

A fascinating account shows how much of the maverick writer and polymath's thinking was rooted in cosmopolitanism

**A**kshaya Mukul, who wrote the much-feted *Gita Press and the Making of Hindu India* (2015), is back with a new book called *Writer, Rebel, Soldier, Lover: The Many Lives of Agyeya*. It is a biography of Hindi poet-novelist Sachchidanand Hirananda Vatsyayan 'Agyeya' (1911-1987). The tome of 808 pages looks formidable but is entirely worth your time if you enjoy immersion in scholarly work that is rigorous in method and racy in style.

Why did the Sahitya Akademi Award and Jnanpith Award-winning Ageyeva, a man whose first language was English, write in Hindi? Mukul explains, “While he never abandoned his cosmopolitanism, over the course of his life, Ageyeva became more and more adamant that an Indian writer could not successfully write fiction and poetry in the colonizer’s tongue.” That said, Ageyeva was eager to have English translations of his Hindi poems published. He even managed to coax Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to write the foreword. The politician kept his word.

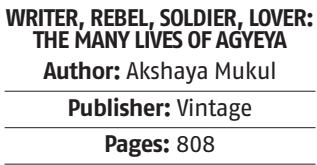
Mukul's curiosity leads him to tease out interesting ironies; for instance, the fact that Agyeya's "stance on language politics bordered on Hindi chauvinism" but he was profoundly inspired by European Romanticism, wrote characters spouting T.S. Eliot and D.H. Lawrence, and nurtured a network of international collaborators. On bad days, Agyeya found solace in reading the poetry of Christina Georgina Rossetti and Percy Bysshe Shelley. Anarchist Mikhail Alexandrovich Bakunin was his favourite thinker. John

Galsworthy, Rabindranath Tagore, Anatole France, and Nicolas Roerich were some of the major influences on Agyeya. He embarked on projects to translate Walt Whitman and Aristophanes into English.

Why did Agveya take issue with Pragativad (Progressivism) in Hindi literature? How did he contribute to the Prayogvad (Experimentalism) movement? Which literary journals was he associated with? What made him warm up to the idea of facilitating exchanges between Hindi, Bengali, Malayalam, Gujarati, and Marathi writers? How did his romantic liaisons affect his intellectual life? What role did the Rockefeller Foundation play in his evolution as an internationally renowned writer? The book looks into all these aspects of Agveya's life.

What did he think of his contemporaries? Mukul writes, “Aggrey tended to be condescending towards literary trends in Hindi that were driven by moral posturing, finding it hard to accept that writers who had not seen a thatched hut were writing about peasants, that those who had not seen a factory were writing about workers”. He believed that this kind of writing “can bring tears to the rich living in their high-rises, but it is far from inspiring a revolution.” Aggrey went to prison for engaging in so-called seditious activities against British rule in India but he also served in the British Indian army during the Second World War in 1942.

Using state archives, jail records, private papers, and documents belonging to the Congress for Cultural Freedom funded by the Central Intelligence



Agency of the United States of America, Mukul depicts Agyeya as a complex person shaped by multiple preoccupations. Some of the details may not be easy to digest for people who like to idolise Agyeya but Mukul's effort to ground his claims and observations in a range of sources is admirable.

Ageyeva is presented as a polymath — a photographer, journalist and travel writer who also dabbled in painting. He was a student of physics. Ageyeva knew how to make bombs. He was a pamphleteer and revolutionary. He had intense relationships with women, which were “extractive, whether financially or for creative gain.” He was “emotionally involved” with a cousin, and had homosexual encounters in college. He documented his “nocturnal fantasies”. Clearly, no one will be able to accuse Mukul of writing a hagiography.

The book is divided into five parts, following a chronological order that makes sense because Mukul has so much material at

hand that organising it would have been a nightmare. The end notes, bibliography, and indexes together make up close to 200 pages of this volume that will acquaint you with Agyeya's life in Kushinagar, Lahore, Delhi, Nagpur, Lucknow, Shillong, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Santiniketan, Paris, Vienna, Dublin, Berkeley and other places.

