CS TECH Ai
Enhancing Possibilities

Date: August 13, 2026

To,
National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Exchange Plaza, Plot No. C/1, G-Block Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E) Mumbai – 400 051

Trading Symbol: CEINSYS

To,
BSE Limited
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers Dalal Street Mumbai – 400001

Scrip Code: 538734

Subject: **Copies of Financial Results published in Newspapers**

Ref: Regulation 30 & 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Please find enclosed herewith copies of Financial Results of the Company for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 as published in Business Standard (English); The Indian Express (English) and Loksatta (Marathi) today i.e. August 13, 2026.

We request you to kindly take the above information on your record.

Thanking You.

Yours faithfully,

For Ceinsys Tech Limited
Pooja Sunil Karande
Digitally signed by Pooja Sunil Karande
Date: 2026.08.13 16:19:06 +05'30'
Pooja Karande
Company Secretary &
Compliance Officer
M. No. A54401

Enclosure: As above

Ceinsys Tech Ltd.
Registered Office: 10/5, IT Park, Nagpur-440022.
Maharashtra, India I CIN: L72300MH1998PLC114790
info@cstech.ai I EPABX: +91 712 2249033/358/930
Fax: +91 712 2249605

India's top 500 listed firms have only nine women CEOs

VRINDA GOEL
New Delhi, 12 August

India's top 500 listed companies continue to have limited representation of women in senior leadership, with only nine women serving as chief executive officers (CEOs) and 25 as managing directors (MDs), according to data presented by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in the Lok Sabha.

Minister of State for Corporate Affairs Harsh Malhotra, replying to a question from Trinamool Congress MP Saayoni Ghosh, said on Monday the figures were based on filings in the MCA21 database for the top 500 listed companies by turnover.

MISSING W IN THE workforce

According to the data, the top 500 listed companies had 860 women directors or board members overall. This included 18 additional directors, 738 directors, 25 managing directors, 12 nominee directors and 67 whole-time directors. The companies had only nine women CEOs and 22 women chief financial officers (CFOs).

Women's participation is much broader across the overall corporate universe. According to data, 1.16 million women are currently associated with active companies as directors, out of a total of 3.9 million directors across the country. India currently has 2.14 million active companies and 506,000 active limited liability partnerships (LLPs) across the states.

Vibha Padalkar of HDFC Life, Vishakha Mulye of Aditya Birla Capital, Priya Nair of Hindustan Unilever, Praveena Rai of Multi Commodity Exchange of India, who earlier served as CEO of National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), Prabha Narasimhan of Colgate-Palmolive (India) and Jasleen Kohli of Digit Insurance are among the prominent women MDs and CEOs in the country.

Malhotra also said that no assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors. While the statutory framework requires certain companies to have at least one woman director, the ministry had not separately assessed the barriers affecting the progression of women directors.

The minister also said that no new policy interventions, targets or incentives are currently under consideration to improve gender diversity in corporate governance, citing the existing statutory framework as sufficient. The Companies Act, 2013, does not define the position of "Chairperson" or "Chief Technology Officer". As a result, the ministry said it does not maintain data on these categories.

The number of orders rose from two in 2021-22 to 10 in 2022-23 and peaked at 19 in 2023-24. It subsequently declined to 11 in 2024-25 and eight in 2025-26. The data provides a picture of how compliance with the women-director requirement has been enforced over the past five years.

The Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, require every listed company and every unlisted public company having paid-up share capital of ₹100 crore or more, or turnover of ₹300 crore or more, to appoint at least one woman director on its board.

Women in India Inc*

25 Managing directors

22 Chief financial officers

860 Women directors or board members overall

- No assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors

*Top 500 listed firms by turnover
Source: Govt reply in Parliament

TEAMLEASE SERVICES' FESTIVE SEASON WORKFORCE REPORT 2026

Tier-I cities gain share of festival season workforce

AUHONA MUKHERJEE & UDISHA SRIVASTAV
New Delhi, 12 August

Tier-I cities are gaining share of India's festival-season frontline workforce at the expense of Tier-II and Tier-III cities as the expansion of e-commerce (ecom) and quick-commerce (qcom) dark stores concentrates organised hiring in larger urban markets, according to TeamLease Services' Festive Season Workforce Report 2026, released on Wednesday.

The share of frontline workforce in Tier-I cities is estimated to be 40.5 per cent in 2026, from 38.2 per cent in 2025 and 33.1 per cent in 2024. Tier-II and Tier-III cities, meanwhile, see their proportional shares decline despite an increase in absolute headcount, the report said. The shift is attributed to the rapid expansion of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. The report is based on anonymised employment records of around 60,000 frontline associates across consumer durables, organised retail, ecom, qcom, logistics and fast-moving consumer goods, covering demographics, regional deployment, city-tier concentration, job roles and monthly CTC (cost to company) benchmarks.

According to the report, temporary hiring across organised retail, e-com, qcom, logistics, FMCG and consumer durables is expected to grow 15-20 per cent this festival season.

TeamLease expects percentage growth in hiring to be higher in southern and western markets than in the north and east, although absolute hiring is expected to increase.

"This market share divergence was largely driven by the explosive scaling of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. Conversely, in Tier-III markets, limited qcom infrastructure, combined with the fact that a vast majority of festival spending remains anchored in unorganised, local, or non-formalised retail stores, which do not rely on structured staffing meant that despite absolute headcount growth, Tier-II and Tier-III's proportional workforce share adjusted downward," the report noted.

Assam floodwaters recede, leave behind trail of loss, destruction

ADITI BAGARIA
New Delhi, 12 August

Santak village in the foothills of the Naga Hills near Bihubar in Assam's Sivasagar district is known for its lush green tea gardens and scenic mountains. Life was normal in this tribal hamlet until the Dikhow river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, and continuous rain unleashed their fury last week, claiming lives and livelihoods.

When *Business Standard* spoke to 66-year-old Ashok Agarwalla from Santak, he could barely talk, the trauma of a close escape from a disaster zone and concerns of losing the earnings of a lifetime were evident in his voice. "I was born in 1960 and have lived here ever since. I had a grocery shop and a house behind it. All of it has been washed away. We could not even save a single piece of cloth," said Agarwalla.

This is not just the story of one Agarwalla, but thousands of people in flood-hit Assam, where the death toll has already touched 101. More than 0.14 million people have been displaced across seven districts, with over 450 villages inundated and 11,933.46 hectares of crop area damaged. An unprecedented crisis that, according to old-timers, districts in upper Assam have never seen before. "Not in my life of 84 years have I seen such floods in Sivasagar. Almost the entire town was under floodwaters," said 85-year-old Devi Bagaria.

Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma on Wednesday said that over ₹1,000 crore is likely to be required for repairing damaged properties and rehabilitating flood-affected families. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has assured full assistance, Sarma said.

PHOTO: PTI

Climate projections for the state

- Extreme rainfall events in Assam could increase by up to 38%
- Flood events could rise by more than 25% under future scenarios
- A once-in-decade flood could occur every two years by 2080
- Brahmaputra streamflow could increase 13-5% by the mid-21st century
- Sediment loads could rise nearly 40%, intensifying erosion and flood hazards
- Peak rainfall could shift from July to August, shortening drainage time

Source: ClimateTrends, State Action Plan

Sivasagar most hit

Sivasagar was among the worst-hit districts, with around 46 deaths, District Commissioner Mridul Yadav told *Business Standard*. Rescue and relief operations are almost over and rehabilitation of affected families has begun, while an assessment of economic losses is under way.

But for residents, the crisis does not end when the water starts receding. Homes have to be cleaned of layers of mud, belongings have to be salvaged, and families have to find a place to stay while waiting for rehabilitation. The flood also leaves behind hidden losses: Ruined crops, broken livelihoods, and sometimes land that may never recover.

The experience of Sivasagar also points to a larger problem: Assam's floods are increasingly being shaped by multiple factors rather than a single spell of heavy rainfall. Nearly 40 per cent of Assam's land area is flood-prone, while the Brahmaputra continuously shifts its course, erodes riverbanks, and alters floodplains.

A Climate Trends report describes the phenomenon as "compound flooding", where intense rainfall in Assam, heavy precipitation in upstream catchments across Arunachal Pradesh, Bhutan and Tibet, snow and glacier melt, swollen tributaries, erosion and landslides interact to produce larger and prolonged floods.

Kartiki Negi, climate impacts lead at Climate Trends and author of the report, said Assam was witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in rainfall, with periods of intense rain interspersed with prolonged breaks. "We have been witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in the rainfall patterns; either the rainfall is very intense or break-monsoon periods are quite long, triggering extreme weather events. This is direct impact of global warming," Negi said.

G P Sharma, president of meteorology & climate change at Skymet Weather, said the ongoing week will pick up heavy to very heavy rains, particularly in the upper Assam region, already ravaged by recent floods. According to Sharma, the recent floods were not primarily due to excessive rainfall, but rather owing to excess flow of water from the Brahmaputra and the other tributaries in the nearby regions.

More than a rainfall problem

Climate change is only one part of Assam's vulnerability. The Brahmaputra's high sediment load, shifting channels, and seasonal flooding also make the state particularly prone to erosion.

Since 1950, Assam has lost nearly 4.27 lakh hectares to erosion — about 7.4 per cent of its geographical area — according to the report.

The impact of flood extends beyond homes, disrupting agriculture, tea plantations, fisheries, transport, and livelihoods, while erosion permanently removes productive land.

These losses rarely appear in a single number. They are spread across a shop that cannot reopen, a crop that cannot be harvested, a house that needs to be rebuilt, and a piece of land that a family can no longer call its own.

India's top 500 listed firms have only nine women CEOs

VRINDA GOEL
New Delhi, 12 August

India's top 500 listed companies continue to have limited representation of women in senior leadership, with only nine women serving as chief executive officers (CEOs) and 25 as managing directors (MDs), according to data presented by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in the Lok Sabha.

Minister of State for Corporate Affairs Harsh Malhotra, replying to a question from Trinamool Congress MP Saayoni Ghosh, said on Monday the figures were based on filings in the MCA21 database for the top 500 listed companies by turnover.

According to the data, the top 500 listed companies had 860 women directors or board members overall. This included 18 additional directors, 738 directors, 25 managing directors, 12 nominee directors and 67 whole-time directors. The companies had only nine women CEOs and 22 women chief financial officers (CFOs).

Women's participation is much broader across the overall corporate universe. According to data, 1.16 million women are currently associated with active companies as directors, out of a total of 3.9 million directors across the country. India currently has 2.14 million active companies and 506,000 active limited liability partnerships (LLPs) across the states.

Vibha Padalkar of HDFC Life, Vishakha Mulye of Aditya Birla Capital, Priya Nair of Hindustan Unilever, Praveena Rai of Multi Commodity Exchange of India, who earlier served as CEO of National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), Prabha Narasimhan of Colgate-Palmolive (India) and Jasleen Kohli of Digit Insurance are among the prominent women MDs and CEOs in the country.

Malhotra also said that no assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors. While the statutory framework requires certain companies to have at least one woman director, the ministry had not separately assessed the barriers affecting the progression of women directors.

The minister also said that no new policy interventions, targets or incentives are currently under consideration to improve gender diversity in corporate governance, citing the existing statutory framework as sufficient. The Companies Act, 2013, does not define the position of "Chairperson" or "Chief Technology Officer". As a result, the ministry said it does not maintain data on these categories.

The number of orders rose from two in 2021-22 to 10 in 2022-23 and peaked at 19 in 2023-24. It subsequently declined to 11 in 2024-25 and eight in 2025-26. The data provides a picture of how compliance with the women-director requirement has been enforced over the past five years.

The Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, require every listed company and every unlisted public company having paid-up share capital of ₹100 crore or more, or turnover of ₹300 crore or more, to appoint at least one woman director on its board.

MISSING W IN THE workforce

Women in India Inc*

25 Managing directors

22 Chief financial officers

860 Women directors or board members overall

- No assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors

*Top 500 listed firms by turnover
Source: Govt reply in Parliament

TEAMLEASE SERVICES' FESTIVE SEASON WORKFORCE REPORT 2026

Tier-I cities gain share of festival season workforce

AUHONA MUKHERJEE & UDISHA SRIVASTAV
New Delhi, 12 August

Tier-I cities are gaining share of India's festival-season frontline workforce at the expense of Tier-II and Tier-III cities as the expansion of e-commerce (ecom) and quick-commerce (qcom) dark stores concentrates organised hiring in larger urban markets, according to TeamLease Services' Festive Season Workforce Report 2026, released on Wednesday.

The share of frontline workforce in Tier-I cities is estimated to be 40.5 per cent in 2026, from 38.2 per cent in 2025 and 33.1 per cent in 2024. Tier-II and Tier-III cities, meanwhile, see their proportional shares decline despite an increase in absolute headcount, the report said. The shift is attributed to the rapid expansion of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. The report is based on anonymised employment records of around 60,000 frontline associates across consumer durables, organised retail, ecom, qcom, logistics and fast-moving consumer goods, covering demographics, regional deployment, city-tier concentration, job roles and monthly CTC (cost to company) benchmarks.

According to the report, temporary hiring across organised retail, e-com, qcom, logistics, FMCG and consumer durables is expected to grow 15-20 per cent this festival season.

TeamLease expects percentage growth in hiring to be higher in southern and western markets than in the north and east, although absolute hiring is expected to increase.

"This market share divergence was largely driven by the explosive scaling of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. Conversely, in Tier-III markets, limited qcom infrastructure, combined with the fact that a vast majority of festival spending remains anchored in unorganised, local, or non-formalised retail stores, which do not rely on structured staffing meant that despite absolute headcount growth, Tier-II and Tier-III's proportional workforce share adjusted downward," the report noted.

Assam floodwaters recede, leave behind trail of loss, destruction

ADITI BAGARIA
New Delhi, 12 August

PHOTO: PTI

Santak village in the foothills of the Naga Hills near Bihubar in Assam's Sivasagar district is known for its lush green tea gardens and scenic mountains. Life was normal in this tribal hamlet until the Dikhow river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, and continuous rain unleashed their fury last week, claiming lives and livelihoods.

When *Business Standard* spoke to 66-year-old Ashok Agarwalla from Santak, he could barely talk, the trauma of a close escape from a disaster zone and concerns of losing the earnings of a lifetime were evident in his voice. "I was born in 1960 and have lived here ever since. I had a grocery shop and a house behind it. All of it has been washed away. We could not even save a single piece of cloth," said Agarwalla.

This is not just the story of one Agarwalla, but thousands of people in flood-hit Assam, where the death toll has already touched 101. More than 0.14 million people have been displaced across seven districts, with over 450 villages inundated and 11,933.46 hectares of crop area damaged. An unprecedented crisis that, according to old-timers, districts in upper Assam have never seen before. "Not in my life of 84 years have I seen such floods in Sivasagar. Almost the entire town was under floodwaters," said 85-year-old Devi Bagaria.

Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma on Wednesday said that over ₹1,000 crore is likely to be required for repairing damaged properties and rehabilitating flood-affected families. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has assured full assistance, Sarma said.

Climate projections for the state

- Extreme rainfall events in Assam could increase by up to 38%
- Flood events could rise by more than 25% under future scenarios
- A once-in-decade flood could occur every two years by 2080
- Brahmaputra streamflow could increase 13-5% by the mid-21st century
- Sediment loads could rise nearly 40%, intensifying erosion and flood hazards
- Peak rainfall could shift from July to August, shortening drainage time

Source: ClimateTrends, State Action Plan

Sivasagar most hit

Sivasagar was among the worst-hit districts, with around 46 deaths, District Commissioner Mridul Yadav told *Business Standard*. Rescue and relief operations are almost over and rehabilitation of affected families has begun, while an assessment of economic losses is under way.

But for residents, the crisis does not end when the water starts receding. Homes have to be cleaned of layers of mud, belongings have to be salvaged, and families have to find a place to stay while waiting for rehabilitation. The flood also leaves behind hidden losses: Ruined crops, broken livelihoods, and sometimes land that may never recover.

