



वर्ष 46 अंक 4  
30 अप्रैल 2016

# मेवाड़ चेम्बर पत्रिका

(मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री का मासिक पत्र)

उदयपुर, चित्तौड़गढ़, डूंगरपुर, बाँसवाड़ा, प्रतापगढ़

राजसमन्द एवं भीलवाड़ा का सम्भागीय चेम्बर



मुख्यमंत्री  
जल स्वावलम्बन  
अभियान

## मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री

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14 अप्रैल 2016 को वन एवं पर्यावरण विभाग की प्रमुख सचिव एवं मण्डल की चेयरपर्सन श्रीमति अर्पणा अरोडा के साथ बैठक



बैठक में उपस्थित प्रोसेस हाउस उद्यमी।



7 अप्रैल 2016 को उपायुक्त वाणिज्यकर कार्यालय में यार्न पर प्रवेश कर पर आयोजित बैठक में विधायक श्री वी एस अवस्थी के साथ चर्चा करते हुए चेम्बर अध्यक्ष श्री अनिल मानसिंहका।



6 अप्रैल 2016 को उद्योग विभाग के अतिरिक्त निदेशक श्री एलसी जैन के साथ बैठक।



21 अप्रैल 2016 को विदुषी लक्ष्मी पार्थसारथी का भरतनाट्यम नृत्य कार्यक्रम।

# MEWAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

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## AFFILIATION

At the International Level : International Chamber of Commerce, Paris (France)

At the National Level : Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry, (FICCI) New Delhi

Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi

National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development  
(NIESBUD), New Delhi.

Confederation of All India Traders, New Delhi

At the State Level : Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Jaipur.

: The Employers Association of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

: Rajasthan Textile Mills Association, Jaipur

## REPRESENTATION IN NATIONAL & STATE LEVEL COMMITTEES

All India Power loom Board, Ministry of Textile, Govt. of India, New Delhi

National Coal Consumer Council, Coal India Ltd., Kolkata

State Level Tax Advisory Committee, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur

State Level Industrial Advisory Committee, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur

Regional Advisory Committee, Central Excise, Jaipur

Foreign Trade Advisory Committee, Public Grievance Committee, Customs, Jaipur

DRUCC/ZRUCC of North Western Railways

## उद्योग विभाग के अतिरिक्त निदेशक के साथ बैठक

दिनांक 6 अप्रैल 2016 को उद्योग विभाग के अतिरिक्त निदेशक श्री एलसी जैन के साथ मेवाड चेम्बर के सदस्यों की एक बैठक चेम्बर भवन में आयोजित हुई। बैठक में कौशल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, यार्न पर प्रवेश कर आदि विषयों पर विस्तृत चर्चा की गई। श्री एल सी जैन ने कौशल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में उद्योगों की ओर से अधिक से अधिक सहयोग करने का अपील की।

उन्होंने कहा कि राजस्थान कौशल एवं आजीविका विकास निगम राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित कौशल प्रशिक्षण के भव्य लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हेतु विभिन्न कौशल परिक्षण के लिए कार्यक्रम संचालित कर रहा है जिसमें 18 से 35 वर्ष आयु वाले प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के उनकी रुचि के अनुसार उनको प्रशिक्षण देकर उनके कौशल को विकसित कर उन्हें रोजगार दिलवाये जा रहे हैं। कौशल प्रशिक्षण पूर्व में निर्धारित 500 घण्टे के प्रशिक्षण को घटाकर अब 300 घण्टे किया गया है। प्रशिक्षण के दौरान प्रशिक्षणार्थी को राज्य सरकार की ओर से 10 हजार एवं केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से 3 हजार रुपये प्रशिक्षण भत्ता दिया जा रहा है। इनके प्रशिक्षण में किसी भी प्रकार की कमी न रहे इसके लिए प्रशिक्षण की गुणवत्ता की 45 दिन बाद जांच की जाकर प्रशिक्षण समाप्ति पर प्रमाण पत्र दिया जाता है।

श्री जैन ने प्रसन्नता व्यक्त की कि पीवी सुटिंग में विश्व में सबसे बड़ा निर्माण केन्द्र बनने के बाद भीलवाड़ा अब डेनिम सुटिंग उत्पादन में भी अहमदाबाद के बाद देश का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादन केन्द्र बनने जा रहा है। उन्होंने डेनिम उत्पादन में यार्न डाईंग संबंधी समस्याओं के निराकरण में सहयोग की बात कही।

बैठक के दौरान उद्यमियों ने यार्न पर प्रवेशकर को समाप्त कराने में उद्योग विभाग के सहयोग की मांग की। मेवाड चेम्बर के अध्यक्ष श्री अनिल मानसिंहका ने कहा कि राज्य में पावरलूम उद्योगों द्वारा वस्त्र उत्पादन में कई तरह के यार्न का उपयोग किया जाता है एवं समस्त तरह के यार्न का उत्पादन राजस्थान में नहीं होने से पावरलूम उद्योग को मजबूरीवश राज्य के बाहर से यार्न खरीदना होता है। भीलवाड़ा के टेक्सटाइल उद्योग द्वारा 1 लाख टन प्रतिवर्ष से अधिक टेक्ट्राइज्ड यार्न उपयोग में लिया जाता है, 50 से 60 हजार टन पीवी स्पेशलाइज्ड यार्न जैसे मल्टीफाइबर, मल्टीफैन्सी, एक्रेलिक एवं अन्य वैराइटी के यार्न जिनका राज्य में उत्पादन नगण्य है। साथ ही किशनगढ़, ब्यावर आदि में स्थापित द्वारा जिस तरह का सूती धागा उपयोग में आता है, उस तरह का राज्य में उत्पादित ही नहीं होता है। कोषाध्यक्ष श्री दीपक अग्रवाल ने कहा कि भीलवाड़ा जैसे बड़े पावरलूम केन्द्र पर राज्य के बाहर से यार्न जोब पर कपड़ा बनने के लिए आता है। कई बड़ी इकाईयां जैसे अरविन्द, एस.कुमार, विमल आदि जोब पर कपड़ा भीलवाड़ा में बनवाती है, इन इकाईयों द्वारा यार्न भेजा जाता है एवं पावरलूम इकाईयों द्वारा कपड़ा उत्पादित कर वापस राज्य के बाहर स्थापित इन इकाईयों को भेज दिया जाता है। जोब पर आये हुए यार्न में से कुछ भी यार्न स्थानीय पावरलूम इकाईयों द्वारा अपने यहाँ नहीं रखा जाता है। जोब पर कपड़ा बनने आ रहे यार्न एवं कपड़ा बनकर वापस जा रहे माल को प्रवेश कर से मुक्त किया जाना आवश्यक है।

बैठक में रिसर्जेंट राजस्थान के दौरान हस्ताक्षरित एमओयू की प्रगति पर चर्चा हुई, उद्यमियों ने राज्य सरकार एवं उद्योग विभाग के प्रति संतोष जाहिर किया। बैठक में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के महाप्रबंधक श्री चिंरजीलाल, यार्न व्यवसायी एवं चेम्बर के उपाध्यक्ष श्री जे के बागडोदिया, श्री संतोष जैन, संगम इण्डिया लिमिटेड के सीएफओर श्री अनिल जैन, नितिन स्पिनर्स लिमिटेड के जीएम एचआर श्री के एल पारीक आरएसडब्ल्यूएम गुलाबपुरा के प्रबंधक (कानून) श्री पवन गुप्ता, स्तुति स्पिनर्स के श्री सुनील नाहर, टेक्सटाइल फेडरेशन के श्री अतुल शर्मा, लघु उद्योग भारती के श्री केके जिन्दल सहित बड़ी संख्या में उद्यमी उपस्थित थे।

## प्रवेश कर पर विधायक श्री वी एस अवस्थी के साथ बैठक

यार्न पर प्रवेश कर के मुद्दे को स्थानीय विधायक माननीय श्री वी एस अवस्थी ने विधानसभा में उठाया था एवं इसी विषय को लेकर उनकी पहल पर मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री की ओर से औद्योगिक संगठनों की एक बैठक 7 अप्रैल 2016 को स्थानीय वाणिज्यकर उपायुक्त के कार्यालय में आयोजित की गई। बैठक में मेवाड चेम्बर के अध्यक्ष श्री अनिल मानसिंहका एवं उपाध्यक्ष श्री जे के बागडोदिया, भीलवाड़ा टेक्सटाइल ट्रेड फेडरेशन के श्री अतुल शर्मा एवं श्री रामेश्वर काबरा, लघु उद्योग भारती के श्री केके जिन्दल एवं सिन्थेटिक विविंग एसोसियेशन के प्रतिनिधी उपस्थित थे।

बैठक में चर्चा के अनुसार भीलवाड़ा में प्रतिमाह लगभग 8 करोड़ मीटर पीवी सुटिंग, डेनिम आदि का उत्पादन हो रहा है। इसके लिए लगभग 24 हजार टन धागा काम में लिया जाता है, जिसमें से 8 हजार टन राज्य में निर्मित एवं 16 हजार टन राज्य के बाहर से मंगाया जाता है। 3 हजार टन धागा जोब पर कपड़ा उत्पादन में काम में आता है। राज्य सरकार की ओर से प्रवेश कर लगाये जाने से पावरलूम उत्पादकों को लगभग 3.36 करोड़ रुपये प्रतिमाह का अतिरिक्त भार पड़ेगा।

बैठक के दौरान उद्यमियों ने यार्न पर प्रवेशकर को समाप्त कराने में विधायक महोदय के सक्रिय योगदान का आभार प्रकट करते हुए इसे समाप्त कराने में राज्य सरकार पर दबाव बनाने की मांग की। बैठक में निर्णय लिया गया कि सभी संगठनों का एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल विधायक के साथ शीघ्र ही मुख्यमंत्री से मुलाकात करेगा।

मेवाड चेम्बर के अध्यक्ष श्री अनिल मानसिंहका कहा कि राज्य में पावरलूम उद्योगों द्वारा वस्त्र उत्पादन में कई तरह के यार्न का उपयोग किया जाता है एवं समस्त तरह के यार्न का उत्पादन राजस्थान में नहीं होने से पावरलूम उद्योग को मजबूरीवश राज्य के बाहर से यार्न खरीदना होता है। भीलवाडा के टेक्सटाइल उद्योग द्वारा 8 हजार टन प्रतिमाह टेक्ट्राइज्ड यार्न उपयोग में लिया जाता है। राज्य में ऐसे यार्न का उत्पादन नहीं होने से लगभग 7 हजार टन राज्य के बाहर से मंगवाया जाता है। इसी तरह 2 हजार टन पीवी स्पेशलाइज्ड यार्न जैसे मल्टीफाइबर, मल्टीफैन्सी, एक्रेलिक एवं अन्य वैराइटी के यार्न जिनका राज्य में उत्पादन नगण्य है। साथ ही किशनगढ़, ब्यावर आदि में स्थापित द्वारा जिस तरह का सूती धागा उपयोग में आता है, उस तरह का राज्य में उत्पादित ही नहीं होता है। राज्य में पावरलूम उद्योग को जिन्दा रखने के लिए प्रवेश कर को वापस लेना चाहिए।

