one out of three smartphones sold in India were Xiaomi devices in Q2 2018. The quarter also marks the first time a smartphone brand shipped nearly 10 million units within a single quarter.

Manu Jain, Vice President, Xiaomi and Managing Director, Xiaomi India said, "This is a proud moment for Xiaomi India as we have continued

ranking as the number one smartphone vendor in India for the fourth quarter in a row. We are so grateful for the immense love and support we have received from millions of Mi Fans, who have believed in us every step of the way. Our mission to deliver amazing products at honest pricing has changed people's lives and started a new chapter in the mobile Internet era in India, and I believe we will become an even bigger part of people's lives as we are committed to gaining our users' sustained trust and appreciation through constant innovation across our products, business model and infrastructure." (19-10)

Indian School of Hospitality Celebrates Its Grand Opening



Indian School of Hospitality, one of the country's most unique educational institutions was inaugurated today by Mr. Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog. Mr. Frits van Paasschen, Former CEO of Starwood Hotels & Resorts and Author of Amazon Bestseller 'The Disruptors' Feast' was the guest of honour along with Mr. Michel Rochat CEO - Ecolehotelière de Lausanne. The mission of ISH is to bring in a new-age educational philosophy and reimagine higher education for the upcoming generation of talent.

The Indian School of Hospitality bases its unique approach to higher education on a balance of understanding the current needs of the global hospitality industry with those of today's millennial student. With a faculty comprising of hospitality industry

experts and culinary veterans, the curriculum is tailor-made to prepare students to anticipate change and disruption within the global landscape — and become the disruptors of tomorrow themselves.

Through a campus that combines technology with high end design, students of ISH study in an environment that helps brings more joy into academic discovery, while providing them with spaces to put their hands-on skills to the test through an in-house fine dining restaurant, coffee shop, reception area and more. In addition to this, ISH ensures a strong academic connect with the industry, with a unique Industry Mentorship Programme for its students, alongside regular guest lectures from internationally renowned experts. (19-10)

La Trobe Hosts Bollywood Greats



In their only Australian University appearance, Director Rajkumar Hirani and Writer Abhijat Joshi spoke to an audience of more than 400 at the University's Melbourne Campus in Bundoora.

Following an interactive discussion with the stars of Sanju — led by La Trobe's Hindi Language, Cinema and Literature Lecturer, Dr Ian Woolford — the movie was screened as part of the Indian Film Festival of Melbourne.

Mr Hirani said he was grateful to the University for throwing such a fantastic and inclusive event.

"It's always an enriching experience when people of different diaspora watch our

films," Mr Hirani said.

"I'm grateful to have been a part of this special screening for the students at La Trobe. It was such an interesting experience to be able to see, first hand, the reactions of those who are almost alien to Hindi films and the life of Sanjay Dutt — who this movie is based on."

La Trobe University Vice-Chancellor, Professor John Dewar, said the University has had a strong history with India and the Indian community since the late 1960s. "I'm very proud of the long partnership La Trobe has had, and continues to build, with India," Professor Dewar said. (19-8)