

THE RAMARAJU SURGICAL COTTON MILLS LIMITED

Manufacturers of Antiseptic Dressings

F.No. CS /2025-26_119

09-02-2026

To,
Head-Listing,
Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India Limited
Building A, Unit 205A, 2nd Floor,
Piramal Agastya Corporate Park,
L.B.S Road, Kurla West, Mumbai - 400 070.

Symbol: RAMARAJU

Dear Sir,

Sub: Publication of special window for re-lodgement of transfer requests of physical shares

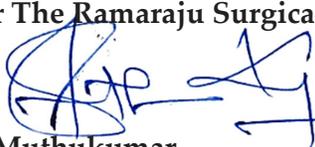
In compliance with the provisions of Regulation 47 and other applicable provisions of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we enclose herewith the copy of advertisement published on 8th February, 2026 in newspapers viz. Business Line (English) and Makkal Kural (Tamil) informing about re-opening of special window for re-lodgement of transfer requests of physical shares.

This is for your kind information and records.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For The Ramaraju Surgical Cotton Mills Limited,




P. Muthukumar

Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Mem.No.: F12904

Encl: a/a



P.O. Box : 2, 119, 120, P.A.C. Ramasamy Raja Salai, Rajapalayam - 6261 17. Virudhunagar District. Tamilnadu, India.

Ph (O) 91-4563-235904; E-mail: rscm@ramcotex.com; Web: www.ramarajusurgical.com

CIN: L17111TN1939PLC002302

GSTIN: 33AAACT4308D1ZX

Now, a health wallet from NPS

PRODUCT REVIEW. We explain how it works, the pros and cons & who should try it



Kumar Shankar Roy
bl, research bureau

Medical bills arrive early, long before most people feel retirement-ready, and that creates a gap between health spending needs and long-term saving products. In that backdrop, PFRDA's newly unveiled NPS Swasthya Pension Scheme is best seen as a medical expenses wallet built inside the National Pension System, not as a substitute for health insurance. The regulator is allowing it only as a trial, so that pension funds can gauge whether the idea works in practice, from technology and operations to customer protection. This trial is being run under what PFRDA calls a Regulatory Sandbox.

WHAT IS IT?

In simple terms, the scheme creates a separate NPS account meant only for medical expenses, including outpatient (often called OPD) and inpatient costs. You can contribute any amount, and the money is invested by the pension fund under the NPS Multiple Scheme Framework, which is the set of schemes and investment options that govern how such NPS variants are offered. To join, you must also have the normal NPS common scheme account, the regular account where your standard NPS contributions are. If you do not already have it, it must be opened alongside the Swasthya account.

The feature which appears to be a major draw is the transfer

rule for people above 40, in the non-government segment. Such subscribers are allowed to move up to 30 per cent of their self or employee contributions from the common scheme account into this Swasthya account. Conceptually, this is a clear acknowledgement of a real life pattern. After 40, medical spending tends to become more regular, and a large part of it pertains to outpatient consultations, doctor visits, tests, medicines, minor procedures and follow ups. Many families find that their cash flow takes repeated hits from these smaller bills even when they hold a decent health policy. The withdrawal design is aimed at this everyday reality.

Subscribers can make partial withdrawals from the Swasthya account to meet outpatient or inpatient medical expenses as and when they arise. At any one instance, the withdrawal is capped at 25 per cent of the subscriber's own contributions made to the scheme, not 25 per cent of the total account value. The circular says there is no restriction on the number of partial withdrawals and no minimum waiting period, but it adds an important norm: the first partial withdrawal is allowed only after a minimum corpus of ₹50,000 has accumulated in the Swasthya account. There is also a provision for critical inpatient treatment. If, in a single instance, medical expenses exceed 70 per cent of the total corpus in the Swasthya account, the subscriber can take a premature exit with 100 per cent lumpsum,

QUICK POINTS

- Separate NPS account meant only for medical expenses
- Partial withdrawals for outpatient or inpatient costs
- Transfer rule for people above 40, major draw

irrespective of corpus size, solely to meet that expense.

A key operational detail is how payouts happen. Withdrawals or exits are to be remitted directly to a health benefit administrator (HBA) or a third party administrator (TPA), based on valid claims and supporting invoices. A TPA is a claims processing intermediary that many readers will recognise from health insurance, it validates documents and helps process payments. Any surplus amount left after settling medical expenses is transferred back to the subscriber's common scheme account. This reduces casual misuse of funds, but it also means the subscriber experience will depend on the quality and speed of claims handling and hospital coordination. It also does not eliminate the need for a cash buffer, hospitals often ask for deposits and immediate payments, while reimbursement and settlement can take time.