श्री अतुल शर्मा ने कहाकि भीलवाडा जैसे बड़े पावरलूम केन्द्र पर राज्य के बाहर से यार्न जोब पर कपडा बनने के लिए आता है। कई बड़ी इकाईयां जैसे अरविन्द, एस.कुमार, विमल आदि जोब पर कपडा भीलवाडा में बनवाती है, इन इकाईयों द्वारा यार्न भेजा जाता है एवं पावरलूम इकाईयों द्वारा कपडा उत्पादित कर वापस राज्य के बाहर स्थापित इन इकाईयों को भेज दिया जाता है। जोब पर आये हुए यार्न में से कुछ भी यार्न स्थानीय पावरलूम इकाईयों द्वारा अपने यहां नहीं रखा जाता है। जोब पर कपडा बनने आ रहे यार्न एवं कपडा बनकर वापस जा रहे माल को प्रवेश कर से मुक्त किया जाना आवश्यक है।

### STATEMENT OF YARN CONSUMPTION IN BHILWARA DISTRICT

Fabric Production 8 crore mtrs per month  
Yarn Consumption 24,000 Ton per Month

Type of Yarn	Quantity (in Ton)	Average Rate Per Kg	Yarn produced in Rajasthan	Import out of State				Total out of State (Ton)	Total Value Out of State
				Used in Production	Value (Crore)	Used in Job Work	Value (Crore)		
P/V blended yarn	9000	160/-	4000	4500	72	500	8	5000	80
Texturized Yarn	8000	100/-	1000	6500	65	500	5	7000	70
Cotton/ PC yarn / Beams	5000	170/-	2000	1000	17	2000	34	3000	51
Polyester 100% Spun /Acrylic/Metalic/other Yarn	2000	140/-	1000	1000	14	0	0	1000	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>24000</b>		<b>8000</b>	<b>13000</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>16000</b>	<b>215</b>

नोट : माननीय उद्योगमंत्री के कार्यालय से प्राप्त पत्र दिनांक 22.04.2016 के अनुसार विभाग द्वारा यार्न पर प्रवेश कर के प्रकरण को पुनः परीक्षण कर मुख्यमंत्री कार्यालय को भेजा जा रहा है।

### राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

राजसमन्द—भीलवाडा एनएच 758 फोरलेन का निर्माण कार्य अन्तिम चरण में है। 87 किमी इस राजमार्ग पर कुछ कार्य सहाडा एवं पुर में लम्बित है जिसे मई माह में पूरा कर लिया जाएगा।

इसी तरह लाडपुरा—भीलवाडा 68 किमी फोरलेन का कार्य भी अन्तिम चरण में है। इस राजमार्ग में त्रिवेणी नदी पर नया ऑवरब्रीज निर्माण किया जा रहा है। साथ ही कोठारी नदी एवं भदालीखेडा पर भी ऑवरब्रीज का निर्माण किया जाएगा। भूमि आवाप्ति सहित इस राजमार्ग की लागत लगभग 350 करोड रुपये आयेगी।

किशनगढ़—भीलवाडा—चि गौडगढ़ 214 किमी के फोरलेन राजमार्ग को सिक्सलेन राजमार्ग में परिवर्तित करने का कार्य भी शीघ्र ही प्रारम्भ होने वाला है। इसकी वि गीय बीड मई 2016 में खुल जाएगी। इस परियोजना पर लगभग 2400 करोड रुपये का खर्च प्रस्तावित है। इसमें से 200 करोड रुपये भूमि आवाप्ति मुआवजा के रुप में मंजूर किये जा चुके हैं।



## राजस्थान प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल की चेयरपर्सन श्रीमति अर्पणा अरोडा के साथ बैठक

14 अप्रैल 2016 को राजस्थान प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल की ओर से पर्यावरण विभाग की प्रमुख सचिव एवं मण्डल की चेयरपर्सन श्रीमति अर्पणा अरोडा की एक दिवसीय भीलवाड़ा यात्रा के अवसर पर एक बैठक का आयोजन जिला कलक्ट्रेट सभागार में किया गया। बैठक में जिला कलक्टर डॉ टीना कुमार एवं अन्य जिला स्तरीय अधिकारी भी उपस्थित थे।

इससे पूर्व श्रीमति अरोडा ने कुछ प्रोसेस हाउसों को ईटीपी प्लान्ट का भी अवलोकन किया। बैठक में मेवाड चेम्बर के मानद महासचिव श्री सूर्य प्रकाश नाथानी ने कहा कि भीलवाड़ा में सभी टेक्सटाइल प्रोसेस हाउसों एवं डाई हाउसों में आधुनिक ईटीपी एवं उसके साथ अब आर ओ प्लान्ट भी लग चुके हैं। टेक्सटाइल इकाईयों द्वारा 80 से 90 प्रतिशत पानी रियूज किया जा रहा है। आर ओ से शेष बचे पानी के निस्तारण की समस्या के निदान के लिए प्रोसेस हाउस कार्यरत है। एक इकाई द्वारा मल्टी इवापुरेटिंग सिस्टम भी लगाया गया है लेकिन इस तरह के संयंत्र की स्थापना लागत एवं संचालन लागत बहुत अधिक होने से सामान्य प्रोसेस हाउसों के लिए यह लगाना कठिन है।

श्री नाथानी ने बताया कि प्रोसेस हाउसों द्वारा सोलर पेराबोलिक इवापुरेशन सिस्टम लगाये जाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इस तरह के सिस्टम को बाडमेर में कैयर्न एनर्जी द्वारा लगाया गया है एवं इस तरह के संयंत्र में संचालन लागत नगण्य है, इसके संचालन में मल्टी इवापुरेटिंग सिस्टम (एमईई) की तरह भाप एवं विद्युत की आवश्यकता भी नहीं होती है। उन्होंने बताया कि सभी इकाईयों के लिए इस तरह के संयुक्त संयंत्र स्थापना के लिए लगभग 300 बीघा जमीन की आवश्यकता होगी। जिला कलक्टर डॉ टीना कुमार ने इसके लिए डीपीआर बनाकर प्रस्ताव देने के लिए कहा। बैठक में सभी प्रोसेस हाउसों के प्रतिनिधि उपस्थित थे।

इस अवसर पर श्री एसपी नाथानी ने प्रोसेस हाउसों द्वारा आरओ प्लान्ट लगाने एवं 80 प्रतिशत पानी की रियूज करने पर राज्य सरकार की ओर से 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान नहीं मिलने की बात रखी। उन्होंने कहा कि जिला प्रशासन द्वारा सभी प्रकरण स्थानीय राजस्थान प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल को प्लान्टों की लागत का उचित मूल्यांकन के लिए भेजे गये थे, वही मण्डल कार्यालय का यह कथन है कि मण्डल किसी भी प्लान्ट की तकनीकी समीक्षा कर सकता है लेकिन लागत की समीक्षा करने में सक्षम नहीं है। इस पर श्रीमति अरोडा ने सभी प्रकरणों को तकनीकी समीक्षा के बाद मुख्यालय प्रेषित करने की बात कही। उन्होंने कहा कि उदयपुर से इसी तरह के प्रकरण भिजवा दिये गये हैं। अतः भीलवाड़ा के भी सभी प्रकरणों का शीघ्र निराकरण कर दिया जाएगा।

## MEETING OF CITI WITH SECRETARY TEXTILES ON TEXTILE RELATED ISSUES

Shri Naishadh Parikh, Chairman, CITI and I met Smt. Rashmi Verma, Secretary (Textiles) yesterday, along with the leadership of AEPC to discuss range of common issues concerning the textile industry. The Secretary (Textiles) appreciated that the industry has come united and made a comment that "If the industry work together like this, industry will not face issues" and she said that it facilitates us to expedite matters"

We raised the following issues:

### 1. Proposed Amendment in the Contract Labour Central Rules, 1971 (Minimum Wages of Contract Workers @ Rs.10,000/- per month).

CITI had earlier made a representation in this regard on the basis of the statement of Union Labour Minister reported in the newspaper. AEPC also submitted a representation on the issue. The Secretary (Textiles) stated that they are in discussion with the Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment. Commenting on the newspaper reports, she said that such change would require a legislative process and expected consultation on the draft notification issued on 31<sup>st</sup> March. It was also decided that textiles and apparels sectors will make a joint appeal to the Secretary (L&E).

### 2. TUFS Issues

Chairman, CITI raised the issue of Rs.7000 Cr. backlog in TUFS. He also highlighted that industry is passing through one of the toughest periods and disbursement of this amount would ease part of the problem faced by the industry. It would be good if the disbursement plan can be finalized and shared for industry to plan their finances and operations. Chairman also shared his concern that it would be unfortunate if NPA happens as a result of non-disbursal of pending TUFS entitlement. The Secretary (Textiles) informed the industry that they were taking up the issue of release of further allocation with Ministry of Finance. In the current financial year only Rs.1356 crore has been earmarked in the budget. Chairman enquired as to when would the supplementary demand be raised for the balance amount and she said it is likely to be in the monsoon session of Parliament. In line with the above sanctioned funds, an amount of Rs. 140-150 crore has been released for disbursement for April. She further stated that there would be no amendment in the new TUF scheme as PMO was not in the interest of continuing with the scheme. Later, we found out from the ministry officials that the disbursement would be as under:

- ❑ Rs 76 cr. for the committed liability;
- ❑ Rs. 30 Cr under M-TUFS; and
- ❑ Another Rs.47 cr. approval has been sent to Office of Textile commissioner for M-TUFS, RR-TUFS.