Many luminaries from politics, literature and cinema make brief appearances in this book. You will run into Munshi Premchand, Sarojini Naidu, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Balraj Sahni, Nemichandra Jain, Minoo Masani, Harivansh Rai Bachchan, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Mahadevi Varma, M.N. Roy, Khwaja Ahmed Abbas, Chetan Anand, and Krishan Chander.

Mukul has written a fascinating book, exploring serious questions. Why did Agyeya, once a cheerleader for communism, begin to find it oppressive? What made peers view him as a man with right-wing sympathies despite the fact that he called out "the rising tide of communalism" fostered by divisive history textbooks that referred to Hindu and Muslim periods in India's past? How did Agyeya end up being drawn to Zen Buddhism and Taoism in his later years?

Mukul points out that Agyeya was “a proud Hindu” but “tore into the concept of Hindutva”. According to this book, Agyeya saw the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh and the All India Muslim Majlis as “two sides of the same coin” because both organisations “used religion to encourage narrow-mindedness and enmity”. He was a nationalist invested in having India become “a nuclear state” to protect its strategic interests with respect to Pakistan and China.

This book is an ambitious undertaking, and Mukul has done justice to his subject. A biography of Agyeya would have been incomplete without the women in his life — Santosh Malik, Kapila Vatsyayan, and Kripa Sen. Mukul has written them with dignity. If you tend to skip the acknowledgments section, make an exception this time. It is a testament to the generosity of friends and strangers that made this book possible. It was to be published by Westland before Amazon pulled the plug on the operation but, thankfully, Vintage stepped in.

## In power in both Punjab and Delhi, the Aam Aadmi Party has its task cut out if it wants to stub farm fires

As the stubble burning season approaches, the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP), which is now in power in both Delhi and Punjab, is racing against time to ensure that this winter is free of smog in the National Capital Region (NCR) and surrounding states.

In recent weeks, the AAP has tried to offer doles to farmers ahead of the paddy harvesting season, including the recently announced financial incentive of ₹2,500 per acre for farmers to dissuade them from burning stubble. The Punjab government said the proposal has been sent to the central and Delhi governments, and Punjab and the Centre should bear the cost.

But if farmers are to be believed, this would hardly work and is likely to fail in addressing the issue, just like many such solutions in the past.

Sukhdev Singh Kokri Kalan, Punjab general secretary of Bhartiya Kisan Union (Ekta Ugrahan), said he is not confident that the Centre will contribute to the financial incentive proposed by the AAP government, but even if it does, the amount is too low. "The Centre will not give anything to farmers. Even if the AAP governments give ₹2,500, that is less than half of the ₹6,000 that farmers require to decompose stubble," Kalan said.

Some farmer union leaders also pointed out that the incentive is nothing new, as the National Green Tribunal had ordered in 2015 has said that the government should provide monetary aid to farmers.

"The promises made by [Delhi Chief Minister Arvind] Kejriwal are only on paper. They have not paid the compensation already approved to farmers whose wheat crop was destroyed last season. For land below 2 acres, every farmer should get decomposer machinery at ₹5,000. But nobody is getting it. The cost of [such] machinery has doubled. A mulcher now costs over ₹2 lakh," said Balbir



Source: IARI – CREAMS Porta

Singh Rajewal, founder of Bharatiya Kisan Union (Rajewal) and member of Sanyukt Samaj Morcha.

Estimates by the Commission of Air Quality Management (CAQM) indicate that stubble burning contributes up to 15 per cent of air pollution on an average in Delhi during the post-monsoon and winter periods. But daily contribution may vary from 4 per cent to more than 35 per cent, depending on the direction and speed of wind.

In a first, the Centre in October 2020 brought a new Ordinance to tackle air pollution in Delhi-NCR. Under this, the Centre formed a legislative commission for air pollution under the Environment Protection Act (EPA), 1986, which will monitor air pollution in Delhi NCR.

The commission in its latest report has outlined several steps that can be taken to avert the crisis this winter. This included bio-decomposers, sale of stubble to thermal power units for use as fuel with coal and creation of a biomass supply chain.

State-owned NTPC was one of the foremost thermal power producers to come forward to buy bio-pellets made from crop residue. However, the lack of an organised market and bio-pellet makers has prevented large-scale adoption of this plan.


