



**NILE
LIMITED**

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HYDERABAD - 500 034, INDIA Phone : +91 40 23606641
E-mail : ho@nilelimited.com website : www.nilelimited.com

An ISO 9001 Company
CIN : L27029AP1984PLC004719

25th November, 2025

To,
The Corporate Relations Dept.
BSE Ltd.,
P.J.Towers, Dalal Street, Fort,
MUMBAI – 400 001.

Scrip Code: 530129

Dear Sir,

Sub: Newspaper cuttings of the special window for Re-lodgement of transfer requests of physical shares.

Please find the enclosed newspaper cuttings of the advertisement of the special window for Re-lodgement of transfer requests of physical shares in Prajasakti (Telugu) and Financial Express (English).

Thank you,

For NILE Limited



Rajani K
Company Secretary
FCS-8026

Labour codes to simplify laws & expand social security coverage



DIVYA BAWEJA

THE MINISTRY OF Labour and Employment has announced the implementation of the four Labour Codes with effect from November 21 2025. The rollout of new Labour Codes represents a path-breaking policy reform to modernise the extant labour laws and protect the vulnerable sections of the workforce, which typically get excluded from the social security net.

The Labour Codes reforms are driven by three key objectives, i.e. simplifying compliance, streamlining enforcement and modernising outdated laws.

By consolidating and rationalising 29 central legislations into four comprehensive codes, viz. the Code on Wages, 2019; the Code on Social Security, 2020; the Industrial Relations Code, 2020; and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 — the government has sought to create a unified and coherent legal framework that replaces the earlier fragmented and overlapping statutes and drives labour reforms for Aatmanirbhar Bharat. The codes emphasise uniform definitions (such as “wages,” “employee,” and “establishment”), harmonised compliance mechanisms, and a technology-driven approach to registration, inspection, and reporting. This shift is not merely administrative; it signals a philosophical change. Where the older laws were enacted more for factory floors and permanent employees, the new codes extend protections to a broader spectrum — including gig workers, platform workers, fixed-term employees, dock workers, plantation workers, mine workers, etc. and those working under new-age digital arrangements.

The code on Social Security, 2020, is particularly noteworthy. Until now, workers earning through apps or digital platforms existed in a regulatory grey zone — neither being considered as traditional employees nor self-employed entrepreneurs. The code on Social Security, 2020, bridges this gap by defining “gig” and “platform” workers (i.e. those driving cabs for app-based aggregators, delivering food and groceries, or offering freelance digital services) for the first time. This recognition lays the foundation for social protection schemes that address the realities of today’s fluid labour market.

The social security code empowers the Central government to frame schemes for gig



By consolidating 29 labour laws into four comprehensive Codes, the government has sought to create a unified and coherent legal framework

and platform workers relating to life and disability cover, accident insurance, health and maternity benefits, old-age protection, and other welfare measures. It also introduces a mechanism where aggregators and digital platforms contribute a small percentage (1–2%) of their annual turnover to a Social Security Fund dedicated to these workers.

This is a monumental step for the younger workforce, which often prioritises autonomy over long-term security. This certainly marks a critical step forward as India’s 15 million-strong gig workforce, which is projected to triple by 2030, will have access to basic social protection without sacrificing their flexibility under the new labour codes. By providing a social safety net that travels with the worker, regardless of the employer or platform, the code aligns with the new generation’s mobile, multi-job career paths. It also bridges the gap between formal and informal work by recognising that flexibility should not come at the cost of basic protections.

The Codes also complement India’s broader skill development mission. The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code (OSH Code) mandates that employers ensure safe and decent working conditions even in non-traditional setups, such as remote or field-based work.

Meanwhile, the Code on Wages guarantees a national floor wage and gender-neutral pay structures, ensuring fair compensation across industries. Equally important is how the new regime under Labour Codes encourages short-term and fixed-term employment,

enabling companies to hire youth for project-based or seasonal work without denying them statutory benefits like provident fund, pro-rata gratuity, and leave encashment. This flexibility benefits both sides — companies get a responsive workforce, and young professionals gain exposure, skill diversity, and formal recognition of their work experience.