## राजस्थान न्यूनतम मजदूरी सलाहकार समिति की बैठक

राजस्थान सरकार की ओर से राज्य के श्रम आयुक्त ने राजस्थान न्यूनतम मजदूरी सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया। राजस्थान चेम्बर, एम्पलॉयर्स एसोसियेशन, आरटीएमए के साथ मेवाड चेम्बर को भी इस समिति में मनोनित किया गया। दिनांक 12 अप्रैल 2016 को समिति की एक बैठक जयपुर में आयोजित हुई, जिसमें मेवाड चेम्बर की ओर से श्री वी के गोयल ने भाग लिया। पुनः एक बैठक 29.04.2016 को आयोजित की गई।

राजस्थान सरकार

श्रम विभाग

क्रमांक: एफ.5(6)न्यू.म./श्रम/2000/पार्ट/6633

जयपुर, दिनांक: 17.3.2016

अधिसूचना

क्रमांक एफ 5(6)न्यू. म./श्रम/2000/पार्ट:— राज्य सरकार न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 (केन्द्रीय अधिनियम 11 वर्ष 1948) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) तथा (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के प्रयोग में निम्नलिखित नियोजनों में नियोजित श्रमिकों/कामगारों के संबंध में राजस्थान राज्य के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी की दरों में संशोधन/पुनरीक्षित करने के लिए इच्छुक है, जिनके प्रस्ताव नीचे दिये जाते हैं और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा-5 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में उन व्यक्तियों के सूचनार्थ, जिनके इन प्रस्तावों द्वारा प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना है, एतद्वारा प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं। तथा राज्य सरकार एतद्वारा अधिसूचना के राजस्थान राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने से दो माह की अवधि विनिर्दिष्ट करती है, जिसके बाद इन प्रस्तावों पर पूर्वोक्त दिनांक से पूर्व उनके सम्बन्ध में किसी भी व्यक्ति से प्राप्त किन्हीं भी सुझावों एवं आपत्तियों पर विचार किया जावेगा। इस प्रकार के सुझाव एवं आपत्तियाँ अतिरिक्त श्रम आयुक्त एवं संयुक्त शासन सचिव श्रम, राजस्थान, जयपुर को भेजी जानी चाहिये।

अनुसूची "भाग-1"

### क्र.सं. अनुसूचित नियोजनों के नाम

- 1 सोप स्टोन फैक्ट्रीज
- 2 कॉटन जिनिंग तथा प्रेसिंग फैक्ट्रीज
- 3 ऑटोमोबाईल वर्कशॉप
- 4 कॉटन-डाईंग, प्रिन्टिंग तथा वाशिंग फैक्ट्रीज
- 5 स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज
- 6 गोटा किनारी एवं लप्पा संस्थानों में नियोजन
- 7 वूलन स्पिनिंग एवं वीविंग फैक्ट्रीज
- 8 पावरलूम फैक्ट्रीज
- 9 प्रिंटिंग प्रेस
- 10 सिनेमा इण्डस्ट्रीज
- 11 तेल मिल (ऑयल मिल)
- 12 इंजीनियरिंग इण्डस्ट्रीज
- 13 वूल क्लनिंग एवं प्रेसिंग फैक्ट्रीज
- 14 हैण्डलूम उद्योग
- 15 मैकेनिकल शक्ति के बगैर चलने वाले शुगरपान के नियोजन
- 16 दुकान एवं वाणिज्यिक संस्थान
- 17 कॉटन वेस्ट स्पिनिंग फैक्ट्रीज
- 18 किसी स्थानीय प्राधिकारी के अधीन नियोजन
- 19 सार्वजनिक मोटर परिवहन में नियोजन

- 20 अभ्रक कर्मान्त में नियोजन (अभ्रक खानों के अतिरिक्त)
- 21 किसी चावल मिल, आटा मिल या दाल मिल में नियोजन
- 22 सड़को के संनिर्माण या अनुरक्षण या निर्माण संक्रियाओं में नियोजन
- 23 सरकारी कार्यालयों में कंटिंजेन्सी एड वर्क्स
- 24 विद्युत उत्पादन, वितरण तथा पूर्ति से संबंधित नियोजन
- 25 जन स्वास्थ्य अभियांत्रिकी विभाग में नियोजित श्रमिक / कामगार
- 26 सिंचाई विभाग में नियोजित श्रमिक / कामगार
- 27 सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग में नियोजित श्रमिक / कामगार
- 28 जूट पट्टी उद्योग
- 29 होटल एवं रेस्टोरेन्ट
- 30 निजी शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में नियोजन
- 31 निजी चिकित्सालयों एवं नर्सिंग होम्स (जो सरकार या स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा संचालित न हो) में नियोजन ।
- 32 केबल ऑपरेटिंग एवं संबंधित सेवा में नियोजन
- 33 सीमेन्ट प्रीस्ट्रेज्ड प्रोडक्ट्स उद्योग में नियोजन
- 34 कोल्ड ड्रिंक्स, सोडा एवं अलाइड प्रोडक्ट्स की मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग में नियोजन
- 35 कोल्ड स्टोरेज में नियोजन
- 36 कम्प्यूटर हार्डवेयर उद्योग एवं सेवाओं में नियोजन
- 37 फैक्ट्री अधिनियम में पंजीकृत सभी कारखाने जो अन्य किसी अनुसूचित नियोजन में सम्मिलित नहीं हो, में नियोजन
- 38 गैर सरकारी संगठन (एन.जी.ओ.) एवं संस्थाओं में नियोजन
- 39 खादी, हैण्डिक्राफ्ट्स एवं विलेज इण्डस्ट्रीज में नियोजन
- 40 एल.पी.जी. वितरण एवं संबंधित सेवाओं में नियोजन
- 41 मार्केटिंग एवं कन्जूमर्स को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज में नियोजन
- 42 मैटल फाउण्ड्री एवं जनरल इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग में नियोजन
- 43 पैस्टीसाइड सहित कैमिकल्स एवं फार्मास्यूटिकल्स उद्योग में नियोजन
- 44 पेट्रोल पम्प एवं संबंधित सेवाओं में नियोजन
- 45 एस.टी.डी., आई.एस.डी., पी.सी.ओ. एवं संबंधित सेवाओं में नियोजन
- 46 स्वीपर एवं सैनेटरी सेवा जो अन्य नियोजनों में सम्मिलित नहीं है
- 47 टैलरिंग कार्य तथा गारमेन्ट्स उद्योग में नियोजन
- 48 टैक्सीज, ऑटो रिक्शा एवं ट्रेवलिंग ऐजेन्सीज में नियोजन
- 49 टैक्सटाईल्स उद्योग (सभी प्रकार के) में नियोजन
- 50 टाइल्स निर्माण एवं पोटरीज उद्योग में नियोजन
- 51 वुड वर्क्स एवं फर्नीचर निर्माण उद्योग में नियोजन

### अनुसूची "भाग-2"

क्र.सं. अनुसूचित नियोजन का नाम

52 **कृषि में नियोजन**— किसी भी रूप में कृषि कर्म में नियोजन, जिनके अन्तर्गत धरती को जोतना और बोना, दुग्ध उद्योग, किसी कृषि संबंधी या उद्यान कृषि संबंधी वस्तु का उत्पादन, उसकी खेती, उसे उगाना और काटना, जीवन धन पालन, मधुमक्खी या कुक्कुट पालन और किसी कृषि द्वारा या किसी कृषि क्षेत्र पर या कृषक कर्म की अनुशांगिक रूप या उनके साथ-साथ की गई क्रियायें (जिनके अन्तर्गत वन संबंधी या काष्ठीकरण संबंधी क्रियायें, और कृषि उपज मण्डी के लिए तैयार करने और भण्डार में या मण्डी को या मण्डी तक परिवहनार्थ वाहन का परिदान करना आता है / आती है)



प्रस्तावित न्यूनतम मजदूरी की दरें

अनुसूची भाग 1 एवं 2 में वर्णित नियोजनों में नियोजित श्रमिकों / कर्मचारियों का वर्गीकरण	न्यूनतम मजदूरी की दरें (रूपये में)	
	प्रतिमाह	प्रतिदिन
1. अकुशल – बेलदार, चौकीदार, जमादार, हाली, वर्क्स कीपर, फर्श, धोबी, भिंती, शिशु गृह परिचारक, स्वीपर, जलधारी, पेट्रोल लोडर, चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी, गैंगमैन, खलासी, पशु अवरोधक, सहायक कुंजी रक्षक, साईकिल सवार, निर्वाहक, कुंजी वाहन चालक, मुख्य नाविक, पम्प परिचालक, सेनेटरी जमादार, चपरासी, अधोभूमि मय प्रवाह स्वाच्छेक, कुंजी पाल, स्प्रेमैन, गैज रीडर्स, जरी वर्कर, फीडर, लोडर्स, बैग फिलर, ट्रौली फिलर, जिनिंग वर्क्स, पैकर्स, फीडर्स, बेल लीफटर्स, लर्नर, लेबर, ब्लोवर, मर्सराईजिंग हैल्पर, कीर बॉयलर्स एण्ड ब्लीचर्स, डाईंग ऑन एडन वर्क्स, डाईन वर्क्स, जींगर वर्कर, मैसेन्जर्स, मजदूर, वॉचमैन, डाईंगमैन, वूल क्लीनर्स, बिलोमशीन हैल्पर, होपरमैन, बेल पेकर्स, क्लीनिंग वर्क्स, वूल केरियर, बॉबिन केरियर, ड्रायर्स, ट्रौलीमैन, चरखा चलाने वाला रीलर, पेपर लिफ्टर, पोस्टर बॉय, एक्सपेलर-क्लीनर, कोलमैन, क्रेटमैन गेटकीपर, कुक कैरियर, डिकोरटीकेटर, (ग्राउण्डनट केरियर, हस्क केरियर, गनी बेग फलर, गनी बेग स्टीचर) वूल वॉशिंग मैन, स्टीचर, वूल सोरटर्स, बीयरर्स, गेटकीपर, वेजीटेबल कटर, डिलीवरी बॉय, कोटर रोलर, पिऑन, छानने वाला, पम्पमैन, शामियाना तानने वाला, कॉटन फीडर श्रमिक, डेसर्स एण्ड शोपरटर्स, केरियर, हमाल, स्पिनर्स, बिन्नौवर्स, क्लीनर – होटल एण्ड रेस्टोरेन्ट अधिसूचित नियोजन में नियोजक द्वारा निवास सुविधा एवं भोजन सुविधा दिये जाने पर क्रमशः रु0 100-100 घटाकर 5226 / – 201 / – वेतन देय होगा। (अन्य कोई भी श्रेणी जिनका कोई भी नाम हो, परन्तु जो अकुशल कार्य करते हों)	5226 / –	201 / –
2. अर्द्धकुशल – मुंशी, भू मापक,, शिशु गृह प्रभारी, हैड डीलर, स्टोन ड्रेसेज और कटर्स, हैल्पर, वायरमैन, मेट, हैल्पर, वर्कशॉप हैल्पर्स, सहायक पेन्टर्स, वे-मैन, ऑयल मैन, वॉल्वमैन, हॉफप्रेस मैन, वर्मकार, अस्सिस्टेन्ट कण्डक्टर, हैड वॉचमैन, अस्सिस्टेन्ट फिटर, अस्सिस्टेन्ट कारपेन्टर, अस्सिस्टेन्ट टर्नर, अस्सिस्टेन्ट ग्रीजर, ऑयलमैन, अस्सिस्टेन्ट टिकर, टायर फिटर, डेट फिटर, पॉलिश मैन, लेथमैन, टूल कीपर, लाईनर, वाइन्डर, टाईमैन, पैट्रीमैन, ल्यूब्रीकेटिंग अस्सिस्टेन्ट, जूनियर क्लर्क, बैण्ड चैकर, जींगरमैन, क्लीपमैन, (स्टेन्टर) अस्सिस्टेन्ट स्क्रीन प्रिन्टर, वर्क्स एंगेज्ड ऑन हैण्डिलिंग, मशीन स्ट्रेचर्स, फिल्डर्स, एडन हैल्पर, हैवी मशीन हैल्पर, अस्सिस्टेन्ट ऑपरेटर, बिलोमैन, वैमैन, लेपमैन, वाईंगमैन, डीजर, भीमसा, वारपार, फोल्डर, साईजर, पैपरमैन, कच्चा वाईण्डर, डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर, ग्राईडिंग मैन, टेकर, कोपी होल्डर, पैपर फीडर, इंकमैन, गैट कीपर एण्ड टिकिट कलेक्टर, रिवाईण्डिंग मैन, लिफ्ट ऑपरेटर, विनोअर, मेट (लेबर सुपरवाईजर), कोल्हूमैन, फिटरमैन, फायरमैन, कच्चा रोशिन मैन, पक्का रोशिन मैन, पानियामैन, बेल्टमैन, पम्प अटेन्डेन्ट, सहायक फिटर, सहायक टर्नर, सहायक वेल्डर, सहायक मैकेनिक, जाकरी वर्कर्स, वॉशरमैन, छारकमैन, रिकवरीमैन, पंचरमैन, डिलीवरी मैन, कोबलर, पेट्रोल डिलीवरी मैन, वे मैन कॉज बटन मेकर, चेयर नेस्टर, साईकिल रिपेयर्स, कॉटन फिडर, ब्रेकर साउथर फिनिशर श्रमिक, टेन्टर कम स्टीपर, डाईंग सिम्पलेक्स, लूविंग इन्टील, रिंग एण्ड डब्लिंग साईजर, डाफर, रोलर, एन्टीवाला एण्ड बेलिंग, वायरमैन कम हैल्पर, सैनेट्री जमादार, हलरमैन, मोजर्, वेटमैन, सिल्कमैन, भू मापक, हैण्ड डीलर, स्टोर ट्रन्सेज ओर कटर्स, तथा (अन्य कोई भी श्रेणी जिनका कोई भी नाम हो, परन्तु जो अर्द्धकुशल कार्य करते हों)	5486 / –	211 / –