Kalan said no PSUs have started purchasing stubble from farmers. Besides, the success of bio-decomposers is up for debate. Last year, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) claimed it has covered significant ground under its project of bio-decomposition in the five states. In Delhi, they have covered 4,000 hectares, 100,000 hectares in Haryana, and 400,000 hectares UP of farm land with bio-decomposers. This is against the targeted 1-million-acre coverage of bio decomposers laid down by CAQM.

However, farmers are still not keen on it, given the time it takes for decomposition, especially those with large land holdings. A decomposer typically takes 60 days and by then it's time for the next sowing.

Last year, the Imperial Agriculture Research Institute launched a pilot of the PUSA decomposer — 300 grams of this spray is enough to decompose 1 acre of stubble to manure. Around 210,000 hectares of land was identified by the company to conduct trials. Unlike other decomposers, this one did its job in 30 days. But the take-off has been limited beyond the pilot.

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<b>No.11th Floor, Bascon Futura IT Park New.No:10/2, Old No: 56 L, Venkat Narayan Road, T.Nagar, Chennai-600 017. CIN No.L45200TN2002PLC049601</b>				
<b>REFEX INDUSTRIES LIMITED STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED STANDALONE FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE 2022</b>				
(Rs. in Lakhs)				
Particulars	Quarter ended			Year ended
	Jun 30, 2022 (Unaudited)	Mar 31, 2022 (Audited)	Jun 30, 2021 (Unaudited)	31 March 2022 (Audited)
1 <b>Total - Net Income from Operations</b>	<b>26,745.71</b>	<b>17,811.12</b>	<b>8,475.43</b>	<b>44,898.48</b>
2 <b>Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities before Tax</b>	<b>1,896.24</b>	<b>1,868.67</b>	<b>937.07</b>	<b>4,760.33</b>
3 <b>Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and extraordinary items and Tax</b>	<b>1,896.24</b>	<b>1,868.67</b>	<b>937.07</b>	<b>4,760.33</b>
4 <b>Profit/(Loss) before Tax</b>	<b>1,876.60</b>	<b>3,206.28</b>	<b>937.07</b>	<b>6,097.94</b>
5 <b>Profit/(Loss) for the period/year</b>	<b>1,378.54</b>	<b>2,406.26</b>	<b>704.99</b>	<b>4,544.22</b>
6 <b>Paid-up Equity Capital (face value of share - Rs 10/- each)</b>	<b>2,100.20</b>	<b>2,100.20</b>	<b>2,100.20</b>	<b>2,100.20</b>
7 <b>Reserves excluding revaluation reserves</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>16,296.03</b>
8 <b>Basic and Diluted Earning per share</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>11.43</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>21.61</b>
<b>Notes:</b>				
1 The above Standalone unaudited financial results of the Company for the Quarter ended 30th June 2022 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board at their meeting held on 05th August, 2022. Statutory Auditors have conducted their limited review on the above results.				
2 The financial results of the company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (IND-AS) as prescribed under sec 133 of the Companies Act 2013.				
3 The Company's business activities falls into the following segments: Coal trading & Ash Handling Business, Solar Power-Generation and Related Activities, Refrigerant Gases-Manufacturing (Refilling) Sale of Services and Other segment which currently includes solar module trading. Corporate segment includes those expenses which are common for the entire enterprise.				
4 The company had given corporate guarantee against the term loan taken by the six solar companies to the tune of Rs. 73.50 Crores which has been reduced to Rs. 40 crores for the quarter ended 30th June, 2022. The exposure to this guarantee has been reduced to Rs. 40 crores as per the revised sanction letter dated 11th January, 2022. The documentation of ROC is completed during the current quarter.				
5 The exceptional item amounting to Rs. 19.64 lakhs includes provision created towards the diminution in the value of investments.				
6 There is an exceptional income item of Rs. 1337 Lakhs during the previous quarter, which includes reversal of excess provision of Rs. 1342 lakhs pertaining to the Income Tax demand, created for the IT case pending with ITAT for the AY 11-12. However, ITAT has passed an order on 07/02/2022 and allowed the appeal to the company, therefore the company has reversed the income tax demand provision of Rs. 1342 Lakhs during the previous quarter. In addition to this an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been written off from investments, which has been made invested in subsidiary "Vituzo Solar Energy Limited" as the same has been applied for striking off.				
7 Since the only subsidiary company i.e. Vituzo solar energy limited is under the process of striking off, therefore the investment made in the subsidiary has been written off and booked as an exceptional expense item in the P&L. In view of the same consolidation of the Financial Statements of the Company is not required as there is no other subsidiary in place as on June 30, 2022.				
8 Figures have been re-grouped/re-classified to make them comparable to the figures wherever necessary.				
<b>T. Anil Jain</b> <b>Managing Director</b> <b>(DIN:00181960)</b>				
<b>Place : Chennai</b> <b>Date : 05th August 2022</b>				