The implementation of new Labour Codes along with other initiatives like the Skill India Mission, Digital India, and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana & Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana shall create an ecosystem that connects employability, security, and opportunity — three pillars critical for India’s youthful workforce. Many young Indians today are not just job-seekers but job creators, building startups, freelancing, or offering services on online platforms. The Labour Codes acknowledge this entrepreneurial spirit. By simplifying registration and compliance norms for small establishments and startups, and introducing unified digital filings, the new regime reduces bureaucratic friction. This simplification is vital for young entrepreneurs who value agility and wish to formalise their operations without navigating complex, overlapping regulations.

Moreover, the universal definition of “wages” and unified registration process make it easier for start-ups and small firms to ensure compliance transparently, thereby extending basic rights and benefits to interns, apprentices, and young hires who are often the backbone of such ventures. Beyond economics, the Codes emphasise the dignity of

work — a principle that resonates deeply with the new generation. Whether one is coding for a start-up, delivering via an app, or working remotely from a small town, the framework aims to ensure basic safety, fair pay, and respect for one’s contribution. The OSH Code’s emphasis on health and safety standards, even for workplaces in emerging sectors, sends a clear message that all work is valuable, and every worker deserves protection.

The Codes also invite a collaborative model, where industry, government, and digital platforms work together to design innovative welfare schemes — perhaps using technology to track work hours, link benefits to Aadhaar, or provide insurance and pension options.

The new Labour Codes represent India’s recognition that the future of work is already here — decentralised, digital, and dynamic. For the country’s young workforce, these reforms offer not just protection but empowerment. By balancing flexibility with fairness, and innovation with inclusion, India has taken a decisive step towards a labour ecosystem where every youth, whether a gig worker or an entrepreneur, can pursue opportunity with dignity and security. In that sense, the Codes are more than just a legal reform; they are a promise to ensure that India’s demographic dividend translates into a sustainable, equitable future of work. The implementation of Labour Codes marks a significant shift for organisations and employees in India, empowering and safeguarding the rights of the workforce while promoting Ease of Doing Business and driving the nation’s economic growth, and aligning labour practices with global standards.

(The writer is Partner, Deloitte India)

The Codes boost entrepreneurship by easing compliance, simplifying registration, and enabling unified digital filings

Gig workers’ security net: Code offers hope, but reality awaits



ANSHUL PRAKASH & KRUTHI N MURTHY

THE GIG ECONOMY in India has outpaced traditional forms of businesses, powered by delivery partners, drivers, technicians, creators and freelance professionals working with platforms and startups. For years, this workforce operated outside traditional labour protections. Until 21 November 2025, except in a few states, gig and platform workers had no formal entitlement to social security, minimum wages or protection from sudden disengagement.

The Code on Social Security, 2020 (Code), which has been brought into force, changes this landscape. It formally recognises gig and platform workers and authorises the Central and state governments to create schemes offering life and disability cover, accident insurance, health and maternity benefits, old-age protection and other welfare measures. Aggregators must contribute between 1 to 2% of their annual turnover, capped at 5% of the amounts paid to gig workers, to a dedicated social security fund. The framework is significant, but its practical impact will depend heavily on how the proposed schemes are structured and implemented.

Lack of clarity

The Code defines a “gig worker” as someone working outside a traditional employer–employee relationship, and a “platform worker” as a person performing services through an online platform. However, the Code does not clarify what “outside traditional employment” means. This lack of precision can lead to disputes about who is genuinely a gig worker and who may actually be an employee performing core functions under considerable control and supervision. Platforms with strong algorithmic oversight, performance ratings and penalties may blur the line between independent contractors and dependent workers, inviting inconsistent interpretations across industries.