3. कुशल – मैशन, मिस्त्री, स्वागतकर्ता, बढई, लुहार, दर्जी, चर्मकार, मैकेनिक फिटर, लाईनमैन, पेन्टर, प्लम्बर, बर्नरस इलेक्ट्रीशियन, वायरमैन, सिनेमा ऑपरेटर, बागवान, मैकेनिकल डीलर्स एण्ड ब्लास्टर्स, हल्के वाहनों के ड्राईवर, भारी वाहनों के ड्राईवर, ट्रेक्टर चालक, भारी ट्रकों के चालक, मिट्टी हटाने वाली मशीनों के ड्राईवर, रोड रोलर ड्राईवर, ट्रक ड्राईवर, मोटर गाड़ियों के ड्राईवर, इंजन ड्राईवर, दस अश्वशक्ति तक की मशीनों के ड्राईवर, अर्थ मूविंग इक्विपमेन्ट ड्राईवर, ऑपरेटर्स, क्लर्क, टाईपिस्ट, केशियर, पुस्तकालय लिपिक, समय पालक, स्टोर कीपर, लेखा लिपिक, सभी प्रकार के निरीक्षक (लाईसेन्स, गृहकर, सैनेट्री, खाद्य, ज्वालक आदि), पर्यवेक्षक, फायर ऑफिसर, ओवरसीयर, जलदाय पर्यवेक्षक, मुख्य सैनेट्री एवं परामर्शक, बॉयलर अटेण्डेण्ट, फिटर, फायरमैन, मशीनमैन, कण्डेक्टर्स, ड्राईवर्स, टर्नर, आर्टिजन्स, कोच बिल्डर्स, वल्केनाइजर्स, इक्ट्रोप्लेट्स, मैट्रोमैन, बिल्डर्स, डिचमैनपेन्टर्स ऑफ हैलेस्टर्स, ड्रेसर्स एण्ड सोपस्टर्स, पथ निरीक्षक, कम्पाण्डर, ड्राफ्टमैन, माली, शिफ्ट सुपरवाइजर, मशीन फिटर टर्नर प्रेसमैन, वाईण्डर, जोबर कम ऑयलमैन, जोबर कम साईजर, विलोरुम जोबर, बिल क्लर्क, बुकिंग क्लर्क, कुक्कस, एयर कण्डीशन मैकेनिक, रफुगर, फार्मैसिट्स वटर टेलर, पॉलिशवाला, रेडियो रिपेयर्स, ऑटो मैकेनिक, शीटमेकर, फर्नीचर डिजाईनर्स, मनिहारा, बार्बर, कन्फेक्शनर्स, फोटोग्राफर, आर्टिस्ट ऑटोशियन, छाता बनाने वाला, सूटकेस मैकर, मनीबेग मैकर, नर्स, इन्चार्ज, सिक्यूरिटी मैन, गोदाम कीपर, एलीलेटर ऑपरेटर, वेलप्रेस ऑपरेटर, फुलप्रेस मैन, मुकादम्स, मोल्डर, फ़ैब्रिकेटर, टाईमकीपर, कोल्हू मास्टर, ढोल मैकर, टीन स्मिथ, सोल्डरमैन, एयरकण्डीशन ऑपरेटर, एयरकूलिंग ऑपरेटर, अस्सिस्टेन्ट मैनेजर, इलेक्ट्रीकल सुपरवाइजर, कम्पोजिटर, ऑपरेटर-लाईनो/मोनो, डाई प्रिन्टर कारपेन्टर, पुफ रीडर (चैकर), ब्लॉक प्रिन्टर, ब्लॉक मैकर, डाई स्टेम्पर, डिजाईनर, बाईण्डर, स्टीचर, कास्टर, लाईनोप्लेट प्रिन्टर, टाउचर, कातिभ, संसाज, सेग मशीन ड्राईवर, प्लेट कटर, डाईंग मास्टर कन्टेनरर्स मैन, फोरमैन, कार्डिंग मशीन ऑपरेटर, बॉलिंग प्रेस-ऑपरेटर, जोबर, लेथ ऑपरेटर, वाईण्डिंग मशीन ऑपरेटर, वेलेडर, एसेम्ब्लर, स्क्रिन प्रिन्टिंग पैन्टर्स, बॉयलर अटेण्डेन्ट, फ़ेल्ड मास्टर कूशिंग एण्ड पिग्मेन्ट, कलर मास्टर, मोटर मैकेनिक स्कूटर मैकेनिक, ग्रिलर, ड्राफ्टमैन, वल्कानाईजर, ग्राईण्डर, बोरिंगमैन, प्रेस मिस्त्री, इलीवेटर, कूल प्रेसमैन, बेलप्रेस ऑपरेटर, मिलर या मिल मशीन ऑपरेटर, जनरेटर ऑपरेटर, क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल मैन, पथ निरीक्षक, प्रयोगशाला सहायक, प्रयोगशाला परिचर, कुक, मेल/फिमेल नर्स तथा (अन्य कोई भी श्रेणी जिनका कोई भी नाम हो, परन्तु जो कुशल कार्य करते हो)	5746 / –	221 / –
उच्च कुशल— स्टेनोग्राफर, एकाउण्टेंट, कम्प्यूटर ऑपरेटर, मैनेजर, सेल्स सुपरवाइजर, सेल्स रिप्रजेन्टेटिव, मेडिकल रिप्रजेन्टेटिव, केमिस्ट, पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष, कार्यालय अधीक्षक, लेब टेक्नीशियन, टेलीफोन ऑपरेटर, ई.सी.जी. टेक्नीशियन, रेडियोग्राफर मैन पावर तथा (अन्य कोई भी श्रेणी जिनका कोई भी नाम हो, परन्तु उच्च कुशल कार्य करता हो)	7046 / –	271 / –

टिप्पणियाः—

1. दैनिक मजदूरी पाने वाले किसी श्रमिक को देय मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरों की गणना जिस वर्ग का वह कर्मचारी है, उस वर्ग के लिये नियत मासिक मजदूरी की दर में 26 का भाग देकर की गई है।
2. अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट न्यूनतम मजदूरी की दरों में निर्वाह भत्ता, बुनियादी मूल्य और सुविधाओं के एवज में रोकड़ मूल्य, यदि कोई हो, सम्मिलित है।
3. उक्त नियोजनों में कार्यरत कामगार के लिये नियत दरों में साप्ताहिक अवकाश का वेतन शामिल है।
4. निर्धारित सामान्य कार्य के घण्टों (8 घण्टे प्रतिदिन) से अधिक कर्मचारी से कार्य करवाने पर अधिसमय (overtime) कार्य का भुगतान सामान्य मजदूरी दर की दुगुनी दर से किया जावेगा।
5. मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरें ठेकेदारों द्वारा नियुक्त श्रमिकों पर भी लागू होंगी।
6. 18 (अठारह) वर्ष से कम आयु के व्यक्तियों और अक्षम व्यक्तियों के लिये मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरें उसी श्रेणी (अकुशल, अर्द्धकुशल, कुशल एवं उच्च कुशल) के वयस्क व्यक्तियों के बराबर देय होगी।
7. श्रम ब्यूरो, शिमला से प्राप्त जयपुर व अजमेर केन्द्रों के लिए औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (Price index) दिनांक 1.5.15 से 30.11.15 तक अधिसूचना में सम्मिलित किये गये हैं। मूल्य सूचकांकों की वृद्धि 91 अंक है।
8. उक्त मजदूरी की दरें दिनांक 1.4.2016 से लागू होगी।

राज्यपाल की आज्ञा से — (अनुपम गौड़)

सहायक शासन सचिव एवं उप श्रम आयुक्त(अभि0) राजस्थान, जयपुर

**GOVT. OF INDIA,  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE  
Office of The Jt. Director General of Foreign Trade  
Udyog Bhawan(3<sup>rd</sup> floor), Tilak Marg, Jaipur, Rajasthan-302005**

**TRADE NOTICE NO. 02/2016 DATED 06.04.2016**

In pursuance of Trade Notice No. 22/2015 dated 31.03.2016, it has been decided to hold 1st Open House Meeting on 13.04.2016 in the Chamber of Jt.DGFT, Jaipur between 2:30-3:30 pm. The following guidelines are laid down for smooth functioning of the Open House Meetings:

1. Open House Meetings would be held on **every Wednesday** except in case of a public holiday.
2. Only one person per applicant would be allowed.
3. Only those issues would be discussed in the Open House Meetings which pertain to this office. Issues pertaining to HQs need not be raised.
4. Issues to be discussed should be sent in advance in the prescribed proforma (enclosed) by email at “jaipur-dgft@nic.in”.
5. Issues received up to every Monday by 5:00 pm would be taken up in the very next Wednesday Open House Meeting, unless informed otherwise.
6. Matter pertaining to delay in disposal of application would be taken up only if the prescribed time limit as given in Para 9.10 of the Handbook of Procedures (2015-20) has expired.