AGAINST ALTERNATIVES

The more direct comparison for many readers, however, is a self

built medical kitty. Most households already do this in some form: for instance, cash at home, a separate bank FD, or a liquid mutual fund that can be redeemed quickly. Against these, the Swasthya account trades flexibility for structure. A self-managed kitty can be used instantly for any medical related cost, including items that do not come with neat invoices, travel for treatment, attendant expenses, or medicines bought in fragments. You can use it even with a small balance, and there is no dependency on a claims administrator. Swasthya, by design, adds friction: the ₹50,000 minimum corpus before first withdrawal, and bill based remittance via an administrator. The benefit of that friction is behavioural. It helps keep the medical bucket separate from other goals, and lets those above 40 redirect up to 30 per cent of certain NPS contributions into a dedicated health pocket without creating a new saving habit. The trade off is that the corpus is invested, so returns are not assured, and they may or may not keep pace with medical inflation.

Compared with regular NPS Tier 1, Swasthya makes medical withdrawals easier. Tier 1 is built to protect retirement savings, so withdrawals and exits are restricted and purpose bound. The Swasthya design tries to carve out a medical use bucket within the same ecosystem, while still keeping the money invested under the NPS framework. For some subscribers, this is a meaningful

middle path; retirement savings remain largely intact, yet a portion can be earmarked for health spending without stepping out of NPS.

NPS Swasthya has three shortcomings that need to be highlighted. First, you cannot withdraw until the Swasthya account reaches ₹50,000. That is a big hurdle if you want help with routine OPD bills, because many people will take time to build that balance. Second, costs are not yet clear. Pension funds will disclose fees, including what the claims administrator charges, so users will need to watch the fine print and service quality. Finally, because the money is invested, the value can go up or down, unlike an FD.

Clarity is required on how withdrawals for medical bills under NPS Swasthya will be treated (tax-free or treated as regular income).

TAKEAWAY

In the current form, treat NPS Swasthya as an option for a narrow need, not as a core health solution. A retail investor should opt for this offering only if three things apply. One, you already have a good health insurance for big hospital bills. Two, you contribute to NPS, and can reach ₹50,000 in this account without stress. And three, you are comfortable trying a product that is still in its early days. If you want instant access for small medical bills, or you want certainty, keep a separate medical kitty in an FD or a liquid fund. Pair it with proper health insurance.

SIMPLYPUT.

Biopharma Shakti

Sai Prabhakar Yadavalli
bl, Research Bureau

Bhuvan and Sam are sharing views on the Budget announcements and Sam wants to know more about the Biopharma Shakti plan.

As Bhuvan tracks pharma, Sam fires away at the topic.

Sam: Biopharma Shakti, a plan to develop India as a biopharmaceutical hub has been announced. So, two questions on that: how will I benefit in the short term and how will I benefit in the long term?

Bhuvan: Cutting to the chase, I see. But, let me lay it out in detail before I start giving stock recommendations, or as you call it – 'how will I benefit', as I guess you are wondering whether your pharma stocks can do better. The minister made an important observation – "India's disease burden is observed to be shifting towards non-communicable diseases, like diabetes, cancer and autoimmune disorders". A decade ago these diseases would have accounted for a third of the deaths but now account for two-thirds. Along with mortality, the minister is also pre-empting a decline in quality of life caused by the ailments which is an equally critical concern.

Sam: But why the insistence on biopharmaceuticals compared to normal medicines?

Bhuvan: The normal medicines you refer to are small molecules which are made from chemicals. Biopharmaceuticals or biologics are made from living organisms like proteins and peptides. In terms of action, a small molecule is more akin to carpet bombing cells, healthy or diseased alike, causing side effects. A biologic can reach the specific site, attach to the disease cell, and treat the disease with higher success rate (lower recurrence) and lower side effects.

This way biologics are better compared to small molecules for cancer where healthy cells turn cancerous, and autoimmune diseases where body's own cells start attacking the body, or even diabetes. And beware, these diseases are rising in India. India already has the highest diabetic population and oncology has risen so much that you won't find a hospital without a dedicated oncology wing. Then, we have autoimmune diseases which

are barely addressed. Take rheumatoid arthritis (RA), for instance, which disproportionately affects women and causes joint pains. But, this remains a vastly under-treated disease in India.