Limited benefits and not equivalent to job

It is important for organisations to note that while the Code formally acknowledges gig and platform workers, it



It is important for organisations to note that while the Code formally acknowledges gig and platform workers, it stops short of giving them the same protections as regular employees

stops short of giving them the same protections as regular employees. The proposed schemes may provide important welfare benefits, but the Code does not mandate minimum wages, paid leave, job security, severance, protection from arbitrary termination, or prescribe entitlement to gratuity or other long-term benefits. In effect, the Code offers a safety net but does not elevate gig workers to the status of employees. The substance of their protection will depend entirely on the future Central and State schemes, which are yet to be notified.

State laws and Code

Before the Code became effective, a few states had already taken the lead in regulating gig and platform work. Rajasthan enacted the Platform-Based Gig Workers (Registration and Welfare) Act, 2023, and Karnataka issued the Karnataka Plat-

form-Based Gig Workers (Social Security and Welfare) Ordinance, 2025. Both frameworks. These states took early initiative to establish state-level welfare boards, mandate registration of aggregators, and require contributions to state-manned welfare funds, but their laws now coexist with the newly effective national framework under the Code. This overlap presents significant questions for platforms operating across India. The Code provides for a centralised social security fund, while states like Rajasthan and Karnataka maintain separate state welfare funds under their statutes. This dual structure raises several concerns: whether aggregator contributions made under state laws will be offset against the central contribution or whether platforms may end up paying twice. It is also unclear if workers will be

The framework holds importance, yet its real impact will largely hinge on the design, execution, and effectiveness of proposed schemes

Accordingly, the schemes to be prescribed by the respective governments will determine whether the SS Code becomes a meaningful step towards fairness for gig workers or a well-intentioned reform that fails to address practical realities. (Prakash is Partner and Murthy is Principal Associate at Khaitan & Co)

Isro plans launch of US communication satellite in Dec

ISRO WOULD LAUNCH a US communication satellite using IVM3 rocket on a commercial basis next month, the space agency’s chairman V Narayanan said on Monday. Narayanan, who delivered the keynote address on the

occasion of 68th Annual Day celebrations of Indian Railways Institute of Signal Engineering and Telecommunications (IRISET) here, also said the country’s space programme would be on par with any other advanced nation in

terms of launches, satellites and others by 2040.

“Launch date is not yet decided. It will be next month. It is a communication satellite, we are planning to launch. A commercial basis communication satellite we are going to

launch using our IVM3 (Launch Vehicle Mark - III), vehicle,” he told reporters on the sidelines. He clarified that it is not a collaboration mission, but an American satellite would be launched on a commercial basis. PTI