The experience of Sivasagar also points to a larger problem: Assam's floods are increasingly being shaped by multiple factors rather than a single spell of heavy rainfall. Nearly 40 per cent of Assam's land area is flood-prone, while the Brahmaputra continuously shifts its course, erodes riverbanks, and alters floodplains.

A Climate Trends report describes the phenomenon as "compound flooding", where intense rainfall in Assam, heavy precipitation in upstream catchments across Arunachal Pradesh, Bhutan and Tibet, snow and glacier melt, swollen tributaries, erosion and landslides interact to produce larger and prolonged floods.

Kartiki Negi, climate impacts lead at Climate Trends and author of the report, said Assam was witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in rainfall, with periods of intense rain interspersed with prolonged breaks. "We have been witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in the rainfall patterns; either the rainfall is very intense or break-monsoon periods are quite long, triggering extreme weather events. This is direct impact of global warming," Negi said.

G P Sharma, president of meteorology & climate change at Skymet Weather, said the ongoing week will pick up heavy to very heavy rains, particularly in the upper Assam region, already ravaged by recent floods. According to Sharma, the recent floods were not primarily due to excessive rainfall, but rather owing to excess flow of water from the Brahmaputra and the other tributaries in the nearby regions.

More than a rainfall problem

Climate change is only one part of Assam's vulnerability. The Brahmaputra's high sediment load, shifting channels, and seasonal flooding also make the state particularly prone to erosion.

Since 1950, Assam has lost nearly 4.27 lakh hectares to erosion — about 7.4 per cent of its geographical area — according to the report.

The impact of flood extends beyond homes, disrupting agriculture, tea plantations, fisheries, transport, and livelihoods, while erosion permanently removes productive land.

These losses rarely appear in a single number. They are spread across a shop that cannot reopen, a crop that cannot be harvested, a house that needs to be rebuilt, and a piece of land that a family can no longer call its own.

India's top 500 listed firms have only nine women CEOs

VRINDA GOEL
New Delhi, 12 August

India's top 500 listed companies continue to have limited representation of women in senior leadership, with only nine women serving as chief executive officers (CEOs) and 25 as managing directors (MDs), according to data presented by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in the Lok Sabha.

Minister of State for Corporate Affairs Harsh Malhotra, replying to a question from Trinamool Congress MP Saayoni Ghosh, said on Monday the figures were based on filings in the MCA21 database for the top 500 listed companies by turnover.

According to the data, the top 500 listed companies had 860 women directors or board members overall. This included 18 additional directors, 738 directors, 25 managing directors, 12 nominee directors and 67 whole-time directors. The companies had only nine women CEOs and 22 women chief financial officers (CFOs).

Women's participation is much broader across the overall corporate universe. According to data, 1.16 million women are currently associated with active companies as directors, out of a total of 3.9 million directors across the country. India currently has 2.14 million active companies and 506,000 active limited liability partnerships (LLPs) across the states.

MISSING W IN THE workforce

Vibha Padalkar of HDFC Life, Vishakha Mulye of Aditya Birla Capital, Priya Nair of Hindustan Unilever, Praveena Rai of Multi Commodity Exchange of India, who earlier served as CEO of National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), Prabha Narasimhan of Colgate-Palmolive (India) and Jasleen Kohli of Digit Insurance are among the prominent women MDs and CEOs in the country.

Malhotra also said that no assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors. While the statutory framework requires certain companies to have at least one woman director, the ministry had not separately assessed the barriers affecting the progression of women directors.

Women in India Inc*

25 Managing directors

22 Chief financial officers

860 Women directors or board members overall

■ No assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors

*Top 500 listed firms by turnover
Source: Govt reply in Parliament

The minister also said that no new policy interventions, targets or incentives are currently under consideration to improve gender diversity in corporate governance, citing the existing statutory framework as sufficient. The Companies Act, 2013, does not define the position of "Chairperson" or "Chief Technology Officer". As a result, the ministry said it does not maintain data on these categories.

The number of orders rose from two in 2021-22 to 10 in 2022-23 and peaked at 19 in 2023-24. It subsequently declined to 11 in 2024-25 and eight in 2025-26. The data provides a picture of how compliance with the women-director requirement has been enforced over the past five years.

The Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, require every listed company and every unlisted public company having paid-up share capital of ₹100 crore or more, or turnover of ₹300 crore or more, to appoint at least one woman director on its board.

Assam floodwaters recede, leave behind trail of loss, destruction

ADITI BAGARIA
New Delhi, 12 August

PHOTO: PTI

Santak village in the foothills of the Naga Hills near Bihubar in Assam's Sivasagar district is known for its lush green tea gardens and scenic mountains. Life was normal in this tribal hamlet until the Dikhow river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, and continuous rain unleashed their fury last week, claiming lives and livelihoods.

When *Business Standard* spoke to 66-year-old Ashok Agarwalla from Santak, he could barely talk, the trauma of a close escape from a disaster zone and concerns of losing the earnings of a lifetime were evident in his voice. "I was born in 1960 and have lived here ever since. I had a grocery shop and a house behind it. All of it has been washed away. We could not even save a single piece of cloth," said Agarwalla.

This is not just the story of one Agarwalla, but thousands of people in flood-hit Assam, where the death toll has already touched 101. More than 0.14 million people have been displaced across seven districts, with over 450 villages inundated and 11,933.46 hectares of crop area damaged. An unprecedented crisis that, according to old-timers, districts in upper Assam have never seen before. "Not in my life of 84 years have I seen such floods in Sivasagar. Almost the entire town was under floodwaters," said 85-year-old Devi Bagaria.

Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma on Wednesday said that over ₹1,000 crore is likely to be required for repairing damaged properties and rehabilitating flood-affected families. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has assured full assistance, Sarma said.

Climate projections for the state

- Extreme rainfall events in Assam could increase by up to 38%
- Flood events could rise by more than 25% under future scenarios
- A once-in-decade flood could occur every two years by 2080
- Brahmaputra streamflow could increase 13-5% by the mid-21st century
- Sediment loads could rise nearly 40%, intensifying erosion and flood hazards
- Peak rainfall could shift from July to August, shortening drainage time

Source: ClimateTrends, State Action Plan

Sivasagar most hit

Sivasagar was among the worst-hit districts, with around 46 deaths, District Commissioner Mridul Yadav told *Business Standard*. Rescue and relief operations are almost over and rehabilitation of affected families has begun, while an assessment of economic losses is under way.

But for residents, the crisis does not end when the water starts receding. Homes have to be cleaned of layers of mud, belongings have to be salvaged, and families have to find a place to stay while waiting for rehabilitation. The flood also leaves behind hidden losses: Ruined crops, broken livelihoods, and sometimes land that may never recover.

The experience of Sivasagar also points to a larger problem: Assam's floods are increasingly being shaped by multiple factors rather than a single spell of heavy rainfall. Nearly 40 per cent of Assam's land area is flood-prone, while the Brahmaputra continuously shifts its course, erodes riverbanks, and alters floodplains.

A Climate Trends report describes the phenomenon as "compound flooding", where intense rainfall in Assam, heavy precipitation in upstream catchments across Arunachal Pradesh, Bhutan and Tibet, snow and glacier melt, swollen tributaries, erosion and landslides interact to produce larger and prolonged floods.

Kartiki Negi, climate impacts lead at Climate Trends and author of the report, said Assam was witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in rainfall, with periods of intense rain interspersed with prolonged breaks. "We have been witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in the rainfall patterns; either the rainfall is very intense or break-monsoon periods are quite long, triggering extreme weather events. This is direct impact of global warming," Negi said.

G P Sharma, president of meteorology & climate change at Skymet Weather, said the ongoing week will pick up heavy to very heavy rains, particularly in the upper Assam region, already ravaged by recent floods. According to Sharma, the recent floods were not primarily due to excessive rainfall, but rather owing to excess flow of water from the Brahmaputra and the other tributaries in the nearby regions.

More than a rainfall problem

Climate change is only one part of Assam's vulnerability. The Brahmaputra's high sediment load, shifting channels, and seasonal flooding also make the state particularly prone to erosion.

Since 1950, Assam has lost nearly 4.27 lakh hectares to erosion — about 7.4 per cent of its geographical area — according to the report.

The impact of flood extends beyond homes, disrupting agriculture, tea plantations, fisheries, transport, and livelihoods, while erosion permanently removes productive land.

These losses rarely appear in a single number. They are spread across a shop that cannot reopen, a crop that cannot be harvested, a house that needs to be rebuilt, and a piece of land that a family can no longer call its own.

TEAMLEASE SERVICES' FESTIVE SEASON WORKFORCE REPORT 2026

Tier-I cities gain share of festival season workforce

AUHONA MUKHERJEE & UDISHA SRIVASTAV
New Delhi, 12 August

Tier-I cities are gaining share of India's festival-season frontline workforce at the expense of Tier-II and Tier-III cities as the expansion of e-commerce (ecom) and quick-commerce (qcom) dark stores concentrates organised hiring in larger urban markets, according to TeamLease Services' Festive Season Workforce Report 2026, released on Wednesday.

The share of frontline workforce in Tier-I cities is estimated to be 40.5 per cent in 2026, from 38.2 per cent in 2025 and 33.1 per cent in 2024. Tier-II and Tier-III cities, meanwhile, see their proportional shares decline despite an increase in absolute headcount, the report said. The shift is attributed to the rapid expansion of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. The report is based on anonymised employment records of around 60,000 frontline associates across consumer durables, organised retail, ecom, qcom, logistics and fast-moving consumer goods, covering demographics, regional deployment, city-tier concentration, job roles and monthly CTC (cost to company) benchmarks.

According to the report, temporary hiring across organised retail, e-com, qcom, logistics, FMCG and consumer durables is expected to grow 15-20 per cent this festival season.

TeamLease expects percentage growth in hiring to be higher in southern and western markets than in the north and east, although absolute hiring is expected to increase.

"This market share divergence was largely driven by the explosive scaling of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. Conversely, in Tier-III markets, limited qcom infrastructure, combined with the fact that a vast majority of festival spending remains anchored in unorganised, local, or non-formalised retail stores, which do not rely on structured staffing meant that despite absolute headcount growth, Tier-II and Tier-III's proportional workforce share adjusted downward," the report noted.

India's top 500 listed firms have only nine women CEOs

VRINDA GOEL
New Delhi, 12 August

India's top 500 listed companies continue to have limited representation of women in senior leadership, with only nine women serving as chief executive officers (CEOs) and 25 as managing directors (MDs), according to data presented by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in the Lok Sabha.

Minister of State for Corporate Affairs Harsh Malhotra, replying to a question from Trinamool Congress MP Saayoni Ghosh, said on Monday the figures were based on filings in the MCA21 database for the top 500 listed companies by turnover.

MISSING W IN THE workforce

According to the data, the top 500 listed companies had 860 women directors or board members overall. This included 18 additional directors, 738 directors, 25 managing directors, 12 nominee directors and 67 whole-time directors. The companies had only nine women CEOs and 22 women chief financial officers (CFOs).

Women's participation is much broader across the overall corporate universe. According to data, 1.16 million women are currently associated with active companies as directors, out of a total of 3.9 million directors across the country. India currently has 2.14 million active companies and 506,000 active limited liability partnerships (LLPs) across the states.

Vibha Padalkar of HDFC Life, Vishakha Mulye of Aditya Birla Capital, Priya Nair of Hindustan Unilever, Praveena Rai of Multi Commodity Exchange of India, who earlier served as CEO of National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), Prabha Narasimhan of Colgate-Palmolive (India) and Jasleen Kohli of Digit Insurance are among the prominent women MDs and CEOs in the country.

Malhotra also said that no assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors. While the statutory framework requires certain companies to have at least one woman director, the ministry had not separately assessed the barriers affecting the progression of women directors.

The minister also said that no new policy interventions, targets or incentives are currently under consideration to improve gender diversity in corporate governance, citing the existing statutory framework as sufficient. The Companies Act, 2013, does not define the position of "Chairperson" or "Chief Technology Officer". As a result, the ministry said it does not maintain data on these categories.

The number of orders rose from two in 2021-22 to 10 in 2022-23 and peaked at 19 in 2023-24. It subsequently declined to 11 in 2024-25 and eight in 2025-26. The data provides a picture of how compliance with the women-director requirement has been enforced over the past five years.

The Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, require every listed company and every unlisted public company having paid-up share capital of ₹100 crore or more, or turnover of ₹300 crore or more, to appoint at least one woman director on its board.

Women in India Inc*

25
Managing directors

22
Chief financial officers

860
Women directors or board members overall

- No assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors

*Top 500 listed firms by turnover
Source: Govt reply in Parliament

TEAMLEASE SERVICES' FESTIVE SEASON WORKFORCE REPORT 2026

Tier-I cities gain share of festival season workforce

AUHONA MUKHERJEE & UDISHA SRIVASTAV
New Delhi, 12 August

Tier-I cities are gaining share of India's festival-season frontline workforce at the expense of Tier-II and Tier-III cities as the expansion of e-commerce (ecom) and quick-commerce (qcom) dark stores concentrates organised hiring in larger urban markets, according to TeamLease Services' Festive Season Workforce Report 2026, released on Wednesday.

The share of frontline workforce in Tier-I cities is estimated to be 40.5 per cent in 2026, from 38.2 per cent in 2025 and 33.1 per cent in 2024. Tier-II and Tier-III cities, meanwhile, see their proportional shares decline despite an increase in absolute headcount, the report said. The shift is attributed to the rapid expansion of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. The report is based on anonymised employment records of around 60,000 frontline associates across consumer durables, organised retail, ecom, qcom, logistics and fast-moving consumer goods, covering demographics, regional deployment, city-tier concentration, job roles and monthly CTC (cost to company) benchmarks.

According to the report, temporary hiring across organised retail, e-com, qcom, logistics, FMCG and consumer durables is expected to grow 15-20 per cent this festival season.

TeamLease expects percentage growth in hiring to be higher in southern and western markets than in the north and east, although absolute hiring is expected to increase.

"This market share divergence was largely driven by the explosive scaling of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. Conversely, in Tier-III markets, limited qcom infrastructure, combined with the fact that a vast majority of festival spending remains anchored in unorganised, local, or non-formalised retail stores, which do not rely on structured staffing meant that despite absolute headcount growth, Tier-II and Tier-III's proportional workforce share adjusted downward," the report noted.

Assam floodwaters recede, leave behind trail of loss, destruction

ADITI BAGARIA
New Delhi, 12 August

Santak village in the foothills of the Naga Hills near Bihubar in Assam's Sivasagar district is known for its lush green tea gardens and scenic mountains. Life was normal in this tribal hamlet until the Dikhow river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, and continuous rain unleashed their fury last week, claiming lives and livelihoods.

When *Business Standard* spoke to 66-year-old Ashok Agarwalla from Santak, he could barely talk, the trauma of a close escape from a disaster zone and concerns of losing the earnings of a lifetime were evident in his voice. "I was born in 1960 and have lived here ever since. I had a grocery shop and a house behind it. All of it has been washed away. We could not even save a single piece of cloth," said Agarwalla.

This is not just the story of one Agarwalla, but thousands of people in flood-hit Assam, where the death toll has already touched 101. More than 0.14 million people have been displaced across seven districts, with over 450 villages inundated and 11,933.46 hectares of crop area damaged. An unprecedented crisis that, according to old-timers, districts in upper Assam have never seen before. "Not in my life of 84 years have I seen such floods in Sivasagar. Almost the entire town was under floodwaters," said 85-year-old Devi Bagaria.

Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma on Wednesday said that over ₹1,000 crore is likely to be required for repairing damaged properties and rehabilitating flood-affected families. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has assured full assistance, Sarma said.

PHOTO: PTI

Climate projections for the state

- Extreme rainfall events in Assam could increase by up to 38%
- Flood events could rise by more than 25% under future scenarios
- A once-in-decade flood could occur every two years by 2080
- Brahmaputra streamflow could increase 13-5% by the mid-21st century
- Sediment loads could rise nearly 40%, intensifying erosion and flood hazards
- Peak rainfall could shift from July to August, shortening drainage time

Source: ClimateTrends, State Action Plan

Sivasagar most hit

Sivasagar was among the worst-hit districts, with around 46 deaths, District Commissioner Mridul Yadav told *Business Standard*. Rescue and relief operations are almost over and rehabilitation of affected families has begun, while an assessment of economic losses is under way.