This issues with the approval of Jt.DGFT.

(VIVEK SINGH)

Asstt Director General of Foreign Trade  
For Jt. Director General of Foreign Trade

**PROFORMA FOR AGENDA POINT IN THE OPEN HOUSE IN JT.DGFT TO BE HELD ON.....**

1. Name, address and e-mail of the firm/company : .....
2. Brief subject of the issue : .....
3. Source (whichever is applicable)
  - a) Scheme name
  - b) Section name
  - c) File No.
  - d) Authorization/Scrip No.
  - e) Date of last letter received
  - f) Date of last reply deposited
4. Others (if any)
5. Name, email id & phone no. of the person attending the Open House

Signature of the Applicant

Name : .....

Place: ..... Mobile/Tel. No. : .....

Date: ..... E-mail Address : .....

## मुख्यमंत्री जल स्वावलम्बन योजना पर जिला प्रभारी मंत्री श्रीमति अनिता भदेल के साथ बैठक

दिनांक 21 अप्रैल 2016 को जिला कलक्टर की ओर से मुख्यमंत्री जल स्वावलम्बन योजना पर माननीया जिला प्रभारी मंत्री श्रीमति अनिता भदेल के साथ एक बैठक आयोजित की गई। मेवाड चेम्बर की ओर से बैठक में अध्यक्ष श्री अनिल मानसिंहका ने भाग लिया। मेवाड चेम्बर की पहल पर चेम्बर एवं इसके सदस्यों की ओर से मुख्यमंत्री जल स्वावलम्बन योजना में लगभग 75 लाख रुपये के कार्य करवाये जा रहे हैं। चेम्बर की आरे से 5.39 लाख रुपये की लागत से पीएचईडी से संबंधित 77 कार्य गोद लेने पर बैठक में चेम्बर को प्रशस्ति पत्र से सम्मानित किया गया।



## SERVICE TAX ON SERVICES RENDERED BY GOVT OFFICES

### CBEC exempts passport, visa, driving licence, birth or death certificate services

The CBEC has clarified that any service provided by the Government or a local authority to a business entity has been made taxable with effect from 1st April 2016. Prior to this, only support services provided by Government or local authority to business entities were taxable. In order to clarify doubts raised by members of Industry and Trade Associations and mitigate the small assessee's compliance burden, a detailed Circular has been issued. The Circular addressed to the field formations of the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) explains in a Q&A form the various provisions of the notifications issued in this regard.

It may be recalled that services provided by Government or a local authority to business entities up to a turnover of Rs 10 lakh in the preceding financial year have been exempted. This would relieve small businesses from compliance burden.

In this background, the salient features of the Circular are as under:-

Services provided by Government or a local authority to another Government or a local authority have been exempted. However, this exemption is not applicable to services provided by Government or a local authority which were subjected to service tax prior to 1st April 2016 (for instance, the services of transport of goods or passengers by Indian Railways).

Services by way of grant of passport, visa, driving license, birth or death certificates have been exempted. Further, services provided by Government or a local authority where the gross amount charged for such service does not exceed Rs 5000/- have been exempted. In case of continuous service, the exemption shall be applicable where the gross amount charged for such service does not exceed Rs. 5000/- in a financial year. Needless to say that this exemption is not applicable to the services provided by Government or a local authority which were subjected to service tax prior to 1st April 2016.

It has also been clarified that taxes, cesses or duties levied are not leviable to Service Tax. These taxes, cesses or duties include excise duty, customs duty, Service Tax, State VAT, CST, income tax, wealth tax, stamp duty, taxes on professions, trades, callings or employment, octroi, entertainment tax, luxury tax and property tax.

It has been clarified that fines and penalty chargeable by Government or a local authority imposed for violation of a statute, bye-laws, rules or regulations are not leviable to Service Tax. Further, fines and liquidated damages payable to Government or a local authority for non-performance of contract entered into with Government or local authority have been exempted.

It has been clarified that any activity undertaken by Government or a local authority against a consideration constitutes a service and the amount charged for performing such activities is liable to Service Tax. It is immaterial whether such activities are undertaken as a statutory or mandatory requirement under the law and irrespective of whether the amount charged for such service is laid down in a statute or not. As long as the payment is made (or fee charged) for getting a service in return (i.e., as a quid pro quo for the service received), it has to be regarded as a consideration for that service and taxable irrespective of by what name such payment is called. As a result, Service Tax is leviable on any payment, in lieu of any permission or license granted by the Government or a local authority.

However, services provided by the Government or a local authority by way of:

(i) registration required under the law;

(ii) testing, Scalibration, safety check or certification relating to protection or safety of workers, consumers or public at large, required under the law, have been exempted.

It has also been clarified that Circular No. 89/7/2006-Service Tax dated 18-12-2006 & and Reference Code 999.01/23.8.07 in Circular No. 96/7/2007-ST dated 23.8.2007 issued in the pre-negative list regime by CBE&C are no longer applicable.

Services by way of allocation of natural resources by Government or a local authority to an individual farmer for the purposes of agriculture have been exempted.

Regulation of land-use, construction of buildings and other services listed in the Twelfth Schedule to the Constitution which have been entrusted to Municipalities under Article 243W of the Constitution, when provided by governmental authority are already exempt from service tax. The said services when provided by Government or a local authority have also been exempted from Service Tax.

Services provided by Government, a local authority or a governmental authority by way of any activity in relation to any function entrusted to a Panchayat under Article 243G of the Constitution have been exempted from service tax.

## जिला स्तरीय अभाव अभियोग समिति की बैठक

दिनांक 12 अप्रैल 2016 को अजमेर विद्युत वितरण निगम लिमिटेड की जिला स्तरीय विद्युत अभाव अभियोग समिति की बैठक अधीक्षण अभियन्ता कार्यालय में आयोजित हुई। मेवाड चेम्बर के प्रतिनिधि ने बैठक में भाग लेकर विभिन्न सदस्यों की समस्याओं बैठक में रखा।

**Ministry of Finance**  
**(Department of Revenue) New Delhi**

**Notification No. 22/2016-Service Tax, Dated: April 13, 2016**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 93 of the Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994), the Central Government being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No.25/2012-Service Tax, dated the 20th June, 2012, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, namely:-

In the said notification, in the first paragraph,-

(i) in entry 39, after the words "Services by", the words "Government, a local authority or" shall be inserted;

(ii) after entry 53, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:-

"54. Services provided by Government or a local authority to another Government or local authority:

Provided that nothing contained in this entry shall apply to services specified in sub-clauses (i),(ii) and (iii) of clause (a) of section 66D of the Finance Act, 1994;

55. Services provided by Government or a local authority by way of issuance of passport, visa, driving licence, birth certificate or death certificate;

56. Services provided by Government or a local authority where the gross amount charged for such services does not exceed Rs. 5000/- :

Provided that nothing contained in this entry shall apply to services specified in sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of clause (a) of section 66D of the Finance Act, 1994:

Provided further that in case where continuous supply of service, as defined in clause (c) of rule 2 of the Point of Taxation Rules, 2011, is provided by the Government or a local authority, the exemption shall apply only where the gross amount charged for such service does not exceed Rs. 5000/- in a financial year;

57. Services provided by Government or a local authority by way of tolerating non-performance of a contract for which consideration in the form of fines or liquidated damages is payable to the Government or the local authority under such contract;

58. Services provided by Government or a local authority by way of-

(a) registration required under any law for the time being in force;

(b) testing, calibration, safety check or certification relating to protection or safety of workers, consumers or public at large, required under any law for the time being in force;

59. Services provided by Government or a local authority by way of assignment of right to use natural resources to an individual farmer for the purposes of agriculture;

60. Services by Government, a local authority or a governmental authority by way of any activity in relation to any function entrusted to a Panchayat under article 243G of the Constitution;

61. Services provided by Government or a local authority by way of assignment of right to use any natural resource where such right to use was assigned by the Government or the local authority before the 1st April, 2016:

Provided that the exemption shall apply only to service tax payable on one time charge payable, in full upfront or in installments, for assignment of right to use such natural resource;

62. Services provided by Government or a local authority by way of allowing a business entity to operate as a telecom service provider or use radio frequency spectrum during the financial year 2015-16 on payment of licence fee or spectrum user charges, as the case may be;

63. Services provided by Government by way of deputing officers after office hours or on holidays for inspection or container stuffing or such other duties in relation to import export cargo on payment of Merchant Overtime charges (MOT)."

[F. No. 334 / 8 /2016 -TRU]

(Mohit Tiwari)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

**Notification No. 23/2016-Service Tax, Dated: April 13, 2016**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (aa) of sub-section (2) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994), the

Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Service Tax (Determination of Value) Rules, 2006, namely:--

1. (1) These rules may be called the Service Tax (Determination of Value) Amendment Rules, 2016.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In rule 6, in sub-rule (2), in clause (iv), the following proviso shall be inserted namely:-

"Provided that this clause shall not apply to any service provided by Government or a local authority to a business entity where payment for such service is allowed to be deferred on payment of interest or any other consideration."

[F. No. 334 / 8 /2016 -TRU]

(Mohit Tiwari)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

#### **Notification No. 24/2016-Service Tax, Dated: April 13, 2016**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) and clause (hhh) of subsection (2) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Point of Taxation Rules, 2011, namely :-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Point of Taxation (Third Amendment) Rules, 2016.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Point of Taxation Rules, 2011, in rule 7, after the third proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted namely:-

"Provided also that in case of services provided by the Government or local authority to any business entity, the point of taxation shall be the earlier of the dates on which, -

(a) any payment, part or full, in respect of such service becomes due, as specified in the invoice, bill, challan or any other document issued by the Government or local authority demanding such payment; or

(b) payment for such services is made."