# GREENPLY INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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## Statement of Standalone Financial Results for the three Months ended 30 June 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Three months ended 30.06.2022 (Unaudited)	Previous Three months ended 31.03.2022 (Audited)	Corresponding Three months ended 30.06.2021 in the previous year (Unaudited)	Year ended 31.03.2022 (Audited)
1.	Total Income from Operations	39,716.21	41,860.87	21,602.75	1,39,005.94
2.	Net Profit for the period (before tax, Exceptional and / or Extraordinary items)	2,943.52	3,812.71	581.77	11,917.25
3.	Exceptional items	-	-	-	-
4.	Net Profit for the period before tax (after Exceptional and / or Extraordinary items)	2,943.52	3,812.71	581.77	11,917.25
5.	Net Profit for the period after tax (after Exceptional and / or Extraordinary items)	2,185.90	2,851.67	424.06	8,881.33
6.	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	2,186.65	2,875.11	422.56	8,911.34
7.	Equity share capital	1,228.17	1,226.27	1,226.27	1,226.27
8.	Earnings per equity share (of ₹ 1/- each)				
	Basic (₹)	1.78*	2.33*	0.35*	7.24
	Diluted (₹)	1.77*	2.32*	0.35*	7.24

\* Not annualised

## Statement of Consolidated Financial Results for the three Months ended 30 June 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Three months ended 30.06.2022 (Unaudited)	Previous Three months ended 31.03.2022 (Audited)	Corresponding Three months ended 30.06.2021 in the previous year (Unaudited)	Year ended 31.03.2022 (Audited)
1.	Total Income from Operations	45,509.72	45,166.56	26,285.76	1,57,270.58
2.	Net Profit for the period (before tax, Exceptional and / or Extraordinary items)	2,892.06	3,842.26	579.48	12,238.62
3.	Exceptional items	-	-	-	-
4.	Share of Profit/(Loss) in Joint Venture Entities	(57.49)	6.47	(20.63)	260.27
5.	Net Profit for the period before tax (after Exceptional and / or Extraordinary items)	2,834.57	3,848.73	558.85	12,498.89
6.	Net Profit for the period after tax (after Exceptional and / or Extraordinary items)	2,073.27	2,897.15	402.58	9,472.57
7.	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	1,969.35	2,872.44	545.77	9,326.41
8.	Equity share capital	1,228.17	1,226.27	1,226.27	1,226.27
9.	Earnings per equity share (of ₹ 1/- each)				
	Basic (₹)	1.69*	2.36*	0.33*	7.72
	Diluted (₹)	1.68*	2.35*	0.33*	7.72

\* Not annualised

### Notes :

- The above is an extract of the Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results for the three months ended 30 June 2022 filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results for the three months ended 30 June 2022 are available on the BSE Limited (BSE) website (URL: [www.bseindia.com/corporates](http://www.bseindia.com/corporates)), National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE) website (URL: [www.nseindia.com/corporates](http://www.nseindia.com/corporates)) and on the Company's website (URL: [www.greenply.com/investors](http://www.greenply.com/investors)).

By Order of the Board of Directors  
Rajesh Mittal  
Chairman cum Managing Director  
(DIN : 00240900)

Place : Kolkata  
Dated : 5th August, 2022