But for residents, the crisis does not end when the water starts receding. Homes have to be cleaned of layers of mud, belongings have to be salvaged, and families have to find a place to stay while waiting for rehabilitation. The flood also leaves behind hidden losses: Ruined crops, broken livelihoods, and sometimes land that may never recover.

The experience of Sivasagar also points to a larger problem: Assam's floods are increasingly being shaped by multiple factors rather than a single spell of heavy rainfall. Nearly 40 per cent of Assam's land area is flood-prone, while the Brahmaputra continuously shifts its course, erodes riverbanks, and alters floodplains.

A Climate Trends report describes the phenomenon as "compound flooding", where intense rainfall in Assam, heavy precipitation in upstream catchments across Arunachal Pradesh, Bhutan and Tibet, snow and glacier melt, swollen tributaries, erosion and landslides interact to produce larger and prolonged floods.

Kartiki Negi, climate impacts lead at Climate Trends and author of the report, said Assam was witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in rainfall, with periods of intense rain interspersed with prolonged breaks. "We have been witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in the rainfall patterns; either the rainfall is very intense or break-monsoon periods are quite long, triggering extreme weather events. This is direct impact of global warming," Negi said.

G P Sharma, president of meteorology & climate change at Skymet Weather, said the ongoing week will pick up heavy to very heavy rains, particularly in the upper Assam region, already ravaged by recent floods. According to Sharma, the recent floods were not primarily due to excessive rainfall, but rather owing to excess flow of water from the Brahmaputra and the other tributaries in the nearby regions.

More than a rainfall problem

Climate change is only one part of Assam's vulnerability. The Brahmaputra's high sediment load, shifting channels, and seasonal flooding also make the state particularly prone to erosion.

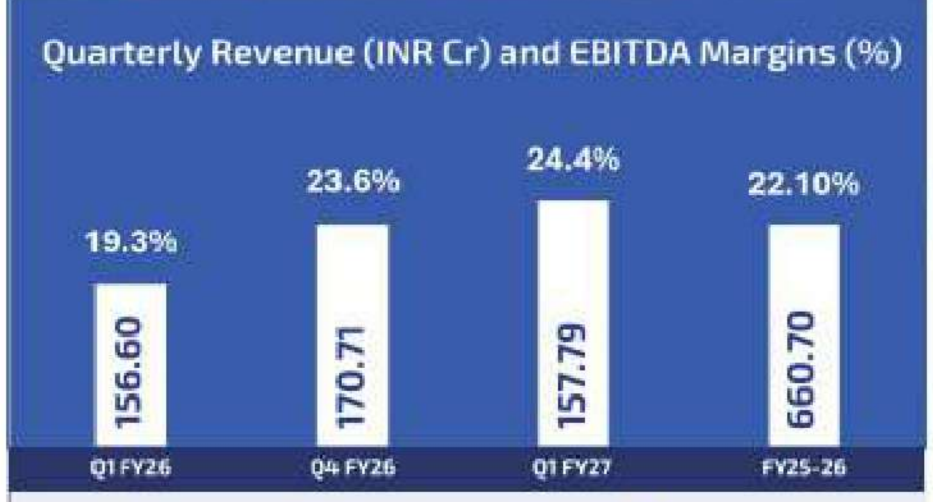
Since 1950, Assam has lost nearly 4.27 lakh hectares to erosion — about 7.4 per cent of its geographical area — according to the report.

The impact of flood extends beyond homes, disrupting agriculture, tea plantations, fisheries, transport, and livelihoods, while erosion permanently removes productive land.

These losses rarely appear in a single number. They are spread across a shop that cannot reopen, a crop that cannot be harvested, a house that needs to be rebuilt, and a piece of land that a family can no longer call its own.

CS TECH AI

Ceinsys Tech opens FY27 with 27% EBITDA growth and margin expansion to 24.4%



28 Years of Legacy

200+ Customers

Global Footprint Presence across US, Europe and India

Geospatial Services

Technology Solutions

Automotive Engineering

Q1 FY27 Revenue: **₹157.79 Cr** | Q1 FY27 EBITDA: **₹38.49 Cr** | Q1 FY26 PAT: **₹30.95 Cr**

EXTRACT OF UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

(Rs.in Cr)

Particulars	CONSOLIDATED		
	Quarter Ended		Year Ended
	30.06.2026	30.06.2025	31.03.2026
	Unaudited		Audited
Total Income from Operations (Net)	157.79	156.60	660.70
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	41.90	33.86	157.22
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	41.90	33.86	156.06
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	30.95	31.64	133.42
Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	31.36	31.38	133.85
Paid up Equity Share Capital (Equity Share of Rs. 10/- each)	20.94	17.44	20.94
Earnings Per Share (in Rupees) (Face Value of Rs. 10/-) a) Basic (*Not Annualised): b) Diluted (*Not Annualised):	14.78* 14.78*	18.15* 16.34*	74.76 67.87

1. The above is an extract of the detailed format of statement of Unaudited Consolidated Financial Results for the quarter ended on June 30, 2026, filed with Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the said Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange website at: **(www.nseindia.com)** and **(www.bseindia.com)** and on the Company's website at: **(www.cstech.ai)**. The Same could also be accessed by scanning the QR Code provided below.

2. The Unaudited Consolidated Financial Results of Ceinsys Tech Limited (the "Company") for the quarter ended on June 30, 2026 (the "Statement") were reviewed by Audit Committee and approved by Board of Directors at their meeting held on August 11, 2026. The Statutory auditors of the Company has carried out a limited review of the above results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026.

CS TECH AI

Place : **Nagpur**
Date : **August 12, 2026**

For and on behalf of Board of directors
Ceinsys Tech Limited
Sd/-
Mr. Kaushik Khona
Managing Director, India Operations
DIN: 00026597

Registered Office : Ceinsys Tech Ltd, 10/5, IT Park, Nagpur - 440022, Maharashtra, India. CIN:L72300MH1998PLC114790
www.cstech.ai contactus@cstech.ai +91 712 6782800

INDO COUNT INDUSTRIES LIMITED

CIN No.: L72200PN1988PLC068972
Regd. Off. - Office No. 1, Plot No. 266, Village Alte, Kumbhoj Road, Taluka Hatkanangale, Dist. Kolhapur - 416 109.
Tel. No. (230) 2483105 **Fax No.** (230) 2483275 **e-mail** - icilinvestors@indocount.com; **Website** - www.indocount.com

EXTRACT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE COMPANY FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2026

(₹ In Lakhs except EPS)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Standalone				Consolidated			
		Quarter ended			Year ended	Quarter ended			Year ended
		30-06-2026 Unaudited	31-03-2026 Unaudited	30-06-2025 Unaudited	31-03-2026 Audited	30-06-2026 Unaudited	31-03-2026 Unaudited	30-06-2025 Unaudited	31-03-2026 (Audited)
1	Total income	83,972.19	79,038.91	74,464.90	3,17,900.92	1,22,401.10	1,08,772.16	96,731.91	4,21,084.62
2	Net Profit before tax	9,087.42	4,485.92	5,412.36	19,061.04	8,350.94	3,015.84	5,053.77	16,625.04
3	Net Profit after tax	6,678.27	3679.14	4,028.08	14,461.46	6,322.44	2,420.19	3,901.98	12,667.62
4	Total Comprehensive Income	8,860.02	2,463.86	4,346.36	11,985.49	8,485.24	1,746.69	4,295.33	11,328.53
5	Paid up Equity Share Capital	3,961.08	3,961.08	3,961.08	3,961.08	3,961.08	3,961.08	3,961.08	3,961.08
6	Earning Per Share (of ₹ 2/- each) Basic and Diluted (Not Annualised)	3.37	1.86	2.03	7.30	3.19	1.23	1.97	6.40

Notes

The above is an extract of the detailed format of Statement of Unaudited Consolidated and Standalone Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly Financial Results is available on the websites of BSE (www.bseindia.com), NSE (www.nseindia.com) and on the Company's website viz. www.indocount.com The same can be accessed by scanning the QR code provided above.

For Indo Count Industries Limited

Place: Mumbai
Date : August 12, 2026

Anil Kumar Jain
Executive Chairman
DIN: 00086106

sonal

Sonal Adhesives Limited

CIN: L02004MH1991PLC064045
Regd Off:- Plot No.28/1A, Village Dheku, Takai Adoshi Road, Off. Khopoli Pen Road, Tal. Khalapur, Dist.Raigad - 410203 Maharashtra
Phone.: 91 2192 262620, Email id: info@sonal.co.in, Website: www.sonal.co.in

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE 1ST QUARTER ENDED 30th JUNE, 2026

In compliance with Regulation 33 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations"), the Board of Directors of **Sonal Adhesives Limited** ("Company") at their meeting held on Wednesday, **12th August, 2026**, approved the **Unaudited Financial Results** for the Quarter ended 30th June 2026 ("Results").

The results, along with the **Limited Review Report**, are available on the website of the Company at https://sonal.co.in/investor-relations/quarterly-results/ and on the website of the stock exchange **BSE Limited** at www.bseindia.com.

In compliance with Regulation 47 of the Listing Regulations, we hereby notify that the same can also be accessed by scanning the following **Quick Response (QR) code:**

For Sonal Adhesives Limited
Sd/-
Sandeep Mohanlal Arora
Managing Director
DIN : 00176939

Place: Khopoli
Date : 12th August 2026

ECO MOBILITY

ECOS (INDIA) MOBILITY & HOSPITALITY LIMITED

(Formerly Ecos (India) Mobility & Hospitality Private Limited)
Registered & Corporate Office: 45, First Floor, Corner Market, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi, India-110017
Corporate Identity Number: L74999DL1996PLC076375
Phone: +91 11 41326436 | **Website:** www.ecosmobility.com | **E-mail:** legal@ecosmobility.com

STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS (STANDALONE AND CONSOLIDATED) FOR THE QUARTER ENDED ON JUNE 30, 2026

The Board of Directors of the Company, at their meeting held on Tuesday, August 11, 2026, approved the Unaudited Financial Results (Standalone and Consolidated) of the Company for the Quarter ended on June 30, 2026.

The results along with the Limted Review Report, have been posted on the Company's website at www.ecosmobility.com and can be accessed by scanning the QR Code.

For more information please scan:

By Order of the Board
For Ecos (India) Mobility & Hospitality Limited
Sd/-
Rajesh Loomba
(Chairman & Managing Director)
DIN: 00082353

Place: Delhi
Date: August 11, 2026

Note: *The above intimation is in accordance with Regulation 33, read with Regulation 47(1) of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.*

NOTICE

SUNDARAM MUTUAL
— Sundaram Finance Group —

RECORD DATE FOR INCOME DISTRIBUTION CUM CAPITAL WITHDRAWAL (IDCW)

NOTICE is hereby given that Sundaram Trustee Company Limited, the Trustee to Sundaram Mutual Fund, has declared Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal (IDCW) on the face value of ₹ 10/- under the following schemes:

Scheme Name	Plan	Option	Record Date#	Amount of IDCW* (₹ per unit)	NAV per unit as on August 11, 2026 (₹)
Sundaram Aggressive Hybrid Fund	Regular	Monthly IDCW	August 17, 2026	0.210	25.2616
	Direct	Monthly IDCW		0.330	39.6784
Sundaram Balanced Advantage Fund	Regular	Monthly IDCW		0.115	14.5103
	Direct	Monthly IDCW		0.140	18.0344

 # Or subsequent business day if the specified date is a non-business day.
** Income Distribution will be done/IDCW will be paid, net of tax deducted at source, as applicable.*

Pursuant to the payment of IDCW, the NAV of the scheme will fall to the extent of payout and statutory levy, if applicable. The IDCW pay-out will be to the extent of above mentioned IDCW per unit or to the extent of available distributable surplus, as on the Record Date mentioned above, whichever is lower. Past performance may or may not be sustained in future. All unitholders under the IDCW Option of the above-mentioned schemes, whose name appears on the Register of Unitholders on the aforesaid Record Date, will be entitled to receive the IDCW.

For **Sundaram Asset Management Company Ltd**
R Ajith Kumar
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Place: Chennai
Date: August 13, 2026

For more information please contact:
Sundaram Asset Management Company Ltd
(Investment Manager to Sundaram Mutual Fund)
CIN: U93090TN1996PLC034615

Corporate Office: 1st & 2nd Floor, Sundaram Towers, 46, Whites Road, Royapettah, Chennai-14.
Contact No. (India) 1860 425 7237, (NRI) +91 40 2345 2215
www.sundarammutual.com
Regd. Office: No. 21, Patullos Road, Chennai 600 002.

Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.

India's top 500 listed firms have only nine women CEOs

VRINDA GOEL
New Delhi, 12 August

India's top 500 listed companies continue to have limited representation of women in senior leadership, with only nine women serving as chief executive officers (CEOs) and 25 as managing directors (MDs), according to data presented by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in the Lok Sabha.

Minister of State for Corporate Affairs Harsh Malhotra, replying to a question from Trinamool Congress MP Saayoni Ghosh, said on Monday the figures were based on filings in the MCA21 database for the top 500 listed companies by turnover.

MISSING IN THE workforce

According to the data, the top 500 listed companies had 860 women directors or board members overall. This included 18 additional directors, 738 directors, 25 managing directors, 12 nominee directors and 67 whole-time directors. The companies had only nine women CEOs and 22 women chief financial officers (CFOs).

Women's participation is much broader across the overall corporate universe. According to data, 1.16 million women are currently associated with active companies as directors, out of a total of 3.9 million directors across the country. India currently has 2.14 million active companies and 506,000 active limited liability partnerships (LLPs) across the states.

Vibha Padalkar of HDFC Life, Vishakha Mulye of Aditya Birla Capital, Priya Nair of Hindustan Unilever, Praveena Rai of Multi Commodity Exchange of India, who earlier served as CEO of National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), Prabha Narasimhan of Colgate-Palmolive (India) and Jasleen Kohli of Digit Insurance are among the prominent women MDs and CEOs in the country.

Malhotra also said that no assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors. While the statutory framework requires certain companies to have at least one woman director, the ministry had not separately assessed the barriers affecting the progression of women directors.

Women in India Inc*

25 Managing directors

22 Chief financial officers

860 Women directors or board members overall

- No assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors

*Top 500 listed firms by turnover
Source: Govt reply in Parliament

The minister also said that no new policy interventions, targets or incentives are currently under consideration to improve gender diversity in corporate governance, citing the existing statutory framework as sufficient. The Companies Act, 2013, does not define the position of "Chairperson" or "Chief Technology Officer". As a result, the ministry said it does not maintain data on these categories.

The number of orders rose from two in 2021-22 to 10 in 2022-23 and peaked at 19 in 2023-24. It subsequently declined to 11 in 2024-25 and eight in 2025-26. The data provides a picture of how compliance with the women-director requirement has been enforced over the past five years.

The Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, require every listed company and every unlisted public company having paid-up share capital of ₹100 crore or more, or turnover of ₹300 crore or more, to appoint at least one woman director on its board.

TEAMLEASE SERVICES' FESTIVE SEASON WORKFORCE REPORT 2026

Tier-I cities gain share of festival season workforce

AUHONA MUKHERJEE & UDISHA SRIVASTAV
New Delhi, 12 August

Tier-I cities are gaining share of India's festival-season frontline workforce at the expense of Tier-II and Tier-III cities as the expansion of e-commerce (ecom) and quick-commerce (qcom) dark stores concentrates organised hiring in larger urban markets, according to TeamLease Services' Festive Season Workforce Report 2026, released on Wednesday.