[F. No. 334 / 8 /2016 -TRU]

(Mohit Tiwari)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

(Matter contributed by Shri Anil Mishra, J.K.Tyre & Industries Ltd, Kankroli)

### **DECODING INDIA'S JOBLESS GROWTH**

#### ***Lowering the cost of capital does nothing to increase investment, not does it boost employment***

We often say that manufacturing should take greater responsibility of job creation as agriculture already employs over half of India's workforce, and services can't absorb the million youth who are joining it every month. The Centre is trying its best to push manufacturing through the Make in India initiative. But that doesn't seem to be working, at least when it comes to job creation. India is the fastest growing large economy, posting a growth rate of over 7 per cent, yet jobs are not growing as fast as GDP. What needs to be done to address the problem of jobless growth which, if not addressed, has the potential to turn India's demographic dividend into demographic disaster?

***Killing jobs*** Many think that lowering the cost of capital increases investment and that in turn automatically creates jobs. Unfortunately that's not how it happens. Making capital artificially cheaper promotes its sub-optimal use in a labour abundant economy like India. It may induce adoption of labour-saving production technologies especially if labour laws are not business friendly; so does raising minimum wages without commensurate rise in productivity. That kills jobs. In fact, India's rigid and often confusing labour laws enforced by a myriad agencies have done irreparable damage to the cause of labour by creating two classes of workers — contractual workers comprising 90 per cent who're paid low wages and have no job security, and well-paid workers with secure jobs comprising 10 per cent of the total. Roughly half the workers in India's corporate sector are contractual. Nevertheless, investment remains an important determinant of job creation, but investment is influenced more by whether the investors will be able to recover their money with some profit for taking business risks.

Cost of capital is thus important, but it's only one variable. Another but more important determinant is availability or lack of sufficient demand. In India, one-fourth of household savings goes into financial channels. Of that, less than 5 per cent flows into equity and mutual funds. Roughly 50 per cent goes into low-risk fixed deposits and small savings instruments. The balance goes into gold and real estate.



Pruning interest rates on savings either invested in FD or small savings instruments — EPF/PPF — will lead to lower purchasing power (via negative wealth effect) of working class households, and hurt business prospects from the demand side as consumption demand accounts for 60 per cent of aggregate demand. Lower interest rates will not necessarily lead to increased private investment if there's insufficient demand — either in domestic or export markets. It will only improve business margins without increasing real investment or add new jobs. The domestic market is flooded with competitively priced imports (often subsidised by countries such as China) that reduce the market size for indigenous manufacturers. This is not to argue that imports should be banned. But it certainly calls for a serious examination into why domestic businesses are not able to compete with imported products.

**Contract enforcement** Some of the reasons may be internal that have to be dealt with by private sector internally. But, the government can't escape the responsibility for external mismanagement that adversely affects manufacturing cost competitiveness. Given India's high cost manufacturing model and ever-increasing competition from competitively priced imports, most Indian manufacturing companies, from steel to textiles, are bleeding.

Domestic businesses, especially SMEs and first-time entrepreneurs, are not able to compete with imported products because of high transaction cost arising out of inefficient logistics and India's overall poor record on ease of doing business. Discussion on ease of doing business has largely escaped any discussion on ease of contract enforcement (India's rank is 178) that adds to transaction cost. It implies that bidders in a contract have to account for risks in enforcing terms of the contract in the form of higher (bid) prices that's extra cost for procuring firms.

A good example of poor contract enforcement is real estate: though not exactly related to manufacturing, it has serious implications for many manufacturing industries, such as cement and steel. India's ill-conceived trade pacts have resulted in inverted duties — higher import duties on raw material/components and lower duties on finished products. That discourages value addition and job creation within India. Apparels can be imported into India duty-free while raw material — manmade fibres — attracts an import duty of 10 per cent that doesn't make any sense but persists. Similarly, finished products such as laptops or cell phones can be imported more cheaply than all their parts (imported) separately because of duty inversion. India's trade pacts have failed to extract real market access for its exports as they are not able to address concerns on non-tariff barriers. There is slower or no progress on conclusion of MRAs in FTAs such as India-Japan CEPA that hurts exports. Again, exportables such as textiles and clothing are not included for duty reduction in India-Mercosur PTA.

Most of India's merchandise exports — agriculture or manufactured — are commodities in nature and operate on thinner margins. Thus, even a small cost disadvantage either because of duty, power or logistics cost, makes export uncompetitive. That largely explains why Chinese global export share in apparel is 35 per cent compared to India's 5 per cent even if we produce most of the raw materials while China imports them. Advances in 3D printing and robotics will further take away India's comparative advantage derived from possessing cheap labour.

**The way forward** When trade negotiators from developed countries say wages are low in developing countries, they fail to recognise that productivity is also very low in developing countries. Pushing wages up without a corresponding increase in labour productivity will induce businesses to go for labour-saving production technology that will kill jobs. Their insistence on minimum labour standards is nothing but a disguised form of trade protectionism that needs to be resisted by developing countries.

More employed workers even at lower wages are a better option than less employed workers at higher wages. This is not to argue that wages shouldn't be allowed to go up. The Government should focus on productivity-enhancing skills upgrade measures rather than fixing minimum wages. Rise in labour productivity will increase labour demand and push wages up automatically. Cross-subsidisation of corporates by savers à la China will not work in India as India is not China and the world has changed too much for the China model to work anymore.

Realistic interest rates reflecting the scarcity value of capital along with a prudent macroeconomic policy will bring in more FDI that will aid job creation if major concerns on the demand and supply sides are addressed. Unfortunately that's not seeing much action.

(Source: Ritesh kumar Singh, Business Line, April 27, 2016, the writer is a corporate economic advisor based in Mumbai. The views are personal)

## श्री पुनीत चावला नये रेल मण्डल प्रबंधक

उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे के अजमेर मण्डल के मण्डल रेल प्रबंधक के रूप में श्री पुनीत चावला ने 26 अप्रैल 2016 को पदभार ग्रहण किया। श्री चावला भारतीय रेल संकेत इंजिनियरिंग सेवा के 1985 बैच के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी हैं। मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री की ओर से हार्दिक बधाई एवं शुभकामनाएँ।

**Ministry of Labour and Employment**  
**Notification-New Delhi, the 30th March, 2016**

G.S.R. 368(E).—The following draft of certain rules further to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971, which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (37 of 1970), is hereby published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration after the expiry of a period of thirty days from the date on which the copies of the Official Gazette in which this notification is published are made available to the public;

Objections or suggestions, if any, may be addressed to the Joint Secretary to the Government of India-cum-Director General (Labour Welfare), Jaisalmer House, 26, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-110011;

The objections and suggestions, which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft rules before the expiry of the period specified above, will be considered by the Central Government.

**Draft Rules**

1. (1) These rules may be called the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971, in rule 25, in sub-rule (2), for clause (iv), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

**“(iv) the rates of wages payable to workmen by the contractor shall not be less than—**

(a) the rates prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948) for such employment where applicable; or

(b) the rates, if any, fixed by agreement, settlement or award; or

(c) ten thousand rupees, whichever is higher;”.

[No. S-16016/21/2016-LW (A)]

BIPIN MALLICK, Jt. Secy.

**Objections filed by Confederation of Indian Textile Industry**

Sub:-Objections and Suggestions against Proposed Amendment of Rule 25(2)(iv) of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971

This is reference to Central Government's proposed Notification No. G.S.R 368 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 30.03.2016, proposing to amend Rule 25 (2)(iv) of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971 (Copy enclosed).

In the above mentioned notification, following has been proposed:-

In the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971, in rule 25, in sub-rule (2), for clause (iv), the following clause shall be substituted.

From the above it is inferred that the Contract employees will have to be paid Rs 10,000/- per month. The Minimum wage in different States having prominent presence of Textiles & Apparel industry is much lesser than Rs 10,000/- and generally ranges from Rs 6,000/- to Rs 7,500/- per month.

In this regard we would like to make the following submission for reconsideration of the proposed notification:-

As you are aware, Textile Industry is of prime importance to our National Economy in terms of contribution to GDP which is around 5% and the export basket which is approximately 10%. This industry is one of the largest industrial employers and provides direct employment to more than 39 Mn workers in the country. This industry offers opportunities for employment at entry level and contributes in the enhancement of employability of Indian youth primarily the school dropout which is almost 50% of people looking for employment.

Textile and Clothing Industry is part of the Wage Goods industrial segment with dual characteristics of high labour intensity in the manufacturing and low margins. As compared to other industries, the labour cost content in textile manufacturing is very high. The labour cost as a percentage of manufacturing on the apparel and made up goods is almost 50% of the conversion cost.

Globally, textile industry has been relocating towards low labour cost zones as being experienced in the last 5 decades. The Industry shifted out of Western Europe to Japan, Korea and then China in search of global competitive advantages chiefly labour cost. This process is still going on especially in garment sector with Bangladesh and Vietnam increasing their share in world trade. During 2010-14, Bangladesh's clothing exports increased by USD 10 Bn, Vietnam's clothing exports grew by USD 9 Bn and India's clothing exports increased by USD 6 Bn only.

The subject notification requiring payment of Rs 10,000/- per month to Contract employees is in contradiction to the prevailing phenomenon in the Textile and Apparel Industry. The Industry generally provides regular employment on the rolls of companies throughout the value chain of Textile manufacturing. However, part of employment, more specifically in the Apparel manufacturing, is also there wherein contract labour is employed. Mandating Rs 10,000/- per month to a contractual employee will defacto mean the minimum wage being revised nationally to Rs 10,000/- per month. Seemingly, this is a substantial jump from National Floor level Minimum Wage which is Rs. 160/- per day (Rs. 4160/- per month).

That proposing a minimum of Rs. 10,000/- pm as wages for contractor employees will be violative and contrary to Rule 25(2)(v)(a) of the Central Rules, to the extent that where the contractor employees perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer, the wage rates of the contractor employees shall be same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer. The clause (v)(a) of sub-rule reads as under:

*“Rule 25 (2)(v) (a)- in cases where the workman employed by the contractor perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment on the same or similar kind of work:*

The wage cost is the determinant factor for the competitiveness of the apparel and textile goods manufacturing.

With increasing wage in China, the opportunity is being offered to other countries, which the Indian textile industry is unable to use because other countries like Bangladesh, Vietnam and Pakistan have much lower cost and thus increasing their share in global textile trade.

Another important factor is that minimum wage should be seen in the light of per capita income. The situation becomes further clear, when we attempt to understand the relationship in per capita income and wages across countries. The following table shows that India's minimum wage is 113% of per capita income whereas minimum wage is less than 85% of per capita income in Bangladesh and China. In case of Vietnam, the minimum wage to per capita GDP ratio is about 80%.