REILLY HOMES REALTY PRIVATE LIMITED									
Reg. Office: Level Six, N1 Block, Embassy Maraya Business Park, Outer Ring Road, Nagawara, Bengaluru, Karnataka - 560045. CIN: U68200KA2024PTC189347 Website: www.reillyhomes.org.in; Email id: cs@reillyhomes.org.in; Phone No. 9900319911									
Statement of Unaudited Standalone Financial Results for the quarter and half year ended 30 September 2025 (All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)									
Sl. No.	Particulars	Quarter Ended		Period ended		Period ended		March 31, 2025*	March 31, 2025*
		Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2024	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2024	Sep 30, 2025		
1	Total Income from Operations	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited		
2	Net Profit/(Loss) before tax and exceptional items	(13.57)	(14.73)	(8.20)	(28.30)	(8.82)	(35.76)		
3	Net Profit/(Loss) before tax	(13.57)	(14.73)	(8.20)	(28.30)	(8.82)	(35.76)		
4	Net Profit/(Loss) after tax	(10.16)	(11.04)	(8.20)	(21.20)	(8.82)	(27.64)		
5	Total Comprehensive Income after tax	(10.16)	(11.04)	(8.20)	(21.20)	(8.82)	(27.64)		
6	Equity paid up share capital	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
7	Reserves excluding Revaluation Reserves	(48.84)	(38.68)	(8.82)	(48.84)	(8.82)	(27.64)		
8	Security Premium Account	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9	Net Worth	(47.84)	(37.68)	(7.82)	(47.84)	(7.82)	(26.64)		
10	Outstanding Debt	1,472.44	1,293.26	1,084.27	1,472.44	1,084.27	1,067.19		
11	Outstanding Redeemable Preference Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-		
12	Debt/Equity Ratio	(29.83)	(34.32)	(137.94)	(29.83)	(137.94)	(38.51)		
13	Earning Per Share (in INR) of Rs. 10 Each***								
1	Basic:	(101.64)	(110.37)	(81.95)	(212.02)	(88.21)	(335.20)		
2	Diluted	(101.64)	(110.37)	(81.95)	(212.02)	(88.21)	(335.20)		
14	Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-		
15	Debiture Redemption Reserve (Refer Note 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16	Debit Service Coverage Ratio** - Refer note below	(1.28)	(1.31)	(2.50)	(1.30)	(2.61)	(1.36)		
17	Interest Service Coverage Ratio** - Refer note below	(1.28)	(1.31)	(2.50)	(1.30)	(2.61)	(1.36)		
*The Company was incorporated on June 04, 2024 and hence the figures for the period ended 31.03.2025 are from 04.06.2024 to 31.03.2025									
** For the purpose of this working the interest payable on borrowings that was capitalised to inventory has been added back to the loss. The company is yet to commence its revenue generating operations.									
*** Earnings per share for the quarter ended Sep 25, Sep 24, March 25 and year to date Sep 30, 2024 & 2025 have not been annualized. Year to date March 25 figures have been annualized.									
Notes:									
1 The above financial results for the quarter ended and half year ended on Sep 30, 2025 have been reviewed by and subsequently approved by the Board of Directors at their Board Meeting held on November 14, 2025.									
2 The above is an extract of detailed format of financial results filed with the Stock Exchange under Regulation 52 of SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations"). The full format of the quarter ended and half year ended September 30, 2025 financial results are available on Company's website at www.reillyhomes.org.in and also be accessed on the website of the Stock Exchange at www.bseindia.com									
3 Debiture Redemption Reserve (DRR) is not required to be created due to absence of profit available to pay dividend. The Company has accumulated losses as at September 30, 2025.									
4 For the other line item as per Regulation 52(4) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015, the pertinent disclosures have been made to Stock Exchange and can be accessed on the website of the Stock Exchange i.e., www.bseindia.com and on the website of the Company at www.reillyhomes.org.in									
5 This extract of Financial Results has been prepared in accordance with the requirement of Regulation 52 of SEBI Listing Regulations read with Chapter I of its master circular.									
For Reilly Homes Realty Private Limited									
Sd/-									
Madhu B N, Director									
DIN: 05357278									
Place : Bengaluru									
Date : 14 Nov 2025									



NILE
LIMITED

An
ISO 9001
Company

CIN: L27029AP1984PLC004719

Regd. Office: Plot No.38 & 40, APIIC Industrial Park, Gajulamandayam (V), Renigunta (M), Tirupati Dist., Andhra Pradesh – 517520

Corp. Office: Plot No. 24A/A, MLA Colony, Road No.12, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad – 500034 Phone: 040-23606641; Fax: 040-23606640

E-mail: legal@nilelimited.com; Website: www.nilelimited.com

SPECIAL WINDOW FOR RE-LODGE MENT OF TRANSFER REQUESTS OF PHYSICAL SHARES

Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD-PoD/P/ CIR/2025/97 dated July 2, 2025, the Company is pleased to offer one-time special window for physical shareholders to submit re-lodgement requests for the transfer of shares. The Special Window is open from July 7, 2025 to January 6, 2026 and is applicable to cases where original share transfer requests were lodged prior to April 1, 2019 and were returned or rejected due to deficiencies in documentation, process or any other reason. The shares re-lodged for transfer will be processed only in dematerialized form during this window. Eligible shareholders may submit their transfer requests along with the requisite documents to the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent (RTA) at M/s XL Softech Systems Limited at #3, Sagar Society, Road No. 2, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad –500034. Ph: +91 40 23545913 / 14/ 15, email id: xfield@gmail.com within the stipulated period.