The share of frontline workforce in Tier-I cities is estimated to be 40.5 per cent in 2026, from 38.2 per cent in 2025 and 33.1 per cent in 2024. Tier-II and Tier-III cities, meanwhile, see their proportional shares decline despite an increase in absolute headcount, the report said. The shift is attributed to the rapid expansion of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. The report is based on anonymised employment records of around 60,000 frontline associates across consumer durables, organised retail, ecom, qcom, logistics and fast-moving consumer goods, covering demographics, regional deployment, city-tier concentration, job roles and monthly CTC (cost to company) benchmarks.

According to the report, temporary hiring across organised retail, e-com, qcom, logistics, FMCG and consumer durables is expected to grow 15-20 per cent this festival season.

TeamLease expects percentage growth in hiring to be higher in southern and western markets than in the north and east, although absolute hiring is expected to increase.

"This market share divergence was largely driven by the explosive scaling of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. Conversely, in Tier-III markets, limited qcom infrastructure, combined with the fact that a vast majority of festival spending remains anchored in unorganised, local, or non-formalised retail stores, which do not rely on structured staffing meant that despite absolute headcount growth, Tier-II and Tier-III's proportional workforce share adjusted downward," the report noted.

Assam floodwaters recede, leave behind trail of loss, destruction

ADITI BAGARIA
New Delhi, 12 August

Santak village in the foothills of the Naga Hills near Bihubar in Assam's Sivasagar district is known for its lush green tea gardens and scenic mountains. Life was normal in this tribal hamlet until the Dikhow river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, and continuous rain unleashed their fury last week, claiming lives and livelihoods.

When *Business Standard* spoke to 66-year-old Ashok Agarwalla from Santak, he could barely talk, the trauma of a close escape from a disaster zone and concerns of losing the earnings of a lifetime were evident in his voice. "I was born in 1960 and have lived here ever since. I had a grocery shop and a house behind it. All of it has been washed away. We could not even save a single piece of cloth," said Agarwalla.

This is not just the story of one Agarwalla, but thousands of people in flood-hit Assam, where the death toll has already touched 101. More than 0.14 million people have been displaced across seven districts, with over 450 villages inundated and 11,933.46 hectares of crop area damaged. An unprecedented crisis that, according to old-timers, districts in upper Assam have never seen before. "Not in my life of 84 years have I seen such floods in Sivasagar. Almost the entire town was under floodwaters," said 85-year-old Devi Bagaria.

Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma on Wednesday said that over ₹1,000 crore is likely to be required for repairing damaged properties and rehabilitating flood-affected families. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has assured full assistance, Sarma said.

PHOTO: PTI

Climate projections for the state

- Extreme rainfall events in Assam could increase by up to 38%
- Flood events could rise by more than 25% under future scenarios
- A once-in-decade flood could occur every two years by 2080
- Brahmaputra streamflow could increase 13-5% by the mid-21st century
- Sediment loads could rise nearly 40%, intensifying erosion and flood hazards
- Peak rainfall could shift from July to August, shortening drainage time

Source: ClimateTrends, State Action Plan

Sivasagar most hit

Sivasagar was among the worst-hit districts, with around 46 deaths, District Commissioner Mridul Yadav told *Business Standard*. Rescue and relief operations are almost over and rehabilitation of affected families has begun, while an assessment of economic losses is under way.

But for residents, the crisis does not end when the water starts receding. Homes have to be cleaned of layers of mud, belongings have to be salvaged, and families have to find a place to stay while waiting for rehabilitation. The flood also leaves behind hidden losses: Ruined crops, broken livelihoods, and sometimes land that may never recover.

The experience of Sivasagar also points to a larger problem: Assam's floods are increasingly being shaped by multiple factors rather than a single spell of heavy rainfall. Nearly 40 per cent of Assam's land area is flood-prone, while the Brahmaputra continuously shifts its course, erodes riverbanks, and alters floodplains.

A Climate Trends report describes the phenomenon as "compound flooding", where intense rainfall in Assam, heavy precipitation in upstream catchments across Arunachal Pradesh, Bhutan and Tibet, snow and glacier melt, swollen tributaries, erosion and landslides interact to produce larger and prolonged floods.

Kartiki Negi, climate impacts lead at Climate Trends and author of the report, said Assam was witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in rainfall, with periods of intense rain interspersed with prolonged breaks. "We have been witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in the rainfall patterns; either the rainfall is very intense or break-monsoon periods are quite long, triggering extreme weather events. This is direct impact of global warming," Negi said.

G P Sharma, president of meteorology & climate change at Skymet Weather, said the ongoing week will pick up heavy to very heavy rains, particularly in the upper Assam region, already ravaged by recent floods. According to Sharma, the recent floods were not primarily due to excessive rainfall, but rather owing to excess flow of water from the Brahmaputra and the other tributaries in the nearby regions.

More than a rainfall problem

Climate change is only one part of Assam's vulnerability. The Brahmaputra's high sediment load, shifting channels, and seasonal flooding also make the state particularly prone to erosion.

Since 1950, Assam has lost nearly 4.27 lakh hectares to erosion — about 7.4 per cent of its geographical area — according to the report.

The impact of flood extends beyond homes, disrupting agriculture, tea plantations, fisheries, transport, and livelihoods, while erosion permanently removes productive land.

These losses rarely appear in a single number. They are spread across a shop that cannot reopen, a crop that cannot be harvested, a house that needs to be rebuilt, and a piece of land that a family can no longer call its own.

India's top 500 listed firms have only nine women CEOs

VRINDA GOEL
New Delhi, 12 August

India's top 500 listed companies continue to have limited representation of women in senior leadership, with only nine women serving as chief executive officers (CEOs) and 25 as managing directors (MDs), according to data presented by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in the Lok Sabha.

Minister of State for Corporate Affairs Harsh Malhotra, replying to a question from Trinamool Congress MP Saayoni Ghosh, said on Monday the figures were based on filings in the MCA21 database for the top 500 listed companies by turnover.

MISSING W IN THE workforce

According to the data, the top 500 listed companies had 860 women directors or board members overall. This included 18 additional directors, 738 directors, 25 managing directors, 12 nominee directors and 67 whole-time directors. The companies had only nine women CEOs and 22 women chief financial officers (CFOs).

Women's participation is much broader across the overall corporate universe. According to data, 1.16 million women are currently associated with active companies as directors, out of a total of 3.9 million directors across the country. India currently has 2.14 million active companies and 506,000 active limited liability partnerships (LLPs) across the states.

Vibha Padalkar of HDFC Life, Vishakha Mulye of Aditya Birla Capital, Priya Nair of Hindustan Unilever, Praveena Rai of Multi Commodity Exchange of India, who earlier served as CEO of National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), Prabha Narasimhan of Colgate-Palmolive (India) and Jasleen Kohli of Digit Insurance are among the prominent women MDs and CEOs in the country.

Malhotra also said that no assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors. While the statutory framework requires certain companies to have at least one woman director, the ministry had not separately assessed the barriers affecting the progression of women directors.

Women in India Inc*

25
Managing directors

22
Chief financial officers

860
Women directors or board members overall

- No assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors

*Top 500 listed firms by turnover
Source: Govt reply in Parliament

The minister also said that no new policy interventions, targets or incentives are currently under consideration to improve gender diversity in corporate governance, citing the existing statutory framework as sufficient. The Companies Act, 2013, does not define the position of "Chairperson" or "Chief Technology Officer". As a result, the ministry said it does not maintain data on these categories.

The number of orders rose from two in 2021-22 to 10 in 2022-23 and peaked at 19 in 2023-24. It subsequently declined to 11 in 2024-25 and eight in 2025-26. The data provides a picture of how compliance with the women-director requirement has been enforced over the past five years.

The Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, require every listed company and every unlisted public company having paid-up share capital of ₹100 crore or more, or turnover of ₹300 crore or more, to appoint at least one woman director on its board.

Assam floodwaters recede, leave behind trail of loss, destruction

ADITI BAGARIA
New Delhi, 12 August

Santak village in the foothills of the Naga Hills near Bihubar in Assam's Sivasagar district is known for its lush green tea gardens and scenic mountains. Life was normal in this tribal hamlet until the Dikhow river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, and continuous rain unleashed their fury last week, claiming lives and livelihoods.

When *Business Standard* spoke to 66-year-old Ashok Agarwalla from Santak, he could barely talk, the trauma of a close escape from a disaster zone and concerns of losing the earnings of a lifetime were evident in his voice. "I was born in 1960 and have lived here ever since. I had a grocery shop and a house behind it. All of it has been washed away. We could not even save a single piece of cloth," said Agarwalla.

This is not just the story of one Agarwalla, but thousands of people in flood-hit Assam, where the death toll has already touched 101. More than 0.14 million people have been displaced across seven districts, with over 450 villages inundated and 11,933.46 hectares of crop area damaged. An unprecedented crisis that, according to old-timers, districts in upper Assam have never seen before. "Not in my life of 84 years have I seen such floods in Sivasagar. Almost the entire town was under floodwaters," said 85-year-old Devi Bagaria.

Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma on Wednesday said that over ₹1,000 crore is likely to be required for repairing damaged properties and rehabilitating flood-affected families. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has assured full assistance, Sarma said.

PHOTO: PTI

Climate projections for the state

- Extreme rainfall events in Assam could increase by up to 38%
- Flood events could rise by more than 25% under future scenarios
- A once-in-decade flood could occur every two years by 2080
- Brahmaputra streamflow could increase 13-5% by the mid-21st century
- Sediment loads could rise nearly 40%, intensifying erosion and flood hazards
- Peak rainfall could shift from July to August, shortening drainage time

Source: ClimateTrends, State Action Plan

Sivasagar most hit

Sivasagar was among the worst-hit districts, with around 46 deaths, District Commissioner Mridul Yadav told *Business Standard*. Rescue and relief operations are almost over and rehabilitation of affected families has begun, while an assessment of economic losses is under way.

But for residents, the crisis does not end when the water starts receding. Homes have to be cleaned of layers of mud, belongings have to be salvaged, and families have to find a place to stay while waiting for rehabilitation. The flood also leaves behind hidden losses: Ruined crops, broken livelihoods, and sometimes land that may never recover.

The experience of Sivasagar also points to a larger problem: Assam's floods are increasingly being shaped by multiple factors rather than a single spell of heavy rainfall. Nearly 40 per cent of Assam's land area is flood-prone, while the Brahmaputra continuously shifts its course, erodes riverbanks, and alters floodplains.

A Climate Trends report describes the phenomenon as "compound flooding", where intense rainfall in Assam, heavy precipitation in upstream catchments across Arunachal Pradesh, Bhutan and Tibet, snow and glacier melt, swollen tributaries, erosion and landslides interact to produce larger and prolonged floods.

Kartiki Negi, climate impacts lead at Climate Trends and author of the report, said Assam was witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in rainfall, with periods of intense rain interspersed with prolonged breaks. "We have been witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in the rainfall patterns; either the rainfall is very intense or break-monsoon periods are quite long, triggering extreme weather events. This is direct impact of global warming," Negi said.

G P Sharma, president of meteorology & climate change at Skymet Weather, said the ongoing week will pick up heavy to very heavy rains, particularly in the upper Assam region, already ravaged by recent floods. According to Sharma, the recent floods were not primarily due to excessive rainfall, but rather owing to excess flow of water from the Brahmaputra and the other tributaries in the nearby regions.

More than a rainfall problem

Climate change is only one part of Assam's vulnerability. The Brahmaputra's high sediment load, shifting channels, and seasonal flooding also make the state particularly prone to erosion.

Since 1950, Assam has lost nearly 4.27 lakh hectares to erosion — about 7.4 per cent of its geographical area — according to the report.

The impact of flood extends beyond homes, disrupting agriculture, tea plantations, fisheries, transport, and livelihoods, while erosion permanently removes productive land.

These losses rarely appear in a single number. They are spread across a shop that cannot reopen, a crop that cannot be harvested, a house that needs to be rebuilt, and a piece of land that a family can no longer call its own.

TEAMLEASE SERVICES' FESTIVE SEASON WORKFORCE REPORT 2026

Tier-I cities gain share of festival season workforce

AUHONA MUKHERJEE & UDISHA SRIVASTAV
New Delhi, 12 August

Tier-I cities are gaining share of India's festival-season frontline workforce at the expense of Tier-II and Tier-III cities as the expansion of e-commerce (ecom) and quick-commerce (qcom) dark stores concentrates organised hiring in larger urban markets, according to TeamLease Services' Festive Season Workforce Report 2026, released on Wednesday.

The share of frontline workforce in Tier-I cities is estimated to be 40.5 per cent in 2026, from 38.2 per cent in 2025 and 33.1 per cent in 2024. Tier-II and Tier-III cities, meanwhile, see their proportional shares decline despite an increase in absolute headcount, the report said. The shift is attributed to the rapid expansion of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. The report is based on anonymised employment records of around 60,000 frontline associates across consumer durables, organised retail, ecom, qcom, logistics and fast-moving consumer goods, covering demographics, regional deployment, city-tier concentration, job roles and monthly CTC (cost to company) benchmarks.

According to the report, temporary hiring across organised retail, e-com, qcom, logistics, FMCG and consumer durables is expected to grow 15-20 per cent this festival season.

TeamLease expects percentage growth in hiring to be higher in southern and western markets than in the north and east, although absolute hiring is expected to increase.

"This market share divergence was largely driven by the explosive scaling of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. Conversely, in Tier-III markets, limited qcom infrastructure, combined with the fact that a vast majority of festival spending remains anchored in unorganised, local, or non-formalised retail stores, which do not rely on structured staffing meant that despite absolute headcount growth, Tier-II and Tier-III's proportional workforce share adjusted downward," the report noted.

India's top 500 listed firms have only nine women CEOs

VRINDA GOEL
New Delhi, 12 August

India's top 500 listed companies continue to have limited representation of women in senior leadership, with only nine women serving as chief executive officers (CEOs) and 25 as managing directors (MDs), according to data presented by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in the Lok Sabha.

Minister of State for Corporate Affairs Harsh Malhotra, replying to a question from Trinamool Congress MP Saayoni Ghosh, said on Monday the figures were based on filings in the MCA21 database for the top 500 listed companies by turnover.

According to the data, the top 500 listed companies had 860 women directors or board members overall. This included 18 additional directors, 738 directors, 25 managing directors, 12 nominee directors and 67 whole-time directors. The companies had only nine women CEOs and 22 women chief financial officers (CFOs).

Women's participation is much broader across the overall corporate universe. According to data, 1.16 million women are currently associated with active companies as directors, out of a total of 3.9 million directors across the country. India currently has 2.14 million active companies and 506,000 active limited liability partnerships (LLPs) across the states.

Vibha Padalkar of HDFC Life, Vishakha Mulye of Aditya Birla Capital, Priya Nair of Hindustan Unilever, Praveena Rai of Multi Commodity Exchange of India, who earlier served as CEO of National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), Prabha Narasimhan of Colgate-Palmolive (India) and Jasleen Kohli of Digit Insurance are among the prominent women MDs and CEOs in the country.

Malhotra also said that no assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors. While the statutory framework requires certain companies to have at least one woman director, the ministry had not separately assessed the barriers affecting the progression of women directors.

The minister also said that no new policy interventions, targets or incentives are currently under consideration to improve gender diversity in corporate governance, citing the existing statutory framework as sufficient. The Companies Act, 2013, does not define the position of "Chairperson" or "Chief Technology Officer". As a result, the ministry said it does not maintain data on these categories.

The number of orders rose from two in 2021-22 to 10 in 2022-23 and peaked at 19 in 2023-24. It subsequently declined to 11 in 2024-25 and eight in 2025-26. The data provides a picture of how compliance with the women-director requirement has been enforced over the past five years.

The Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, require every listed company and every unlisted public company having paid-up share capital of ₹100 crore or more, or turnover of ₹300 crore or more, to appoint at least one woman director on its board.

MISSING W IN THE workforce

Women in India Inc*

25
Managing directors

22
Chief financial officers

860
Women directors or board members overall

- No assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors

*Top 500 listed firms by turnover
Source: Govt reply in Parliament

TEAMLEASE SERVICES' FESTIVE SEASON WORKFORCE REPORT 2026

Tier-I cities gain share of festival season workforce

AUHONA MUKHERJEE & UDISHA SRIVASTAV
New Delhi, 12 August

Tier-I cities are gaining share of India's festival-season frontline workforce at the expense of Tier-II and Tier-III cities as the expansion of e-commerce (ecom) and quick-commerce (qcom) dark stores concentrates organised hiring in larger urban markets, according to TeamLease Services' Festive Season Workforce Report 2026, released on Wednesday.