Per capita income and minimum wage (US \$)			
	2015		
	annual Per capita income(USD)	Annual Minimum wages(USD)	Wage as % to per capita income
China	7223	6000	83
India	1610	1818	113
Bangladesh	1103	924	84
Wages including social security			

The table clearly establishes that minimum wage in comparison to per capita income in India has been growing at a very high rate as compared to competing countries, and adversely affecting India's global competitiveness especially in wage good industry like Textiles and Clothing. Therefore, the minimum wage policy in India needs to be reconsidered.

In case the proposed wage rate is implemented for contract workers, industry will have to pay either equal or more wages to regular workers. In this case, the competitiveness of the industry will be seriously affected, which may result into contraction of exports and employment as well.

We, therefore, request you to kindly reconsider the proposed amendment of Rule 25(2) (iv) of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971, as it will seriously affect the competitiveness of the textile and clothing industry. We also request for a personal meeting with you to explain the submission in more detail.



## RIL TIES UP WITH STAR COTSPIN FOR ITS RECRO BRAND STAR COTSPIN

Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL), one of the largest manufacturers of synthetic fibre in the world, has partnered with the **Bhilwara-based Star Cotspin Limited**, a leading manufacturer and exporter of sewing thread in India.

Star Cotspin will be the first company in North India to be certified under the Recron SHT Branding Program which RIL launched last month. The partnership agreement was signed in New Delhi by Gunjan Sharma, Business Head, Polyester Staple Fibre Business, Reliance Industries Limited, and S K Chhajer, CEO, Star Cotspin. Star Cotspin is one of the largest grey sewing thread producers in India, having shown the fastest growth in recent years. As per the agreement, Reliance's Recron SHT, the super high tenacity fibre, will be the basic substrate for polyester sewing threads manufactured by Star Cotspin. This yarn will then be sold, co-branded with Recron SHT. Apart from branding the products, RIL will also provide marketing and technical support to Star Cotspin. Commenting on the agreement, Sharma said, "This step, in our endeavour towards establishing standardized high quality sewing threads, is a vital one. The partnership will help both companies to strengthen growth and customer trust. Star Cotspin has shown considerable growth, and have ambitious plans S K Chhajer, CEO, Star Cotspin, said, "We have been associated with Reliance Polyester Fiber for several years, and are pleased to enter into a co-branding partnership with Reliance Recron® SHT PSF."

RIL and Star Cotspin will jointly conduct research and development work to further enhance Recron SHT sewing thread's quality, and will also explore new business opportunities. Reliance will also support Star Cotspin in creating awareness about standardized high quality sewing thread products among key stakeholders, especially spoolers and apparel manufacturers. Star Cotspin is planning to undertake a 12,000 spindles expansion project. Six thousand spindles each is expected to be allocated to optical white and black yarn. The company expects to double the consumption of Recron SHT fibre by the end of 2017. Star Cotspin has a total capacity of 25,500 spindles and monthly production of around 440 tonne of polyester yarn/thread. Almost 80 per cent of the company's turnover is generated domestically, and the remaining 20 per cent comes from exports.

(Source: Business Standard, April 27, 2016)

## विदुषि लक्ष्मी पार्थसारथी का भरतनाट्यम कार्यक्रम

दिनांक 21 अप्रैल 2016 को स्पिक मैके की फेस्ट 2016 श्रृंखला के तहत विदुषि लक्ष्मी पार्थसारथी का भरतनाट्यम नृत्य कार्यक्रम गणेश वन्दना के साथ स्थानीय ग्रीनवैली पब्लिक स्कूल में हुआ। उन्होंने पौराणिक पात्रों एवं कहानियों की प्रस्तुति दी। कार्यक्रम के दौरान गायन मुरली पार्थसारथी ने किया। मृदंग पर वैकटसुब्रमण्यम, वायलीन पर लक्ष्मी एवं नटवंगम पर विद्या आनन्द ने की।

## HIGHLIGHTS OF TUF TAMC MEETING HELD ON 07.03.16 IN MUMBAI

"The industry associations to send the proposal for addition and deletion of machinery of RR-TUF latest by 10th March morning along with clarification in the guidelines if any and also the list of benchmark textile machinery manufacturers to Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai.

Ministry of Textiles would consider only the latest technology machines with PLCs. While processing the applications, priority will be given for the project proposal with the machines having energy saving devices or developed and attached (fitted along with the machine and should be there in the brochure).

I-ATUF software is with tracking and timeline system; if the timeline is within 75% green alert, 75% to 90% orange alert for the 2nd level of incharge and more than 90% red alert for the top level of banks and Ministry of Textiles will be given. Red alert cases will be directly handled by Textile Commissioner. The i-ATUF software will be placed on central server by 21st March 2016 for uploading. The subsidy claims pertaining to R-TUFS & RR-TUFS of Rs.139 crore is pending with the Ministry of Textiles. The subsidy claims pertaining to MTUFS (List I) cases amounting to Rs.107 crore (considered based on the representation made by SIMA) will be submitted to Ministry of Textiles by 11th March 2016. Industry associations to persuade Ministry of Finance to allocate necessary funds and strengthen the proposal of Ministry of Textiles for early release of subsidies pertaining to MTUFS.

The applications pending at OTxC under RRTUF (uploaded up to 12th Jan 2016 midnight on iTUF) is around Rs.5969 crs while the allocation is only Rs.3965 crore. The cap for standalone spinning is 26% (actual might be only around Rs.250 crore since the subsidy is 2%) and the surplus would be allocated for others category. Majority applications are for weaving (6% IR and 15% capital subsidies and 30% for MMS). However, all the eligible applications might be considered and fund shortage if any would be taken up at a later stage. Machine Identification Code (MIC) allotted by OTxC to be labelled on each machine. The Joint Inspection Committee would make 100% inspection and certify only the machines with MIC. TxC RO would also inspect at random. The delayed cases beyond one year under RRTUFS (condoned cases - 177 bank route cases and 64 MMS cases) will be decided by the TxC on merit basis (banks and the applicants would be invited for discussion) and permitted to submit their application for UID under RRTUFS through iTUFS software. TAMC decided to entrust the study of reconciling the committed liabilities of MTUFS and RTUFS sanctioned cases to NABCOM (NABARD) for study with a time line.

## MACHINERY FOR WEAVING, WEAVING PREPARATORY, KNITTING

### A. Weaving (Loom Shed)

Sr. No.	Name of the machine with specifications
1.	Rapier Loom with Weft Insertion Rate (WIR) not less than 380 mtrs per minutes with or without Electronic Dobby/Electronic Jacquard
2.	Projectile Loom with Weft Insertion Rate (WIR) not less than 750 mtrs per minutes with or without Electronic Dobby/Electronic Jacquard
3.	Air Jet Loom with (i) Weft Insertion Rate (WIR) not less than 1200 mtrs per minutes without Electronic Dobby/Electronic Jacquard (ii) Weft Insertion Rate (WIR) not less than 900 mtrs per minutes with Electronic Dobby/Electronic Jacquard
4.	Water Jet Loom with (i) Weft Insertion Rate (WIR) not less than 1000 mtrs per minutes without Electronic Dobby/Electronic Jacquard (ii) Weft Insertion Rate (WIR) not less than 800 mtrs per minutes with Electronic Dobby/Electronic Jacquard
5.	PLC based Circular Looms with Minimum 6 shuttles. Minimum tubular lay flat width of 90 cms and WIR of 600 mpm or more.
6.	Carpet loom (Spool gripper looms/Jacquard gripper looms/ Wire loom weaving / Brussels weaving / Face to face weaving)
7.	Electronic Jacquard and Electronic Dobby suitable for Shuttleless Looms having Weft Insertion Rate (WIR) of 380 mtrs per minutes and above
8.	Air Compressor 1 5 H.P. and above with inbuilt inverters and air driers for Air Jet looms only
9.	Battery operated trolley for beam gaiting
10.	Automatic Beam storage system
11.	Over Head Travelling Clearers
12.	Ultrasonic Cleaning machines for Reed
13.	Electronic Jacquard Computerized Pattern machine for weaving Patterns and Brand Names on the Selvedge.
14.	Shuttleless / Rapier Loom for Sample weaving with or without Electronic Dobby/ Jacquard

### B. Weaving Preparatory

Sr. No.	Name of the machine with specifications
1	Single yarn sizing machine with minimum speed of 250 mtrs per minute
2	High speed multi cylinder sizing machine/ zero twist sizing machine having minimum 8-10 cylinders for single size box and 12-14 cylinders for double size box and minimum speed of 40 mtrs per minutes
3	Direct beam warper with minimum 300 ends creel capacity and minimum speed of 1000mtrs per minutes
4	Computer aided design system for weaving
5	Two-for-one Twister operating at the speed of minimum 8000 rpm with cradle, drop wires and overfeed system. Three- for-one Twister operating at the speed of minimum 5000 rpm with cradle, drop wires and overfeed system.
6	Chenille Yarn Manufacturing Machine with spindle speed of more than 7500 rpm
7	Draw/ Air Texturising machine having minimum speed of 800 mtrs per minutes
8	Sectional warping machine with auto stop & tension control along with minimum 300 ends creel capacity and minimum speed of 350 mtrs per minutes
9	Water Softening/ R.O. Plant for Waterjet Looms
10	Automatic Drawing in/ Warp Reaching, Tying and Lacing-in machine (Not applicable on stand alone machine)
11	Automatic Sample Warper Machine
12	Direct Warping Machine for denim application with bigger flange Dia more than 1000 mm and minimum speed of 700 mpm.
13	Beam to Cone winding machine for Indigo Package.