UPDATE KYC AND CONVERT PHYSICAL SHARES INTO DEMAT MODE

The shareholders who are holding shares in physical form are requested to update their KYC to credit unclaimed dividends to their bank account through electronic mode, and also requested to convert their physical share certificates into dematerialized form (electronic form). The shareholders are also requested to claim their unclaimed dividend amounts, otherwise, the same will be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPFA) after expiry of seven years along with the Shares thereon timely.

To update the KYC and other details, the shareholders are requested to visit company web link "<https://www.nilelimited.com/shareholders-information.html>" for downloading the requisite forms, fill those, and along with necessary proofs and/or documents submit those either to the Company or to the RTA.

For NILE Limited

Sd/-

Rajani K

Company Secretary

Place : Hyderabad

Date : 24th November, 2025

Bandhan AMC Limited				
CIN: U65993MH1999PLC123191				
Regd. Office Address: 6th Floor, Tower 1C, One World Center, Senapati Bapat Marg, Prabhadevi (W), Mumbai - 400 013. Phone: +91-22-6628 9999. Email: investormf@bandhanamc.com				
Website: www.bandhanmutual.com, www.bandhanamc.com				
NOTICE				
Declaration of Dividend:				
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of Bandhan Mutual Fund Trustee Limited (Trustee to Bandhan Mutual Fund) has approved the declaration of the following dividend under the Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW option) of the Scheme(s)/Plan(s), subject to availability of *distributable surplus, with the Record Date as Thursday, November 27, 2025.				
Scheme(s) Name	Plan(s)	Option(s)	NAV (in Rs.) Per Unit as on November 21, 2025	Dividend Proposed per unit* (in Rs.)
Bandhan Bond Fund - Medium Term Plan	Regular	Bi-Monthly IDCW	10.3456	0.1106
Bandhan Bond Fund - Medium Term Plan	Direct	Bi-Monthly IDCW	10.6385	0.0988
Bandhan Equity Savings Fund	Regular	Monthly IDCW	11.079	0.055
Bandhan Equity Savings Fund	Direct	Monthly IDCW	11.738	0.059
Bandhan Conservative Hybrid Fund (Formerly known as Bandhan Regular Savings Fund)	Regular	IDCW	11.5364	0.0576
Bandhan Conservative Hybrid Fund (Formerly known as Bandhan Regular Savings Fund)	Direct	IDCW	13.5401	0.0676
Bandhan Aggressive Hybrid Fund (Formerly known as Bandhan Hybrid Equity Fund)	Regular	IDCW	19.787	0.115
Bandhan Aggressive Hybrid Fund (Formerly known as Bandhan Hybrid Equity Fund)	Direct	IDCW	22.436	0.130
Face Value per unit is Rs. 10/-				
* TDS and other statutory levies (if any) shall be levied on the amount received by the investor. Considering the volatile nature of markets, Trustee reserves the right to restrict the quantum of dividend upto the per unit distributable surplus available on the Record Date in case of fall in market.				
# If in any case the Record Date falls on a non-business day, the immediately following business day shall be deemed to be the Record Date.				
All investors whose names appear in the register of unit holders of the Scheme(s)/Plan(s)/Option(s) as on the close of the record date will be eligible to receive the dividend.				
Pursuant to the payment of dividend, NAV of the Scheme(s)/Plan(s)/Option(s) will fall to the extent of payout and statutory levy (if any).				
Date: November 24, 2025				
MUTUAL FUND INVESTMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET RISKS, READ ALL SCHEME RELATED DOCUMENTS CAREFULLY.				