The share of frontline workforce in Tier-I cities is estimated to be 40.5 per cent in 2026, from 38.2 per cent in 2025 and 33.1 per cent in 2024. Tier-II and Tier-III cities, meanwhile, see their proportional shares decline despite an increase in absolute headcount, the report said. The shift is attributed to the rapid expansion of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. The report is based on anonymised employment records of around 60,000 frontline associates across consumer durables, organised retail, ecom, qcom, logistics and fast-moving consumer goods, covering demographics, regional deployment, city-tier concentration, job roles and monthly CTC (cost to company) benchmarks.

According to the report, temporary hiring across organised retail, e-com, qcom, logistics, FMCG and consumer durables is expected to grow 15-20 per cent this festival season.

TeamLease expects percentage growth in hiring to be higher in southern and western markets than in the north and east, although absolute hiring is expected to increase.

"This market share divergence was largely driven by the explosive scaling of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. Conversely, in Tier-III markets, limited qcom infrastructure, combined with the fact that a vast majority of festival spending remains anchored in unorganised, local, or non-formalised retail stores, which do not rely on structured staffing meant that despite absolute headcount growth, Tier-II and Tier-III's proportional workforce share adjusted downward," the report noted.

Assam floodwaters recede, leave behind trail of loss, destruction

ADITI BAGARIA
New Delhi, 12 August

Santak village in the foothills of the Naga Hills near Bihubar in Assam's Sivasagar district is known for its lush green tea gardens and scenic mountains. Life was normal in this tribal hamlet until the Dikhow river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, and continuous rain unleashed their fury last week, claiming lives and livelihoods.

When *Business Standard* spoke to 66-year-old Ashok Agarwalla from Santak, he could barely talk, the trauma of a close escape from a disaster zone and concerns of losing the earnings of a lifetime were evident in his voice. "I was born in 1960 and have lived here ever since. I had a grocery shop and a house behind it. All of it has been washed away. We could not even save a single piece of cloth," said Agarwalla.

This is not just the story of one Agarwalla, but thousands of people in flood-hit Assam, where the death toll has already touched 101. More than 0.14 million people have been displaced across seven districts, with over 450 villages inundated and 11,933.46 hectares of crop area damaged. An unprecedented crisis that, according to old-timers, districts in upper Assam have never seen before. "Not in my life of 84 years have I seen such floods in Sivasagar. Almost the entire town was under floodwaters," said 85-year-old Devi Bagaria.

Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma on Wednesday said that over ₹1,000 crore is likely to be required for repairing damaged properties and rehabilitating flood-affected families. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has assured full assistance, Sarma said.

PHOTO: PTI

Climate projections for the state

- Extreme rainfall events in Assam could increase by up to 38%
- Flood events could rise by more than 25% under future scenarios
- A once-in-decade flood could occur every two years by 2080
- Brahmaputra streamflow could increase 13-5% by the mid-21st century
- Sediment loads could rise nearly 40%, intensifying erosion and flood hazards
- Peak rainfall could shift from July to August, shortening drainage time

Source: ClimateTrends, State Action Plan

Sivasagar most hit

Sivasagar was among the worst-hit districts, with around 46 deaths, District Commissioner Mridul Yadav told *Business Standard*. Rescue and relief operations are almost over and rehabilitation of affected families has begun, while an assessment of economic losses is under way.

But for residents, the crisis does not end when the water starts receding. Homes have to be cleaned of layers of mud, belongings have to be salvaged, and families have to find a place to stay while waiting for rehabilitation. The flood also leaves behind hidden losses: Ruined crops, broken livelihoods, and sometimes land that may never recover.

The experience of Sivasagar also points to a larger problem: Assam's floods are increasingly being shaped by multiple factors rather than a single spell of heavy rainfall. Nearly 40 per cent of Assam's land area is flood-prone, while the Brahmaputra continuously shifts its course, erodes riverbanks, and alters floodplains.

A Climate Trends report describes the phenomenon as "compound flooding", where intense rainfall in Assam, heavy precipitation in upstream catchments across Arunachal Pradesh, Bhutan and Tibet, snow and glacier melt, swollen tributaries, erosion and landslides interact to produce larger and prolonged floods.

Kartiki Negi, climate impacts lead at Climate Trends and author of the report, said Assam was witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in rainfall, with periods of intense rain interspersed with prolonged breaks. "We have been witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in the rainfall patterns; either the rainfall is very intense or break-monsoon periods are quite long, triggering extreme weather events. This is direct impact of global warming," Negi said.

G P Sharma, president of meteorology & climate change at Skymet Weather, said the ongoing week will pick up heavy to very heavy rains, particularly in the upper Assam region, already ravaged by recent floods. According to Sharma, the recent floods were not primarily due to excessive rainfall, but rather owing to excess flow of water from the Brahmaputra and the other tributaries in the nearby regions.

More than a rainfall problem

Climate change is only one part of Assam's vulnerability. The Brahmaputra's high sediment load, shifting channels, and seasonal flooding also make the state particularly prone to erosion.

Since 1950, Assam has lost nearly 4.27 lakh hectares to erosion — about 7.4 per cent of its geographical area — according to the report.

The impact of flood extends beyond homes, disrupting agriculture, tea plantations, fisheries, transport, and livelihoods, while erosion permanently removes productive land.

These losses rarely appear in a single number. They are spread across a shop that cannot reopen, a crop that cannot be harvested, a house that needs to be rebuilt, and a piece of land that a family can no longer call its own.

India's top 500 listed firms have only nine women CEOs

VRINDA GOEL
New Delhi, 12 August

India's top 500 listed companies continue to have limited representation of women in senior leadership, with only nine women serving as chief executive officers (CEOs) and 25 as managing directors (MDs), according to data presented by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in the Lok Sabha.

Minister of State for Corporate Affairs Harsh Malhotra, replying to a question from Trinamool Congress MP Saayoni Ghosh, said on Monday the figures were based on filings in the MCA21 database for the top 500 listed companies by turnover.

MISSING IN THE workforce

According to the data, the top 500 listed companies had 860 women directors or board members overall. This included 18 additional directors, 738 directors, 25 managing directors, 12 nominee directors and 67 whole-time directors. The companies had only nine women CEOs and 22 women chief financial officers (CFOs).

Women's participation is much broader across the overall corporate universe. According to data, 1.16 million women are currently associated with active companies as directors, out of a total of 3.9 million directors across the country. India currently has 2.14 million active companies and 506,000 active limited liability partnerships (LLPs) across the states.

Vibha Padalkar of HDFC Life, Vishakha Mulye of Aditya Birla Capital, Priya Nair of Hindustan Unilever, Praveena Rai of Multi Commodity Exchange of India, who earlier served as CEO of National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), Prabha Narasimhan of Colgate-Palmolive (India) and Jasleen Kohli of Digit Insurance are among the prominent women MDs and CEOs in the country.

Malhotra also said that no assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors. While the statutory framework requires certain companies to have at least one woman director, the ministry had not separately assessed the barriers affecting the progression of women directors.

Women in India Inc*

25 Managing directors

22 Chief financial officers

860 Women directors or board members overall

- No assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors

*Top 500 listed firms by turnover
Source: Govt reply in Parliament

The minister also said that no new policy interventions, targets or incentives are currently under consideration to improve gender diversity in corporate governance, citing the existing statutory framework as sufficient. The Companies Act, 2013, does not define the position of "Chairperson" or "Chief Technology Officer". As a result, the ministry said it does not maintain data on these categories.

The number of orders rose from two in 2021-22 to 10 in 2022-23 and peaked at 19 in 2023-24. It subsequently declined to 11 in 2024-25 and eight in 2025-26. The data provides a picture of how compliance with the women-director requirement has been enforced over the past five years.

The Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, require every listed company and every unlisted public company having paid-up share capital of ₹100 crore or more, or turnover of ₹300 crore or more, to appoint at least one woman director on its board.

Assam floodwaters recede, leave behind trail of loss, destruction

ADITI BAGARIA
New Delhi, 12 August

PHOTO: PTI

Santak village in the foothills of the Naga Hills near Bihubar in Assam's Sivasagar district is known for its lush green tea gardens and scenic mountains. Life was normal in this tribal hamlet until the Dikhow river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, and continuous rain unleashed their fury last week, claiming lives and livelihoods.

When *Business Standard* spoke to 66-year-old Ashok Agarwalla from Santak, he could barely talk, the trauma of a close escape from a disaster zone and concerns of losing the earnings of a lifetime were evident in his voice. "I was born in 1960 and have lived here ever since. I had a grocery shop and a house behind it. All of it has been washed away. We could not even save a single piece of cloth," said Agarwalla.

This is not just the story of one Agarwalla, but thousands of people in flood-hit Assam, where the death toll has already touched 101. More than 0.14 million people have been displaced across seven districts, with over 450 villages inundated and 11,933.46 hectares of crop area damaged. An unprecedented crisis that, according to old-timers, districts in upper Assam have never seen before. "Not in my life of 84 years have I seen such floods in Sivasagar. Almost the entire town was under floodwaters," said 85-year-old Devi Bagaria.

Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma on Wednesday said that over ₹1,000 crore is likely to be required for repairing damaged properties and rehabilitating flood-affected families. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has assured full assistance, Sarma said.

Climate projections for the state

- Extreme rainfall events in Assam could increase by up to 38%
- Flood events could rise by more than 25% under future scenarios
- A once-in-decade flood could occur every two years by 2080
- Brahmaputra streamflow could increase 13-5% by the mid-21st century
- Sediment loads could rise nearly 40%, intensifying erosion and flood hazards
- Peak rainfall could shift from July to August, shortening drainage time

Source: ClimateTrends, State Action Plan

Sivasagar most hit

Sivasagar was among the worst-hit districts, with around 46 deaths, District Commissioner Mridul Yadav told *Business Standard*. Rescue and relief operations are almost over and rehabilitation of affected families has begun, while an assessment of economic losses is under way.

But for residents, the crisis does not end when the water starts receding. Homes have to be cleaned of layers of mud, belongings have to be salvaged, and families have to find a place to stay while waiting for rehabilitation. The flood also leaves behind hidden losses: Ruined crops, broken livelihoods, and sometimes land that may never recover.

The experience of Sivasagar also points to a larger problem: Assam's floods are increasingly being shaped by multiple factors rather than a single spell of heavy rainfall. Nearly 40 per cent of Assam's land area is flood-prone, while the Brahmaputra continuously shifts its course, erodes riverbanks, and alters floodplains.

A Climate Trends report describes the phenomenon as "compound flooding", where intense rainfall in Assam, heavy precipitation in upstream catchments across Arunachal Pradesh, Bhutan and Tibet, snow and glacier melt, swollen tributaries, erosion and landslides interact to produce larger and prolonged floods.

Kartiki Negi, climate impacts lead at Climate Trends and author of the report, said Assam was witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in rainfall, with periods of intense rain interspersed with prolonged breaks. "We have been witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in the rainfall patterns; either the rainfall is very intense or break-monsoon periods are quite long, triggering extreme weather events. This is direct impact of global warming," Negi said.

G P Sharma, president of meteorology & climate change at Skymet Weather, said the ongoing week will pick up heavy to very heavy rains, particularly in the upper Assam region, already ravaged by recent floods. According to Sharma, the recent floods were not primarily due to excessive rainfall, but rather owing to excess flow of water from the Brahmaputra and the other tributaries in the nearby regions.

More than a rainfall problem

Climate change is only one part of Assam's vulnerability. The Brahmaputra's high sediment load, shifting channels, and seasonal flooding also make the state particularly prone to erosion.

Since 1950, Assam has lost nearly 4.27 lakh hectares to erosion — about 7.4 per cent of its geographical area — according to the report.

The impact of flood extends beyond homes, disrupting agriculture, tea plantations, fisheries, transport, and livelihoods, while erosion permanently removes productive land.

These losses rarely appear in a single number. They are spread across a shop that cannot reopen, a crop that cannot be harvested, a house that needs to be rebuilt, and a piece of land that a family can no longer call its own.

TEAMLEASE SERVICES' FESTIVE SEASON WORKFORCE REPORT 2026

Tier-I cities gain share of festival season workforce

AUHONA MUKHERJEE & UDISHA SRIVASTAV
New Delhi, 12 August

Tier-I cities are gaining share of India's festival-season frontline workforce at the expense of Tier-II and Tier-III cities as the expansion of e-commerce (ecom) and quick-commerce (qcom) dark stores concentrates organised hiring in larger urban markets, according to TeamLease Services' Festive Season Workforce Report 2026, released on Wednesday.

The share of frontline workforce in Tier-I cities is estimated to be 40.5 per cent in 2026, from 38.2 per cent in 2025 and 33.1 per cent in 2024. Tier-II and Tier-III cities, meanwhile, see their proportional shares decline despite an increase in absolute headcount, the report said. The shift is attributed to the rapid expansion of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. The report is based on anonymised employment records of around 60,000 frontline associates across consumer durables, organised retail, ecom, qcom, logistics and fast-moving consumer goods, covering demographics, regional deployment, city-tier concentration, job roles and monthly CTC (cost to company) benchmarks.

According to the report, temporary hiring across organised retail, e-com, qcom, logistics, FMCG and consumer durables is expected to grow 15-20 per cent this festival season.

TeamLease expects percentage growth in hiring to be higher in southern and western markets than in the north and east, although absolute hiring is expected to increase.

"This market share divergence was largely driven by the explosive scaling of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. Conversely, in Tier-III markets, limited qcom infrastructure, combined with the fact that a vast majority of festival spending remains anchored in unorganised, local, or non-formalised retail stores, which do not rely on structured staffing meant that despite absolute headcount growth, Tier-II and Tier-III's proportional workforce share adjusted downward," the report noted.

India's top 500 listed firms have only nine women CEOs

VRINDA GOEL
New Delhi, 12 August

India's top 500 listed companies continue to have limited representation of women in senior leadership, with only nine women serving as chief executive officers (CEOs) and 25 as managing directors (MDs), according to data presented by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in the Lok Sabha.

MISSING IN THE workforce

Minister of State for Corporate Affairs Harsh Malhotra, replying to a question from Trinamool Congress MP Saayoni Ghosh, said on Monday the figures were based on filings in the MCA21 database for the top 500 listed companies by turnover.

According to the data, the top 500 listed companies had 860 women directors or board members overall. This included 18 additional directors, 738 directors, 25 managing directors, 12 nominee directors and 67 whole-time directors. The companies had only nine women CEOs and 22 women chief financial officers (CFOs).

Women's participation is much broader across the overall corporate universe. According to data, 1.16 million women are currently associated with active companies as directors, out of a total of 3.9 million directors across the country. India currently has 2.14 million active companies and 506,000 active limited liability partnerships (LLPs) across the states.

Vibha Padalkar of HDFC Life, Vishakha Mulye of Aditya Birla Capital, Priya Nair of Hindustan Unilever, Praveena Rai of Multi Commodity Exchange of India, who earlier served as CEO of National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), Prabha Narasimhan of Colgate-Palmolive (India) and Jasleen Kohli of Digit Insurance are among the prominent women MDs and CEOs in the country.

Malhotra also said that no assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors. While the statutory framework requires certain companies to have at least one woman director, the ministry had not separately assessed the barriers affecting the progression of women directors.

The minister also said that no new policy interventions, targets or incentives are currently under consideration to improve gender diversity in corporate governance, citing the existing statutory framework as sufficient. The Companies Act, 2013, does not define the position of "Chairperson" or "Chief Technology Officer". As a result, the ministry said it does not maintain data on these categories.

The number of orders rose from two in 2021-22 to 10 in 2022-23 and peaked at 19 in 2023-24. It subsequently declined to 11 in 2024-25 and eight in 2025-26. The data provides a picture of how compliance with the women-director requirement has been enforced over the past five years.

The Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, require every listed company and every unlisted public company having paid-up share capital of ₹100 crore or more, or turnover of ₹300 crore or more, to appoint at least one woman director on its board.

Women in India Inc*

25 Managing directors

22 Chief financial officers

860 Women directors or board members overall

- No assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors

*Top 500 listed firms by turnover
Source: Govt reply in Parliament

Assam floodwaters recede, leave behind trail of loss, destruction

ADITI BAGARIA
New Delhi, 12 August

PHOTO: PTI

Santak village in the foothills of the Naga Hills near Bihubar in Assam's Sivasagar district is known for its lush green tea gardens and scenic mountains. Life was normal in this tribal hamlet until the Dikhow river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, and continuous rain unleashed their fury last week, claiming lives and livelihoods.

When *Business Standard* spoke to 66-year-old Ashok Agarwalla from Santak, he could barely talk, the trauma of a close escape from a disaster zone and concerns of losing the earnings of a lifetime were evident in his voice. "I was born in 1960 and have lived here ever since. I had a grocery shop and a house behind it. All of it has been washed away. We could not even save a single piece of cloth," said Agarwalla.

This is not just the story of one Agarwalla, but thousands of people in flood-hit Assam, where the death toll has already touched 101. More than 0.14 million people have been displaced across seven districts, with over 450 villages inundated and 11,933.46 hectares of crop area damaged. An unprecedented crisis that, according to old-timers, districts in upper Assam have never seen before. "Not in my life of 84 years have I seen such floods in Sivasagar. Almost the entire town was under floodwaters," said 85-year-old Devi Bagaria.

Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma on Wednesday said that over ₹1,000 crore is likely to be required for repairing damaged properties and rehabilitating flood-affected families. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has assured full assistance, Sarma said.

Climate projections for the state

- Extreme rainfall events in Assam could increase by up to 38%
- Flood events could rise by more than 25% under future scenarios
- A once-in-decade flood could occur every two years by 2080
- Brahmaputra streamflow could increase 13-5% by the mid-21st century
- Sediment loads could rise nearly 40%, intensifying erosion and flood hazards
- Peak rainfall could shift from July to August, shortening drainage time

Source: ClimateTrends, State Action Plan

Sivasagar most hit

Sivasagar was among the worst-hit districts, with around 46 deaths, District Commissioner Mridul Yadav told *Business Standard*. Rescue and relief operations are almost over and rehabilitation of affected families has begun, while an assessment of economic losses is under way.

But for residents, the crisis does not end when the water starts receding. Homes have to be cleaned of layers of mud, belongings have to be salvaged, and families have to find a place to stay while waiting for rehabilitation. The flood also leaves behind hidden losses: Ruined crops, broken livelihoods, and sometimes land that may never recover.

The experience of Sivasagar also points to a larger problem: Assam's floods are increasingly being shaped by multiple factors rather than a single spell of heavy rainfall. Nearly 40 per cent of Assam's land area is flood-prone, while the Brahmaputra continuously shifts its course, erodes riverbanks, and alters floodplains.

A Climate Trends report describes the phenomenon as "compound flooding", where intense rainfall in Assam, heavy precipitation in upstream catchments across Arunachal Pradesh, Bhutan and Tibet, snow and glacier melt, swollen tributaries, erosion and landslides interact to produce larger and prolonged floods.

Kartiki Negi, climate impacts lead at Climate Trends and author of the report, said Assam was witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in rainfall, with periods of intense rain interspersed with prolonged breaks. "We have been witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in the rainfall patterns; either the rainfall is very intense or break-monsoon periods are quite long, triggering extreme weather events. This is direct impact of global warming," Negi said.

G P Sharma, president of meteorology & climate change at Skymet Weather, said the ongoing week will pickup heavy to very heavy rains, particularly in the upper Assam region, already ravaged by recent floods. According to Sharma, the recent floods were not primarily due to excessive rainfall, but rather owing to excess flow of water from the Brahmaputra and the other tributaries in the nearby regions.

More than a rainfall problem

Climate change is only one part of Assam's vulnerability. The Brahmaputra's high sediment load, shifting channels, and seasonal flooding also make the state particularly prone to erosion.

Since 1950, Assam has lost nearly 4.27 lakh hectares to erosion — about 7.4 per cent of its geographical area — according to the report.

The impact of flood extends beyond homes, disrupting agriculture, tea plantations, fisheries, transport, and livelihoods, while erosion permanently removes productive land.

These losses rarely appear in a single number. They are spread across a shop that cannot reopen, a crop that cannot be harvested, a house that needs to be rebuilt, and a piece of land that a family can no longer call its own.

TEAMLEASE SERVICES' FESTIVE SEASON WORKFORCE REPORT 2026

Tier-I cities gain share of festival season workforce

AUHONA MUKHERJEE & UDISHA SRIVASTAV
New Delhi, 12 August

Tier-I cities are gaining share of India's festival-season frontline workforce at the expense of Tier-II and Tier-III cities as the expansion of e-commerce (ecom) and quick-commerce (qcom) dark stores concentrates organised hiring in larger urban markets, according to TeamLease Services' Festive Season Workforce Report 2026, released on Wednesday.

The share of frontline workforce in Tier-I cities is estimated to be 40.5 per cent in 2026, from 38.2 per cent in 2025 and 33.1 per cent in 2024. Tier-II and Tier-III cities, meanwhile, see their proportional shares decline despite an increase in absolute headcount, the report said. The shift is attributed to the rapid expansion of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. The report is based on anonymised employment records of around 60,000 frontline associates across consumer durables, organised retail, ecom, qcom, logistics and fast-moving consumer goods, covering demographics, regional deployment, city-tier concentration, job roles and monthly CTC (cost to company) benchmarks.

According to the report, temporary hiring across organised retail, e-com, qcom, logistics, FMCG and consumer durables is expected to grow 15-20 per cent this festival season.

TeamLease expects percentage growth in hiring to be higher in southern and western markets than in the north and east, although absolute hiring is expected to increase.

"This market share divergence was largely driven by the explosive scaling of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. Conversely, in Tier-III markets, limited qcom infrastructure, combined with the fact that a vast majority of festival spending remains anchored in unorganised, local, or non-formalised retail stores, which do not rely on structured staffing meant that despite absolute headcount growth, Tier-II and Tier-III's proportional workforce share adjusted downward," the report noted.

India's top 500 listed firms have only nine women CEOs

VRINDA GOEL
New Delhi, 12 August

India's top 500 listed companies continue to have limited representation of women in senior leadership, with only nine women serving as chief executive officers (CEOs) and 25 as managing directors (MDs), according to data presented by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in the Lok Sabha.

Minister of State for Corporate Affairs Harsh Malhotra, replying to a question from Trinamool Congress MP Saayoni Ghosh, said on Monday the figures were based on filings in the MCA21 database for the top 500 listed companies by turnover.

According to the data, the top 500 listed companies had 860 women directors or board members overall. This included 18 additional directors, 738 directors, 25 managing directors, 12 nominee directors and 67 whole-time directors. The companies had only nine women CEOs and 22 women chief financial officers (CFOs).

Women's participation is much broader across the overall corporate universe. According to data, 1.16 million women are currently associated with active companies as directors, out of a total of 3.9 million directors across the country. India currently has 2.14 million active companies and 506,000 active limited liability partnerships (LLPs) across the states.

MISSING W IN THE workforce

Vibha Padalkar of HDFC Life, Vishakha Mulye of Aditya Birla Capital, Priya Nair of Hindustan Unilever, Praveena Rai of Multi Commodity Exchange of India, who earlier served as CEO of National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), Prabha Narasimhan of Colgate-Palmolive (India) and Jasleen Kohli of Digit Insurance are among the prominent women MDs and CEOs in the country.

Malhotra also said that no assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors. While the statutory framework requires certain companies to have at least one woman director, the ministry had not separately assessed the barriers affecting the progression of women directors.

The minister also said that no new policy interventions, targets or incentives are currently under consideration to improve gender diversity in corporate governance, citing the existing statutory framework as sufficient. The Companies Act, 2013, does not define the position of "Chairperson" or "Chief Technology Officer". As a result, the ministry said it does not maintain data on these categories.

The number of orders rose from two in 2021-22 to 10 in 2022-23 and peaked at 19 in 2023-24. It subsequently declined to 11 in 2024-25 and eight in 2025-26. The data provides a picture of how compliance with the women-director requirement has been enforced over the past five years.

The Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, require every listed company and every unlisted public company having paid-up share capital of ₹100 crore or more, or turnover of ₹300 crore or more, to appoint at least one woman director on its board.

Women in India Inc*

25 Managing directors

22 Chief financial officers

860 Women directors or board members overall

■ No assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors

*Top 500 listed firms by turnover
Source: Govt reply in Parliament

TEAMLEASE SERVICES' FESTIVE SEASON WORKFORCE REPORT 2026

Tier-I cities gain share of festival season workforce

AUHONA MUKHERJEE & UDISHA SRIVASTAV
New Delhi, 12 August

Tier-I cities are gaining share of India's festival-season frontline workforce at the expense of Tier-II and Tier-III cities as the expansion of e-commerce (ecom) and quick-commerce (qcom) dark stores concentrates organised hiring in larger urban markets, according to TeamLease Services' Festive Season Workforce Report 2026, released on Wednesday.

The share of frontline workforce in Tier-I cities is estimated to be 40.5 per cent in 2026, from 38.2 per cent in 2025 and 33.1 per cent in 2024. Tier-II and Tier-III cities, meanwhile, see their proportional shares decline despite an increase in absolute headcount, the report said. The shift is attributed to the rapid expansion of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. The report is based on anonymised employment records of around 60,000 frontline associates across consumer durables, organised retail, ecom, qcom, logistics and fast-moving consumer goods, covering demographics, regional deployment, city-tier concentration, job roles and monthly CTC (cost to company) benchmarks.

According to the report, temporary hiring across organised retail, e-com, qcom, logistics, FMCG and consumer durables is expected to grow 15-20 per cent this festival season.

TeamLease expects percentage growth in hiring to be higher in southern and western markets than in the north and east, although absolute hiring is expected to increase.

"This market share divergence was largely driven by the explosive scaling of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. Conversely, in Tier-III markets, limited qcom infrastructure, combined with the fact that a vast majority of festival spending remains anchored in unorganised, local, or non-formalised retail stores, which do not rely on structured staffing meant that despite absolute headcount growth, Tier-II and Tier-III's proportional workforce share adjusted downward," the report noted.

Assam floodwaters recede, leave behind trail of loss, destruction

ADITI BAGARIA
New Delhi, 12 August

PHOTO: PTI

Santak village in the foothills of the Naga Hills near Bihubar in Assam's Sivasagar district is known for its lush green tea gardens and scenic mountains. Life was normal in this tribal hamlet until the Dikhow river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, and continuous rain unleashed their fury last week, claiming lives and livelihoods.

When *Business Standard* spoke to 66-year-old Ashok Agarwalla from Santak, he could barely talk, the trauma of a close escape from a disaster zone and concerns of losing the earnings of a lifetime were evident in his voice. "I was born in 1960 and have lived here ever since. I had a grocery shop and a house behind it. All of it has been washed away. We could not even save a single piece of cloth," said Agarwalla.

This is not just the story of one Agarwalla, but thousands of people in flood-hit Assam, where the death toll has already touched 101. More than 0.14 million people have been displaced across seven districts, with over 450 villages inundated and 11,933.46 hectares of crop area damaged. An unprecedented crisis that, according to old-timers, districts in upper Assam have never seen before. "Not in my life of 84 years have I seen such floods in Sivasagar. Almost the entire town was under floodwaters," said 85-year-old Devi Bagaria.

Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma on Wednesday said that over ₹1,000 crore is likely to be required for repairing damaged properties and rehabilitating flood-affected families. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has assured full assistance, Sarma said.

Sivasagar most hit

Sivasagar was among the worst-hit districts, with around 46 deaths, District Commissioner Mridul Yadav told *Business Standard*. Rescue and relief operations are almost over and rehabilitation of affected families has begun, while an assessment of economic losses is under way.

But for residents, the crisis does not end when the water starts receding. Homes have to be cleaned of layers of mud, belongings have to be salvaged, and families have to find a place to stay while waiting for rehabilitation. The flood also leaves behind hidden losses: Ruined crops, broken livelihoods, and sometimes land that may never recover.

The experience of Sivasagar also points to a larger problem: Assam's floods are increasingly being shaped by multiple factors rather than a single spell of heavy rainfall. Nearly 40 per cent of Assam's land area is flood-prone, while the Brahmaputra continuously shifts its course, erodes riverbanks, and alters floodplains.

A Climate Trends report describes the phenomenon as "compound flooding", where intense rainfall in Assam, heavy precipitation in upstream catchments across Arunachal Pradesh, Bhutan and Tibet, snow and glacier melt, swollen tributaries, erosion and landslides interact to produce larger and prolonged floods.

Kartiki Negi, climate impacts lead at Climate Trends and author of the report, said Assam was witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in rainfall, with periods of intense rain interspersed with prolonged breaks. "We have been witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in the rainfall patterns; either the rainfall is very intense or break-monsoon periods are quite long, triggering extreme weather events. This is direct impact of global warming," Negi said.

G P Sharma, president of meteorology & climate change at Skymet Weather, said the ongoing week will pick up heavy to very heavy rains, particularly in the upper Assam region, already ravaged by recent floods. According to Sharma, the recent floods were not primarily due to excessive rainfall, but rather owing to excess flow of water from the Brahmaputra and the other tributaries in the nearby regions.

More than a rainfall problem

Climate change is only one part of Assam's vulnerability. The Brahmaputra's high sediment load, shifting channels, and seasonal flooding also make the state particularly prone to erosion.

Since 1950, Assam has lost nearly 4.27 lakh hectares to erosion — about 7.4 per cent of its geographical area — according to the report.

The impact of flood extends beyond homes, disrupting agriculture, tea plantations, fisheries, transport, and livelihoods, while erosion permanently removes productive land.

These losses rarely appear in a single number. They are spread across a shop that cannot reopen, a crop that cannot be harvested, a house that needs to be rebuilt, and a piece of land that a family can no longer call its own.

Climate projections for the state

- Extreme rainfall events in Assam could increase by up to 38%
- Flood events could rise by more than 25% under future scenarios
- A once-in-a-decade flood could occur every two years by 2080
- Brahmaputra streamflow could increase 13-5% by the mid-21st century
- Sediment loads could rise nearly 40%, intensifying erosion and flood hazards
- Peak rainfall could shift from July to August, shortening drainage time

Source: ClimateTrends, State Action Plan

CS TECH AI
Enhancing Possibilities

Ceinsys Tech opens FY27 with 27% EBITDA growth and margin expansion to 24.4%

Q1 FY27 Revenue: ₹157.79 Cr | Q1 FY27 EBITDA: ₹38.49 Cr | Q1 FY26 PAT: ₹30.95 Cr

28 Years of Legacy

200+ Customers

Global Footprint Presence across US, Europe and India

Geospatial Services

Technology Solutions

Automotive Engineering

EXTRACT OF UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

(Rs.In Cr)

Particulars	CONSOLIDATED		
	Quarter Ended		Year Ended
	30.06.2026	30.06.2025	31.03.2026
	Unaudited		Audited
Total Income from Operations (Net)	157.79	156.60	660.70
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	41.90	33.86	157.22
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	41.90	33.86	156.06
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	30.95	31.64	133.42
Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	31.36	31.38	133.85
Paid up Equity Share Capital (Equity Share of Rs. 10/- each)	20.94	17.44	20.94
Earnings Per Share (in Rupees) (Face Value of Rs. 10/-) a) Basic (*Not Annualised): b) Diluted (*Not Annualised):	14.78* 14.78*	18.15* 16.34*	74.76 67.87

1. The above is an extract of the detailed format of statement of Unaudited Consolidated Financial Results for the quarter ended on June 30, 2026, filed with Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the said Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange website at: **(www.nseindia.com)** and **(www.bseindia.com)** and on the Company's website at: **(www.cstech.ai)**. The Same could also be accessed by scanning the QR Code provided below.