Sam: Agreed, but these would be costlier than small molecules?

Bhuvan: Yes. But the next decade will witness far more biologics losing patent protection, allowing for cheaper biosimilars (generic equivalent to biologics). Indian pharma which specialised in generics already has a head start in biosimilars and can build on the momentum. There in lies your short-term view. Companies like Biocon started with biosimilars more than a decade ago and others including Dr. Reddy's, Zydus, Lupin, Aurobindo and even Sun Pharma are looking into biosimilars or have a commercialised portfolio already. Zydus Lifesciences and Sun Pharma have their own innovator biologics as well.

The Shakti plan that reinforces biopharma ecosystem with education, regulation and clinical testing sites should encourage the companies to further expand their current biopharma portfolios. You would be surprised to know that the US, which holds half of the world's biopharma market, has firmly established biosimilar evaluation guidelines only in the last 10 years.

Sam: Okay. Which companies stand out today, and which off-patent biologic is the big opportunity next?

Bhuvan: Overall, the pharma manufacturers should start evaluating their portfolios of medicines to increase the share of "affordable" biosimilars to tackle the evolving disease burden in India and other emerging countries. Biocon generates around 60 per cent from biosimilars and other companies would be lower. Dr. Reddy's has a strong biosimilar portfolio and can grow stronger with the launch of biosimilar Semaglutide - a leading biologic for diabetes treatment that will lose patent protection in several markets this year. With the shifting disease burden, a genuine need for biologics/biosimilars and evolving support system from government, this could be a strong driver for the companies.

Sam: Thanks Bhuvan, that was a healthy discussion, both for the health and the wallet.

THE RAMARAJU SURGICAL COTTON MILLS LIMITED
Regd. Off.: 119, P.A.C. Ramasamy Raja Salai, Rajapalayam - 626117.
Ph.: 04563-235904 | E-Mail: rscm@ramcotex.com
CIN : L17111TN1939PLC002302 | Website: www.ramarajusurgical.com

SPECIAL WINDOW FOR RE-LODGE OF TRANSFER REQUESTS OF PHYSICAL SHARES
Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. HO/38/13/11(2)2026-MIRSD-POD/13750/2026 dated 30th January, 2026, shareholders are informed that a special window has been re-opened for a period of one (1) year from 5th February, 2026 to 4th February, 2027 for re-lodgement of transfer deeds pertaining to physical shares, which were lodged prior to 1st April, 2019 and were rejected/ returned / not attended to due to deficiency in documents, process, or otherwise.

Shareholders are requested to re-lodge such cases with the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, latest by 4th February, 2027 at the following address:
Cameo Corporate Services Limited, "Subramanian Building", #1, Club House Road, Chennai - 600 002, Phone No.: +91-44-4002 0741, Email: investor@cameoindia.com.

PLACE: Rajapalayam **For The Ramaraju Surgical Cotton Mills Limited,**
DATE: February 07, 2026 **Muthukumar P, Company Secretary**

Malabar Regional Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd.
Palakkad Dairy, Kallepully (PO), Palakkad - 678005
Phone-0491-2533682, 2527182. Fax-0491-5251838
E-mail: pkddairy@malabarmilma.coop

E-TENDER NOTICE 28/01/2026

MRCMPU Ltd. Palakkad Dairy invites e-tenders for the following Equipments:

1. SITC of 2 KL volumetric capacity butter churn (Re-E-tender ID: 2025_KCMMF_797234_2). Estimated amount: Rs. 15.00 Lakhs
2. SITC of Roof Top 50 kWp on-grid Solar Power plant at Palakkad Dairy. (E-tender ID: 2026_KCMMF_831252_1). Estimated amount: Rs. 30.00 Lakhs
3. Supply, Installation, Testing and Commissioning of Screw Type Air Compressor. (E-tender ID: 2026_KCMMF_834547). Estimated amount: Rs. 10.00 Lakhs.

For further details, contact: 6238878713, 9495115666 Senior Manager

GIL Gujarat Informatics Limited
Block No. : 2, 2nd Floor, Karmayogi Bhavan, Sector 10, Gandhinagar-382010 (Gujarat).

NOTICE INVITING BIDS

GIL invites Bid for purchase of 3198 Tablets as an e-Learning Support Tool for Hearing Impaired Children on behalf of Gujarat Council of School Education (GCSE), Gandhinagar floated on GeM portal. (Bid no. GEM/2026/B/7085113). Interested parties may visit <http://www.gil.gujarat.gov.in> or <https://gem.gov.in/> for eligibility criteria & more details about the bids.