## C.Knitting

Sr. No.	Name of the machine with specifications
1	High speed circular knitting machine with yarn tension and clearers along with Creel 1) Having Dia up to 26" with a minimum speed of 20 RPM and above. 2) Having Dia above 26" with a minimum speed of 15 RPM and above.
2	High speed socks knitting machine having minimum production of 15 pairs per hour and gloves knitting machines having minimum production of 3(three) gloves per minute with or without electronic jacquard.
3	Computerised flat bed knitting machine with minimum speed of 1 minute / minimum speed of 0.3 Mts/ Sec.
4	Warp/ Rasehel knitting machine having minimum working width of minimum speed of 500 RPM.
5	High speed computerised warping machine for knitting with minimum closed creel capacity of 200 and minimum speed of 100 Mts/ Min
6	Computerised label making Knitting machine with minimum 2 heads and minimum speed of 500 RPM and minimum working width of 50 mm per head.
7	Computerized Strap (Collar/Cuff) Flat Bed Knitting Machine a minimum speed of 0.3 Mts/ Sec with minimum working width of 12".
8	High performance Tricot Machinery with minimum 3 Bar and speed of 2300 rpm and above.
9	Fully Fashioned Knitting Machines
10	Air Compressor 15 H.P. and above with in-built inverters and air driers

## Machinery for Processing of Fibre/Yarn/Fabric

Sr. No.	Name of the machine with specifications
1.	PLC controlled dye Kitchen management system
2.	Soft Package Precision Winding machine with individual drum/Spindle driven
3.	Automatic Arm Hank Dyeing machine
4.	Air Flow Dyeing machine
5.	Automatic Cabinet type Yarn Dyeing machine
6.	Automatic Sample Yarn Dyeing Machine
7.	PLC based fully automatic Jigger with servo/microprocessor control
8.	Industrial washing/drying machine for garments/made ups/industrial tumble dryers/washers
9.	Reverse Osmosis, Nano Filtration , Multiple stage prefabricated steel evaporator excluding civil construction
10.	PLC controlled Shearing / Cropping machine more than 05 mtrs per minute
11.	PLC based yarn / fabric Singeing machine with auto mixing of air & fuel for temperature and flame control with or without pre and post brushing and desizing unit.
12.	PLC controlled Singeing machine for tubular fabrics
13.	PLC controlled Knit tubular mercerizing machine or bleaching cum mercerising machine with knit fabric diameter adjuster.
14.	PLC controlled Ammonia mercerising machine for fabrics,
15.	PLC controlled fully automatic Yarn / fabric mercerizing machine
16.	PLC controlled continuous Knit fabric bleaching plant
17.	Baloon Padder with silicate dosing along with level control & ratio control mechanism
18.	Slit opener with open width squeeze mangle for knitted fabric.
19.	Fabric automatic reversing machine
20.	PLC & Inverter Controlled Automatic Reeling Machine with slop motion and with length Measuring Device
21.	PLC based open width/rope and squeezing machine with detwisler
22.	PLC based J Box
23.	PLC based Solvent Scouring Machine / Vaporlock machine
24.	PLC based Rotary Drum Washer
25.	PLC based Float Dryer with padding mangle.
26.	Fibre cake opener for fibre dyeing machine for yarn dyeing unit
27.	Yarn conditioning machine for Yarn Dyeing units
28.	Precision flock cutting / printing machine for textile processing unit only.



Sr. No.	Name of the machine with specifications
29.	PLC based Relax dryer
30.	PLC based Sueding / peach finishing machine with brushing/ raising / eontipress / pile cutting
31.	Automatic Pleating/Creasing/Folding machine for fabrics.
32.	PLC based Microwave dryer / Hot air dryer / Infrared dryer.
33.	Automatic Crush machine for uneven pleat for grey/dyed fabrics.
34.	PLC based Dipping machine
35.	PLC based Foam finishing machine
36.	Water softening plant.
37.	Demincrlisation plant.
38.	Open-width continuous scouring and bleaching range with microprocessor attachments and automatic chemical dosing.
39.	PLC based Package Dyeing machines (cheese, cone, Tops, fibres, dyesprings, yarn beam) and with maximum liquor ratio of 1 :5
40.	PLC controlled Fully Automatic Flat Bed Printing machine with pneumatic blanket control
41.	PLC based Soft flow Dyeing Machine with pre heating chamber (liquor ratio max 1 : 4)
42.	PLC based Rapid Jet Dyeing Machines with minimum capacity of 100 kgs and fabric speed of minimum 60 mtrs per minute (liquor ratio max 1 : 4)
43.	Compact continuous dyeing and finishing machine for tapes / narrow width woven fabric
44.	Open width Pad-dry and / or Pad-Steam continuous dyeing.
45.	Indigo Rope/Sheet dyeing range including indigo dyeing cum sizing machine
46.	Digital / laser / len engraving / screen making system for rotary screens for textile processing units only
47.	PLC based fully Automatic Rotary Screen Printing Machine with magnetic / Air flow squeegee system, automatic design setting, and quick change over facility/ flying design change (FDC) system with or without on-line washing arrangement
48.	Digital/InkJet printing machines (For textile processing units only).
49.	High Speed Micro inkjet engraver with UV exposing unit. (For textile processing units only).
50.	Continuous transfer printing machine (cylinder based) for synthetics.
51.	PLC controlled Thermosoling range (For Synthetics only).
52.	PLC controlled continuous crabbing machine with minimum speed of 1 5 mtrs per minute.
53.	PLC based scouring and milling machine with minimum speed of 25 mtrs per minute and maximum liquor ratio of 1 :5.
54.	PLC based Loop ager with arrangement for moist and superheated steaming with minimum speed of 20 mtrs per minute.
55.	PLC based Powder dot coating / laminating machine for fabrics with dot roll temperature control.
56.	Continuous weight reduction machine through micro wave technique (for Polyester goods only) with minimum speed of 20 mtrs per minute
57.	PLC controlled Multi Chamber Washing range with minimum 5 chambers
58.	PLC controlled Multi cylinder Drying range with individual cylinder drives with or without padding mangle
59.	PLC controlled Multi chamber /Multi layer Stenter (minimum 4 chambers) with arrangement of Thermic fluid / gas heating.
60.	PLC controlled Compressive Shrinking range
61.	PLC controlled continuous decatizing machine with Wrapper tension and auto clave programming and minimum working speed of 30 mtrs per minute
62.	PLC based Airo Machine (for durable mechanical finishes)
63.	PLC controlled Calendering Machine having Therm oplast/Du rap last/Poly amide sleeve
64.	PLC based Compacting machine
65.	PLC Controlled Radio frequency / Radiant gas fired / Loop dryers
66.	Brushing machine tor denims
67.	PLC controlled Machine for Softening/ Stone wash effect on fabric/ garments.
68.	Robotised automatic roll packing machine.
69.	PLC controlled Plasma Treatment machines
70.	PLC controlled Continuous Pressing and Setting Machine / Super finish machine
71.	AC invertor driven PLC based Fabric inspection machine with fault analyzer and report generator and length measuring and cutting device
72.	Hand held spectrophotometer for shop floor colour matching

73.	PLC based Husk/oil / gas fired boiler (Steam /Thermic fluid) with automatic control on combustion efficiency, O2 Monitoring Equipments, and with Electrostatic precipitator and Micro dust collector
74.	Wool Carbonising Line / Plant for textile unit only.
75.	Automatic Hydroextractor
76.	PLC controlled Curing/Polymerising Machine
77.	PLC controlled Coating/Embossing Machine
78.	Multi Cross Linking Resin Finishing Machine.
79.	Pile Lifting Machine.
80.	Latex mixing and dispensing system for Coaling Line.
81.	Air compressor 15 H.P. and above with in-built inverters and air driers.
82.	Testing Equipments in Quality Control Lab accredited by National Accrediation Board for Lab (NABL) India and set up in the textile & jute unit.
83.	Fully automatic material handling system
84.	Ultrasonic Cleaning machine for fabrics and strips
85.	PLC controlled Denim wet finishing and Shrinking range with inverter motors.

## INDIAN GARMENT COMPANIES HELP BANGLA TIGER ROAR

The search for cheaper production bases is driven by retailers who are constantly looking for ways to cut costs

It has been 12 years since Gurgaon-based and BSE-listed Pearl Global Industries set up a garment manufacturing unit in Bangladesh. The company, which has 4,000 machines across four factories in the neighbouring country, is planning to double its capacity in the next three years. Chennai-based Ambattur Clothing Co has two units in Bangladesh which employ 8,000 people. It supplies clothes to brands such as Zara, Gap and Taylor. While the units in Bangladesh account for 60 per cent of the company's business, Chennai accounts for only 15 per cent.

Orient Craft, a Delhi-based garment exporter which employs 32,000 people, has so far stayed away from Bangladesh. Now, even Orient Craft is thinking of setting up a unit in Bangladesh.

As India's garment exports stagnate at \$17 billion a year, Bangladesh's apparel exports are growing at double digits and are likely to touch \$27 billion this year, say Indian exporters. India's garment exports were \$15.49 billion between April and February 2015-16, up only 1.5 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Between July 2015 and February 2016, Bangladesh clocked \$18.12 billion in apparel exports, growing by 9.52 per cent over the corresponding period last year. For the past four months, its exports have been between \$2.2 billion and \$2.6 billion per month. Bangladesh overtook India in 2008 and its share of world trade began to climb from 2010 (4.19 per cent vs India's 3.16 per cent). Interestingly, India's share of the world trade in garments increased from 3 per cent in 2000 to 3.78 per cent in 2010. In 2014, India's share was 3.67 per cent while Bangladesh's share was 5.09 per cent, according to WTO data on clothing exports as of October 2015. "We were among cheapest source of manufacturing.

For about eight years, we were sitting pretty, thinking who will dislodge us," says a senior executive with a large Indian garments exporter. "The government is not willing to do much (like bilateral trade deals with EU and others to drive competitiveness). If we can't beat them, join them," says Sudhir Dhingra, founder & chairman, Orient Craft.

Isn't Orient Craft already late for Bangladesh?

"In India, we can grow from Rs 1,800 crore to Rs 2,000 crore. But if my aspirations are to grow faster, I have to look at low-cost production bases, which enjoy duty advantage," he says. The search for cheaper production bases is driven by retailers who are constantly looking for ways to cut costs.

"Exporters are shifting to Bangladesh as buyers want it. Bangladesh offers ease of doing business, importing-exporting is faster. R&D on new styles is faster as you can import fabrics in three days. In India, it would take 10 days. The more samples and styles you produce, the better the chances you stand to get an order," says Vijay Mathur, additional secretary general, Apparel Export Promotion Council. Ambattur has units in countries like Bahrain and Jordan, apart from Bangladesh. Pearl Global has units in Indonesia, Bangladesh and one coming up in Myanmar. "Every country offers a unique advantage. Indonesia is good at garments made with silk and fine fabrics while Taiwan, being closer to China, takes lesser time to execute orders," says Deepak Seth, group chairman, Pearl Global. But not many Indian exporters have been able to set up bases in Bangladesh or elsewhere because a majority of them are small-time players.

Only three-four Indian garment exporters do business in excess of \$150 million. Indian exporters have been losing their competitive edge; they no longer cater to the mass-market, and have capacity which is utilised for only four-five months in a year. Net margins of four-five per cent leave them with very little to invest in fresh capacity abroad. No wonder, more than Indian exporters, it is Indian business families based in Sri Lanka and Hong Kong which have exploited the Bangladesh advantage. These include Hong Kong-based groups like Must Garments, Epic Garments and Sri Lanka-based groups like Brandix, MAS Holdings and Hydramani Groups.

(Source: Ranju Sarkar, business Standard, April 18, 2016)



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