2. The Unaudited Consolidated Financial Results of Ceinsys Tech Limited (the "Company") for the quarter ended on June 30, 2026 (the "Statement") were reviewed by Audit Committee and approved by Board of Directors at their meeting held on August 11, 2026. The Statutory auditors of the Company has carried out a limited review of the above results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026.

CS TECH AI

Place : **Nagpur**
Date : **August 12, 2026**

For and on behalf of Board of directors
Ceinsys Tech Limited
Sd/-
Mr. Kaushik Khona
Managing Director, India Operations
DIN: 00026597

Registered Office : Ceinsys Tech Ltd, 10/5, IT Park, Nagpur - 440022, Maharashtra, India. CIN:L72300MH1998PLC114790
www.cstech.ai contactus@cstech.ai +91 712 6782800

Mukand Ltd. has truly transformed. From a company that was deep in debt to one that's reduced its debt substantially through strategic interventions. Today, we're a company that's firmly on a profitable growth trajectory. We have substantially increased our high revenue stainless steel production. We have introduced progressive policies that encourage a healthy work life balance, making it one of the best workplaces in the manufacturing sector. Our continued focus and emphasis on achieving superior quality products, while harnessing the experience of our 1,400 plus strong workforce, and our commitment to the environment and community make us a truly formidable company that India can showcase.

EXTRACT OF UNAUDITED STANDALONE & CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2026.

Rs. in Crore

Particulars	Standalone Financial Results			Consolidated Financial Results		
	Quarter ended	Quarter ended	Year ended	Quarter ended	Quarter ended	Year ended
	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25	31-Mar-26	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25	31-Mar-26
	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
1 Total Revenue from Continuing Operations	1,325.68	1,102.39	4,762.30	1,362.21	1,128.71	4,889.83
2 Net Profit for the period before Tax	64.19	44.11	550.13	60.22	37.67	512.13
3 Tax Expense (Charge) / Credit	(2.86)	(8.64)	92.02	(2.86)	(8.64)	92.02
4 Profit after tax for the period from Continuing Operations	61.33	35.47	642.15	57.36	29.03	604.15
5 Profit/(Loss) after tax for the period from Discontinuing Operations	-	(1.65)	(7.46)	-	-	-
6 Profit after tax for the period(4+5)	61.33	33.82	634.69	57.36	29.03	604.15
7 Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax) from Continuing Operations	(0.47)	(0.84)	127.72	(0.47)	(1.07)	(2.54)
8 Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax) from Discontinuing Operations	-	(0.23)	(0.32)	-	-	-
9 Total Other Comprehensive Income (7+8)	(0.47)	(1.07)	127.40	(0.47)	(1.07)	(2.54)
Total Comprehensive Income	**60.86**	**32.75**	**762.09**	**56.89**	**27.96**	**601.61**
10 Paid-up Equity Share Capital - Face Value Rs.10/- per Share			144.51			144.51
11 Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserves) as per Audited Balance Sheet as at 31-March 2026			1,549.03			1,377.82
12 Earning per share of Rs.10/- each (Not Annualised) (a) Basic and Diluted EPS (in Rs.) [Continuing Operations]	4.24	2.45	44.44	3.97	2.01	41.81
(b) Basic and Diluted EPS (in Rs.) [Discontinuing Operations]	-	(0.11)	(0.52)	-	-	-
Total (a+b)	4.24	2.34	43.92	3.97	2.01	41.81

Notes:

1. The above results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on August 12, 2026. The Auditors have carried out a Limited Review of these Results.
2. In the current quarter, the Company has executed conveyance deed for the sale of land admeasuring approximately 3.07 acres situated at Kalwe and 50% undivided share, right, title and interest into or upon the land parcels admeasuring approximately of 0.06 acres situated at Dighe. This transaction has been accounted, and the resultant surplus has been included in Other Income.
3. Company has executed a Term Sheet on 15th July 2026 for sale of land parcel approx. 9.20 acres situated at Kalwe. Hence, the said land has been disclosed as "Assets Held for Sale" in accordance with Ind AS 105. This transaction is subject to necessary approvals/ permission/ NOC's from Government and various concerned authorities and fulfilment of conditions precedent.
4. The figures for the last quarter of FY 2025-26 are the balancing figures between audited figures in respect of full financial year and the published year-to-date figures up to the third quarter of the said financial year, which were subjected to Limited Review.
5. The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly/Annual Financial Results filed with Stock Exchange under Regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the unaudited Results for the Quarter ended 30th June, 2026 is available on the Stock Exchange websites (www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com) and on the Company's website (www.mukand.com).
6. Figures in respect of the previous period have been regrouped / recast wherever necessary in case of the above results.

By Order of the Board of Directors
For Mukand Ltd.,
Niraj Bajaj
Chairman & Managing Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 12, 2026

BAJAJ MUKAND

Regd. Office: Bajaj Bhawan, Jamnalal Bajaj Marg, 226, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021. | **Tel. No.:** 022 6121 6666
Email ID: investors@mukand.com | **Website:** www.mukand.com **CIN:** L99999MH1937PLC002726

India's top 500 listed firms have only nine women CEOs

VRINDA GOEL
New Delhi, 12 August

India's top 500 listed companies continue to have limited representation of women in senior leadership, with only nine women serving as chief executive officers (CEOs) and 25 as managing directors (MDs), according to data presented by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in the Lok Sabha.

Minister of State for Corporate Affairs Harsh Malhotra, replying to a question from Trinamool Congress MP Saayoni Ghosh, said on Monday the figures were based on filings in the MCA21 database for the top 500 listed companies by turnover.

According to the data, the top 500 listed companies had 860 women directors or board members overall. This included 18 additional directors, 738 directors, 25 managing directors, 12 nominee directors and 67 whole-time directors. The companies had only nine women CEOs and 22 women chief financial officers (CFOs).

Women's participation is much broader across the overall corporate universe. According to data, 1.16 million women are currently associated with active companies as directors, out of a total of 3.9 million directors across the country. India currently has 2.14 million active companies and 506,000 active limited liability partnerships (LLPs) across the states.

MISSING IN THE workforce

Vibha Padalkar of HDFC Life, Vishakha Mulye of Aditya Birla Capital, Priya Nair of Hindustan Unilever, Praveena Rai of Multi Commodity Exchange of India, who earlier served as CEO of National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), Prabha Narasimhan of Colgate-Palmolive (India) and Jasleen Kohli of Digit Insurance are among the prominent women MDs and CEOs in the country.

Malhotra also said that no assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors. While the statutory framework requires certain companies to have at least one woman director, the ministry had not separately assessed the barriers affecting the progression of women directors.

The minister also said that no new policy interventions, targets or incentives are currently under consideration to improve gender diversity in corporate governance, citing the existing statutory framework as sufficient. The Companies Act, 2013, does not define the position of "Chairperson" or "Chief Technology Officer". As a result, the ministry said it does not maintain data on these categories.

The number of orders rose from two in 2021-22 to 10 in 2022-23 and peaked at 19 in 2023-24. It subsequently declined to 11 in 2024-25 and eight in 2025-26. The data provides a picture of how compliance with the women-director requirement has been enforced over the past five years.

The Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, require every listed company and every unlisted public company having paid-up share capital of ₹100 crore or more, or turnover of ₹300 crore or more, to appoint at least one woman director on its board.

Women in India Inc*

25
Managing directors

22
Chief financial officers

860
Women directors or board members overall

■ No assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors

*Top 500 listed firms by turnover
Source: Govt reply in Parliament

Assam floodwaters recede, leave behind trail of loss, destruction

ADITI BAGARIA
New Delhi, 12 August

PHOTO: PTI

Santak village in the foothills of the Naga Hills near Bihubar in Assam's Sivasagar district is known for its lush green tea gardens and scenic mountains. Life was normal in this tribal hamlet until the Dikhow river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, and continuous rain unleashed their fury last week, claiming lives and livelihoods.

When *Business Standard* spoke to 66-year-old Ashok Agarwalla from Santak, he could barely talk, the trauma of a close escape from a disaster zone and concerns of losing the earnings of a lifetime were evident in his voice. "I was born in 1960 and have lived here ever since. I had a grocery shop and a house behind it. All of it has been washed away. We could not even save a single piece of cloth," said Agarwalla.

This is not just the story of one Agarwalla, but thousands of people in flood-hit Assam, where the death toll has already touched 101. More than 0.14 million people have been displaced across seven districts, with over 450 villages inundated and 11,933.46 hectares of crop area damaged. An unprecedented crisis that, according to old-timers, districts in upper Assam have never seen before. "Not in my life of 84 years have I seen such floods in Sivasagar. Almost the entire town was under floodwaters," said 85-year-old Devi Bagaria.

Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma on Wednesday said that over ₹1,000 crore is likely to be required for repairing damaged properties and rehabilitating flood-affected families. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has assured full assistance, Sarma said.

Climate projections for the state

- Extreme rainfall events in Assam could increase by up to 38%
- Flood events could rise by more than 25% under future scenarios
- A once-in-a-decade flood could occur every two years by 2080
- Brahmaputra streamflow could increase 13-5% by the mid-21st century
- Sediment loads could rise nearly 40%, intensifying erosion and flood hazards
- Peak rainfall could shift from July to August, shortening drainage time

Source: ClimateTrends, State Action Plan

Sivasagar most hit

Sivasagar was among the worst-hit districts, with around 46 deaths, District Commissioner Mridul Yadav told *Business Standard*. Rescue and relief operations are almost over and rehabilitation of affected families has begun, while an assessment of economic losses is under way.

But for residents, the crisis does not end when the water starts receding. Homes have to be cleaned of layers of mud, belongings have to be salvaged, and families have to find a place to stay while waiting for rehabilitation. The flood also leaves behind hidden losses: Ruined crops, broken livelihoods, and sometimes land that may never recover.

The experience of Sivasagar also points to a larger problem: Assam's floods are increasingly being shaped by multiple factors rather than a single spell of heavy rainfall. Nearly 40 per cent of Assam's land area is flood-prone, while the Brahmaputra continuously shifts its course, erodes riverbanks, and alters floodplains.

A Climate Trends report describes the phenomenon as "compound flooding", where intense rainfall in Assam, heavy precipitation in upstream catchments across Arunachal Pradesh, Bhutan and Tibet, snow and glacier melt, swollen tributaries, erosion and landslides interact to produce larger and prolonged floods.

Kartiki Negi, climate impacts lead at Climate Trends and author of the report, said Assam was witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in rainfall, with periods of intense rain interspersed with prolonged breaks. "We have been witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in the rainfall patterns; either the rainfall is very intense or break-monsoon periods are quite long, triggering extreme weather events. This is direct impact of global warming," Negi said.

G P Sharma, president of meteorology & climate change at Skymet Weather, said the ongoing week will pick up heavy to very heavy rains, particularly in the upper Assam region, already ravaged by recent floods. According to Sharma, the recent floods were not primarily due to excessive rainfall, but rather owing to excess flow of water from the Brahmaputra and the other tributaries in the nearby regions.

More than a rainfall problem

Climate change is only one part of Assam's vulnerability. The Brahmaputra's high sediment load, shifting channels, and seasonal flooding also make the state particularly prone to erosion.

Since 1950, Assam has lost nearly 4.27 lakh hectares to erosion — about 7.4 per cent of its geographical area — according to the report.

The impact of flood extends beyond homes, disrupting agriculture, tea plantations, fisheries, transport, and livelihoods, while erosion permanently removes productive land.

These losses rarely appear in a single number. They are spread across a shop that cannot reopen, a crop that cannot be harvested, a house that needs to be rebuilt, and a piece of land that a family can no longer call its own.

TEAMLEASE SERVICES' FESTIVE SEASON WORKFORCE REPORT 2026

Tier-I cities gain share of festival season workforce

AUHONA MUKHERJEE & UDISHA SRIVASTAV
New Delhi, 12 August

Tier-I cities are gaining share of India's festival-season frontline workforce at the expense of Tier-II and Tier-III cities as the expansion of e-commerce (ecom) and quick-commerce (qcom) dark stores concentrates organised hiring in larger urban markets, according to TeamLease Services' Festive Season Workforce Report 2026, released on Wednesday.

The share of frontline workforce in Tier-I cities is estimated to be 40.5 per cent in 2026, from 38.2 per cent in 2025 and 33.1 per cent in 2024. Tier-II and Tier-III cities, meanwhile, see their proportional shares decline despite an increase in absolute headcount, the report said. The shift is attributed to the rapid expansion of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. The report is based on anonymised employment records of around 60,000 frontline associates across consumer durables, organised retail, ecom, qcom, logistics and fast-moving consumer goods, covering demographics, regional deployment, city-tier concentration, job roles and monthly CTC (cost to company) benchmarks.

According to the report, temporary hiring across organised retail, e-com, qcom, logistics, FMCG and consumer durables is expected to grow 15-20 per cent this festival season.

TeamLease expects percentage growth in hiring to be higher in southern and western markets than in the north and east, although absolute hiring is expected to increase.

"This market share divergence was largely driven by the explosive scaling of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. Conversely, in Tier-III markets, limited qcom infrastructure, combined with the fact that a vast majority of festival spending remains anchored in unorganised, local, or non-formalised retail stores, which do not rely on structured staffing meant that despite absolute headcount growth, Tier-II and Tier-III's proportional workforce share adjusted downward," the report noted.

India's top 500 listed firms have only nine women CEOs

VRINDA GOEL
New Delhi, 12 August

India's top 500 listed companies continue to have limited representation of women in senior leadership, with only nine women serving as chief executive officers (CEOs) and 25 as managing directors (MDs), according to data presented by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in the Lok Sabha.

Minister of State for Corporate Affairs Harsh Malhotra, replying to a question from Trinamool Congress MP Saayoni Ghosh, said on Monday the figures were based on filings in the MCA21 database for the top 500 listed companies by turnover.

According to the data, the top 500 listed companies had 860 women directors or board members overall. This included 18 additional directors, 738 directors, 25 managing directors, 12 nominee directors and 67 whole-time directors. The companies had only nine women CEOs and 22 women chief financial officers (CFOs).

Women's participation is much broader across the overall corporate universe. According to data, 1.16 million women are currently associated with active companies as directors, out of a total of 3.9 million directors across the country. India currently has 2.14 million active companies and 506,000 active limited liability partnerships (LLPs) across the states.

MISSING W IN THE workforce

Vibha Padalkar of HDFC Life, Vishakha Mulye of Aditya Birla Capital, Priya Nair of Hindustan Unilever, Praveena Rai of Multi Commodity Exchange of India, who earlier served as CEO of National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), Prabha Narasimhan of Colgate-Palmolive (India) and Jasleen Kohli of Digit Insurance are among the prominent women MDs and CEOs in the country.

Malhotra also said that no assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors. While the statutory framework requires certain companies to have at least one woman director, the ministry had not separately assessed the barriers affecting the progression of women directors.

The minister also said that no new policy interventions, targets or incentives are currently under consideration to improve gender diversity in corporate governance, citing the existing statutory framework as sufficient. The Companies Act, 2013, does not define the position of "Chairperson" or "Chief Technology Officer". As a result, the ministry said it does not maintain data on these categories.

The number of orders rose from two in 2021-22 to 10 in 2022-23 and peaked at 19 in 2023-24. It subsequently declined to 11 in 2024-25 and eight in 2025-26. The data provides a picture of how compliance with the women-director requirement has been enforced over the past five years.

The Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, require every listed company and every unlisted public company having paid-up share capital of ₹100 crore or more, or turnover of ₹300 crore or more, to appoint at least one woman director on its board.

Women in India Inc*

25 Managing directors

22 Chief financial officers

860 Women directors or board members overall

- No assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors

*Top 500 listed firms by turnover
Source: Govt reply in Parliament

Assam floodwaters recede, leave behind trail of loss, destruction

ADITI BAGARIA
New Delhi, 12 August

PHOTO: PTI

Santak village in the foothills of the Naga Hills near Bihubar in Assam's Sivasagar district is known for its lush green tea gardens and scenic mountains. Life was normal in this tribal hamlet until the Dikhow river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, and continuous rain unleashed their fury last week, claiming lives and livelihoods.