- Managing Director

PPGCL
PRAYAGRAJ POWER GENERATION COMPANY LIMITED.

Regd Office: Shatabdi Bhawan, B12 & 13, Sector 4, Gautam Budh Nagar, Noida, Uttar Pradesh-201301
Plant Address: P.O. Lalgara, Tehsil-Bara, Prayagraj(Allahabad), Uttar Pradesh-212107
Phone : +91-120-6102005/1020009 CIN: L04101UP2007PLC032835

NOTICE INVITING EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited invites expression of interest (EOI) from eligible vendors for **Services for Horticulture & Green Belt Management** Thermal Power Plant at Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited, Bara, Dist. Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, India. Details of pre-qualification requirements, bid security, purchasing of tender document etc. may be downloaded using the URL - <https://www.ppgcl.co.in/tenders.php> Eligible vendors willing to participate may submit their expression of interest along with the tender fee for issue of bid document latest by **14th February 2026**.

BOSCH LIMITED

Registered office : Hosur Road, Adugodi, Bengaluru- 560 030.
Website: www.bosch.in, e-mail ID: secretarial.corp@in.bosch.com, Tel: +91 80 67523878
CIN: L85110KA1951PLC000761

Statement of results for the quarter and Nine months ended December 31, 2025

Particulars	Standalone						Consolidated					
	Quarter Ended			Year Ended			Quarter Ended			Year Ended		
	31.12.2025 Unaudited	30.09.2025 Unaudited	31.12.2024 Unaudited	31.12.2025 Unaudited	31.12.2024 Unaudited	31.03.2025 Audited	31.12.2025 Unaudited	30.09.2025 Unaudited	31.12.2024 Unaudited	31.12.2025 Unaudited	31.12.2024 Unaudited	31.03.2025 Audited
1. Total Income from operations	50,855	50,047	46,548	1,51,669	1,37,541	1,89,016	50,855	50,046	46,547	1,51,667	1,37,539	1,89,013
2. Profit before tax (before exceptional items)	7,093	7,303	6,647	22,775	19,527	27,312	7,093	7,302	6,646	22,773	19,525	27,309
3. Exceptional items	-	-	(471)	5,560	14	14	-	-	(471)	5,560	14	14
4. Profit before tax (after exceptional items)	7,093	7,303	6,176	28,335	19,541	27,326	7,093	7,302	6,175	28,333	19,539	27,323
5. Net Profit for the period/ year (after tax)	5,321	5,542	4,582	22,017	14,596	20,133	5,321	5,541	4,581	22,015	14,594	20,130
6. Share of net profit/ (loss) of associates and jointly controlled entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	6	17	23	22
7. Net profit/ (loss) after taxes and share of profit/ (loss) of associates and jointly controlled entity (5 + 6)	5,321	5,542	4,582	22,017	14,596	20,133	5,326	5,545	4,587	22,032	14,617	20,152
8. Other comprehensive income (net of income tax)	422	(680)	295	852	2,041	2,426	422	(680)	295	852	2,041	2,426
9. Total comprehensive income for the period/ year	5,743	4,862	4,877	22,869	16,637	22,559	5,748	4,865	4,882	22,884	16,658	22,578
10. Paid-up equity share capital (Face value of Rs 10/- each)	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	295
11. Reserves excluding Revaluation Reserve as per Balance Sheet	-	-	-	-	-	1,37,882	-	-	-	-	-	1,37,838
12. Earnings per share (in Rupees) (of Rs 10/- each) (weighted average)												
(a) Basic	180.4	187.9	155.4	746.5	494.9	682.6	180.6	188.0	155.5	747.0	495.6	683.3
(b) Diluted	180.4	187.9	155.4	746.5	494.9	682.6	180.6	188.0	155.5	747.0	495.6	683.3

Notes:

- 1) The above financial results have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).
- 2) The above financial results were reviewed by the Audit Committee. These results were approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on February 6, 2026. The limited review, as required under Regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, has been completed by the Statutory Auditors for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2025.
- 3) The above is an extract of the detailed format for the unaudited financial results for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2025 filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format for the unaudited financial results for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2025 are available on the BSE Ltd website (www.bseindia.com), the National Stock Exchange of India website (www.nseindia.com) and on the Company's website (www.bosch.in). The same can be accessed by scanning the QR code provided below.



Place : Bengaluru
Date : February 6, 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Sd/-
(Guruprasad Mudlapur)
Managing Director