When *Business Standard* spoke to 66-year-old Ashok Agarwalla from Santak, he could barely talk, the trauma of a close escape from a disaster zone and concerns of losing the earnings of a lifetime were evident in his voice. "I was born in 1960 and have lived here ever since. I had a grocery shop and a house behind it. All of it has been washed away. We could not even save a single piece of cloth," said Agarwalla.

This is not just the story of one Agarwalla, but thousands of people in flood-hit Assam, where the death toll has already touched 101. More than 0.14 million people have been displaced across seven districts, with over 450 villages inundated and 11,933.46 hectares of crop area damaged. An unprecedented crisis that, according to old-timers, districts in upper Assam have never seen before. "Not in my life of 84 years have I seen such floods in Sivasagar. Almost the entire town was under floodwaters," said 85-year-old Devi Bagaria.

Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma on Wednesday said that over ₹1,000 crore is likely to be required for repairing damaged properties and rehabilitating flood-affected families. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has assured full assistance, Sarma said.

Climate projections for the state

- Extreme rainfall events in Assam could increase by up to 38%
- Flood events could rise by more than 25% under future scenarios
- A once-in-a-decade flood could occur every two years by 2080
- Brahmaputra streamflow could increase 13-5% by the mid-21st century
- Sediment loads could rise nearly 40%, intensifying erosion and flood hazards
- Peak rainfall could shift from July to August, shortening drainage time

Source: ClimateTrends, State Action Plan

Sivasagar most hit

Sivasagar was among the worst-hit districts, with around 46 deaths, District Commissioner Mridul Yadav told *Business Standard*. Rescue and relief operations are almost over and rehabilitation of affected families has begun, while an assessment of economic losses is under way.

But for residents, the crisis does not end when the water starts receding. Homes have to be cleaned of layers of mud, belongings have to be salvaged, and families have to find a place to stay while waiting for rehabilitation. The flood also leaves behind hidden losses: Ruined crops, broken livelihoods, and sometimes land that may never recover.

The experience of Sivasagar also points to a larger problem: Assam's floods are increasingly being shaped by multiple factors rather than a single spell of heavy rainfall. Nearly 40 per cent of Assam's land area is flood-prone, while the Brahmaputra continuously shifts its course, erodes riverbanks, and alters floodplains.

A Climate Trends report describes the phenomenon as "compound flooding", where intense rainfall in Assam, heavy precipitation in upstream catchments across Arunachal Pradesh, Bhutan and Tibet, snow and glacier melt, swollen tributaries, erosion and landslides interact to produce larger and prolonged floods.

Kartiki Negi, climate impacts lead at Climate Trends and author of the report, said Assam was witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in rainfall, with periods of intense rain interspersed with prolonged breaks. "We have been witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in the rainfall patterns; either the rainfall is very intense or break-monsoon periods are quite long, triggering extreme weather events. This is direct impact of global warming," Negi said.

G P Sharma, president of meteorology & climate change at Skymet Weather, said the ongoing week will pick up heavy to very heavy rains, particularly in the upper Assam region, already ravaged by recent floods. According to Sharma, the recent floods were not primarily due to excessive rainfall, but rather owing to excess flow of water from the Brahmaputra and the other tributaries in the nearby regions.

More than a rainfall problem

Climate change is only one part of Assam's vulnerability. The Brahmaputra's high sediment load, shifting channels, and seasonal flooding also make the state particularly prone to erosion.

Since 1950, Assam has lost nearly 4.27 lakh hectares to erosion — about 7.4 per cent of its geographical area — according to the report.

The impact of flood extends beyond homes, disrupting agriculture, tea plantations, fisheries, transport, and livelihoods, while erosion permanently removes productive land.

These losses rarely appear in a single number. They are spread across a shop that cannot reopen, a crop that cannot be harvested, a house that needs to be rebuilt, and a piece of land that a family can no longer call its own.

TEAMLEASE SERVICES' FESTIVE SEASON WORKFORCE REPORT 2026

Tier-I cities gain share of festival season workforce

AUHONA MUKHERJEE & UDISHA SRIVASTAV
New Delhi, 12 August

Tier-I cities are gaining share of India's festival-season frontline workforce at the expense of Tier-II and Tier-III cities as the expansion of e-commerce (ecom) and quick-commerce (qcom) dark stores concentrates organised hiring in larger urban markets, according to TeamLease Services' Festive Season Workforce Report 2026, released on Wednesday.

The share of frontline workforce in Tier-I cities is estimated to be 40.5 per cent in 2026, from 38.2 per cent in 2025 and 33.1 per cent in 2024. Tier-II and Tier-III cities, meanwhile, see their proportional shares decline despite an increase in absolute headcount, the report said. The shift is attributed to the rapid expansion of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. The report is based on anonymised employment records of around 60,000 frontline associates across consumer durables, organised retail, ecom, qcom, logistics and fast-moving consumer goods, covering demographics, regional deployment, city-tier concentration, job roles and monthly CTC (cost to company) benchmarks.

According to the report, temporary hiring across organised retail, e-com, qcom, logistics, FMCG and consumer durables is expected to grow 15-20 per cent this festival season.

TeamLease expects percentage growth in hiring to be higher in southern and western markets than in the north and east, although absolute hiring is expected to increase.

"This market share divergence was largely driven by the explosive scaling of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. Conversely, in Tier-III markets, limited qcom infrastructure, combined with the fact that a vast majority of festival spending remains anchored in unorganised, local, or non-formalised retail stores, which do not rely on structured staffing meant that despite absolute headcount growth, Tier-II and Tier-III's proportional workforce share adjusted downward," the report noted.

India's top 500 listed firms have only nine women CEOs

VRINDA GOEL
New Delhi, 12 August

India's top 500 listed companies continue to have limited representation of women in senior leadership, with only nine women serving as chief executive officers (CEOs) and 25 as managing directors (MDs), according to data presented by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in the Lok Sabha.

Minister of State for Corporate Affairs Harsh Malhotra, replying to a question from Trinamool Congress MP Saayoni Ghosh, said on Monday the figures were based on filings in the MCA21 database for the top 500 listed companies by turnover.

MISSING W IN THE workforce

According to the data, the top 500 listed companies had 860 women directors or board members overall. This included 18 additional directors, 738 directors, 25 managing directors, 12 nominee directors and 67 whole-time directors. The companies had only nine women CEOs and 22 women chief financial officers (CFOs).

Women's participation is much broader across the overall corporate universe. According to data, 1.16 million women are currently associated with active companies as directors, out of a total of 3.9 million directors across the country. India currently has 2.14 million active companies and 506,000 active limited liability partnerships (LLPs) across the states.

Vibha Padalkar of HDFC Life, Vishakha Mulye of Aditya Birla Capital, Priya Nair of Hindustan Unilever, Praveena Rai of Multi Commodity Exchange of India, who earlier served as CEO of National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), Prabha Narasimhan of Colgate-Palmolive (India) and Jasleen Kohli of Digit Insurance are among the prominent women MDs and CEOs in the country.

Malhotra also said that no assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors. While the statutory framework requires certain companies to have at least one woman director, the ministry had not separately assessed the barriers affecting the progression of women directors.

Women in India Inc*

25
Managing directors

22
Chief financial officers

860
Women directors or board members overall

- No assessment had been carried out on the barriers to the progression of women directors

*Top 500 listed firms by turnover
Source: Govt reply in Parliament

The minister also said that no new policy interventions, targets or incentives are currently under consideration to improve gender diversity in corporate governance, citing the existing statutory framework as sufficient. The Companies Act, 2013, does not define the position of "Chairperson" or "Chief Technology Officer". As a result, the ministry said it does not maintain data on these categories.

The number of orders rose from two in 2021-22 to 10 in 2022-23 and peaked at 19 in 2023-24. It subsequently declined to 11 in 2024-25 and eight in 2025-26. The data provides a picture of how compliance with the women-director requirement has been enforced over the past five years.

The Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, require every listed company and every unlisted public company having paid-up share capital of ₹100 crore or more, or turnover of ₹300 crore or more, to appoint at least one woman director on its board.

TEAMLEASE SERVICES' FESTIVE SEASON WORKFORCE REPORT 2026

Tier-I cities gain share of festival season workforce

AUHONA MUKHERJEE & UDISHA SRIVASTAV
New Delhi, 12 August

Tier-I cities are gaining share of India's festival-season frontline workforce at the expense of Tier-II and Tier-III cities as the expansion of e-commerce (ecom) and quick-commerce (qcom) dark stores concentrates organised hiring in larger urban markets, according to TeamLease Services' Festive Season Workforce Report 2026, released on Wednesday.

The share of frontline workforce in Tier-I cities is estimated to be 40.5 per cent in 2026, from 38.2 per cent in 2025 and 33.1 per cent in 2024. Tier-II and Tier-III cities, meanwhile, see their proportional shares decline despite an increase in absolute headcount, the report said. The shift is attributed to the rapid expansion of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. The report is based on anonymised employment records of around 60,000 frontline associates across consumer durables, organised retail, ecom, qcom, logistics and fast-moving consumer goods, covering demographics, regional deployment, city-tier concentration, job roles and monthly CTC (cost to company) benchmarks.

According to the report, temporary hiring across organised retail, e-com, qcom, logistics, FMCG and consumer durables is expected to grow 15-20 per cent this festival season.

TeamLease expects percentage growth in hiring to be higher in southern and western markets than in the north and east, although absolute hiring is expected to increase.

"This market share divergence was largely driven by the explosive scaling of ecom and qcom dark-store networks in Tier-I hubs, where hyper-local demand is concentrated. Conversely, in Tier-III markets, limited qcom infrastructure, combined with the fact that a vast majority of festival spending remains anchored in unorganised, local, or non-formalised retail stores, which do not rely on structured staffing meant that despite absolute headcount growth, Tier-II and Tier-III's proportional workforce share adjusted downward," the report noted.

Assam floodwaters recede, leave behind trail of loss, destruction

ADITI BAGARIA
New Delhi, 12 August

PHOTO: PTI

Santak village in the foothills of the Naga Hills near Bihubar in Assam's Sivasagar district is known for its lush green tea gardens and scenic mountains. Life was normal in this tribal hamlet until the Dikhow river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, and continuous rain unleashed their fury last week, claiming lives and livelihoods.

When *Business Standard* spoke to 66-year-old Ashok Agarwalla from Santak, he could barely talk, the trauma of a close escape from a disaster zone and concerns of losing the earnings of a lifetime were evident in his voice. "I was born in 1960 and have lived here ever since. I had a grocery shop and a house behind it. All of it has been washed away. We could not even save a single piece of cloth," said Agarwalla.

This is not just the story of one Agarwalla, but thousands of people in flood-hit Assam, where the death toll has already touched 101. More than 0.14 million people have been displaced across seven districts, with over 450 villages inundated and 11,933.46 hectares of crop area damaged. An unprecedented crisis that, according to old-timers, districts in upper Assam have never seen before. "Not in my life of 84 years have I seen such floods in Sivasagar. Almost the entire town was under floodwaters," said 85-year-old Devi Bagaria.

Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma on Wednesday said that over ₹1,000 crore is likely to be required for repairing damaged properties and rehabilitating flood-affected families. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has assured full assistance, Sarma said.

Climate projections for the state

- Extreme rainfall events in Assam could increase by up to 38%
- Flood events could rise by more than 25% under future scenarios
- A once-in-decade flood could occur every two years by 2080
- Brahmaputra streamflow could increase 13-5% by the mid-21st century
- Sediment loads could rise nearly 40%, intensifying erosion and flood hazards
- Peak rainfall could shift from July to August, shortening drainage time

Source: ClimateTrends, State Action Plan

Sivasagar most hit

Sivasagar was among the worst-hit districts, with around 46 deaths, District Commissioner Mridul Yadav told *Business Standard*. Rescue and relief operations are almost over and rehabilitation of affected families has begun, while an assessment of economic losses is under way.

But for residents, the crisis does not end when the water starts receding. Homes have to be cleaned of layers of mud, belongings have to be salvaged, and families have to find a place to stay while waiting for rehabilitation. The flood also leaves behind hidden losses: Ruined crops, broken livelihoods, and sometimes land that may never recover.

The experience of Sivasagar also points to a larger problem: Assam's floods are increasingly being shaped by multiple factors rather than a single spell of heavy rainfall. Nearly 40 per cent of Assam's land area is flood-prone, while the Brahmaputra continuously shifts its course, erodes riverbanks, and alters floodplains.

A Climate Trends report describes the phenomenon as "compound flooding", where intense rainfall in Assam, heavy precipitation in upstream catchments across Arunachal Pradesh, Bhutan and Tibet, snow and glacier melt, swollen tributaries, erosion and landslides interact to produce larger and prolonged floods.

Kartiki Negi, climate impacts lead at Climate Trends and author of the report, said Assam was witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in rainfall, with periods of intense rain interspersed with prolonged breaks. "We have been witnessing sharp intraseasonal variations in the rainfall patterns; either the rainfall is very intense or break-monsoon periods are quite long, triggering extreme weather events. This is direct impact of global warming," Negi said.

G P Sharma, president of meteorology & climate change at Skymet Weather, said the ongoing week will pick up heavy to very heavy rains, particularly in the upper Assam region, already ravaged by recent floods. According to Sharma, the recent floods were not primarily due to excessive rainfall, but rather owing to excess flow of water from the Brahmaputra and the other tributaries in the nearby regions.

More than a rainfall problem

Climate change is only one part of Assam's vulnerability. The Brahmaputra's high sediment load, shifting channels, and seasonal flooding also make the state particularly prone to erosion.

Since 1950, Assam has lost nearly 4.27 lakh hectares to erosion — about 7.4 per cent of its geographical area — according to the report.

The impact of flood extends beyond homes, disrupting agriculture, tea plantations, fisheries, transport, and livelihoods, while erosion permanently removes productive land.

These losses rarely appear in a single number. They are spread across a shop that cannot reopen, a crop that cannot be harvested, a house that needs to be rebuilt, and a piece of land that a family can no longer call its own.

Ceinsys Tech Limited

CSTECH^AI

Reg. Office: 10/5, IT Park, Nagpur - 440022

Corporate Identification Number (CIN) : L72300MH1998PLC114790

[Tel No. : 91 712 6782800], Web: www.cstech.ai, Email: cs@cstech.ai

EXTRACT OF UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

(Rs in Cr)

Particulars	CONSOLIDATED		
	Quarter Ended		Year Ended
	30.06.2026	30.06.2025	31.03.2026
	Unaudited		Audited
Total Income from Operations (Net)	357.75	155.60	660.70
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	41.90	31.86	157.22
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	41.50	31.86	156.08
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	30.95	31.64	133.42
Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	31.36	31.38	133.86
Paid up Equity Share Capital (Equity Share of Rs. 10/- each)	20.94	17.44	20.94
Earnings Per Share (in Rupees) (Face Value of Rs. 10/-) a) Basic (*Not Annualised) b) Diluted (*Not Annualised)	14.78* 14.78*	18.15* 16.34*	74.76 67.87

NOTES

1. The above is an extract of the detailed format of Statement of Unaudited Consolidated Financial Results for the quarter ended on June 30, 2026, filed with Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the said Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange websites at (www.nseindia.com) and (www.bseindia.com) and on the Company's website at (www.cstech.ai). The same could also be accessed by scanning the QR Code provided below.

2. The Unaudited Consolidated Financial Results of Ceinsys Tech Limited (the "Company") for the quarter ended on June 30, 2026 (the "Statement") were reviewed by Audit Committee and approved by Board of Directors at their meeting held on August 11, 2026. The Statutory auditors of the Company have carried out a limited review of the above results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026.

CS TECH AI

Place : Nagpur

Date : August 12, 2026

For and on behalf of Board of directors
Ceinsys Tech Limited
Sd/-
Mr. Kaushik Khona
Managing Director, India Operations
DIN: 00026597