



वर्ष 46 अंक 11
30 नवम्बर 2016

मेवाड़ चेम्बर पत्रिका

(मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री का मासिक पत्र)

उदयपुर, चित्तौड़गढ़, डूंगरपुर, बाँसवाड़ा, प्रतापगढ़
राजसमन्द एवं भीलवाड़ा का सम्भागीय चेम्बर



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मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री

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2 दिसम्बर 2016 को इन्टेलच्यूअल प्रॉपर्टी राइट पर कार्यशाला को सम्बोधित करते हुए मेवाड चेम्बर के संयुक्त सचिव श्री आर के जैन



विशेषज्ञ श्री संदीप अग्रवाल का प्रस्तुतिकरण।



पीएचडी चेम्बर की सुश्री अंजु बजाज का सम्बोधन।



15 दिसम्बर 2016 को भीलवाडा उद्योग मेले का शुभारम्भ करते हुए प्रभारी मंत्री श्रीमती अनिता भदेल।



भीलवाडा उद्योग मेले का दीप प्रज्ज्वलन से शुभारम्भ करते हुए जिला कलक्टर श्री महावीर प्रसाद शर्मा।

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

इन्टलेच्यूअल प्रोपर्टी राइट पर कार्यशाला

2 दिसम्बर 2016 को मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री एवं पीएचडी चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री नई दिल्ली के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में मेवाड चेम्बर भवन में इन्टलेच्यूअल प्रोपर्टी राइट पर कार्यशाला आयोजित हुई।

औद्योगिक विकास और इनोवेशन के लिए आज के युग में हो रहे भारी परिवर्तन पर पैनी नजर रखते हुए उद्यमी अपने उद्योग को बिना किसी बाधा के तेजी से आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं। विशेषज्ञों ने उद्यमियों को बताने का प्रयास किया कि आज तकनीक का जिस गति से विकास हुआ है उसके माध्यम से भीलवाड़ा में बैठकर दुनिया के किसी भी कोने में हो रहे परिवर्तन की जानकारी प्राप्त की जा सकती है। इस बोर में कई प्रमुख कम्पनियों ने विगत सालों में किस तरह का बदलाव कर आज बाजार के सिरमौर बने हुए हैं।

कार्यशाला में दिल्ली से आई विशेषज्ञ सुश्री अंजु बजाज ने बताया कि किसी भी उद्योग के लिए ट्रेडमार्क करना कितना जरूरी है। उन्होंने उदाहरण देते हुए बताया कि आज जूता बनाने वाली नाईकी के मोनोग्राम को देखकर कंपनी के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। आज उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में किसी भी कम्पनी के नाम के स्थान पर उसके मोनो की वेल्यू अधिक है।

ब्राण्ड वेल्यू के लिए रजिस्ट्रेशन जरूरी — इस अवसर पर सुश्री निशी शबाना ने बताया कि आईपीआर का फिजिकल फॉर्म नहीं होता है। उन्होंने ट्रेड मार्क, इनोवेशन, कॉपीराइट, डिजाइन आदि पर जोर देते हुए कहा कि किसी भी उत्पादन का पेटेंट कराने की बाध्यता नहीं है, लेकिन इसके कई लाभ हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि ब्राण्ड वेल्यू के कारण ही 2010 में उद्योगपति विजय माल्या के उद्योग पर आए संकट के वक्त उन्होंने अपने ब्राण्ड को गिरवी रखकर संकट से निजात पाई। उन्होंने कहा कि आज पहचान बनाने वाले ब्राण्ड से व्यापार को प्रमोशन मिलता है। कई बड़ी कंपनियों में अपने ब्राण्ड को प्रमोट करने पर बड़ा खर्च किया जाता है। उसके कंपनी को भविष्य में कई बड़े लाभ मिलते हैं। सुश्री शबाना ने कहा कि कई बड़ी कंपनियों ने समय के साथ अपनी टेक्नोलॉजी में बदलाव नहीं किए, उसका खामियाजा भुगतना पड़ा और उनके उद्योग ठप हो गए।

श्री संदीप अग्रवाल ने कहा कि भीलवाड़ा के कपड़ा उद्योग में समय-समय पर आए बदलाव के कारण ही आज उद्योग ऊंचाईयों पर है। उन्होंने कहा कि कपड़ा उद्योग में 1980 के बाद आए टेक्नोलॉजी में बदलाव के बाद धीमी गति से चलने वाले लूमों के स्थान पर हाई पावर के लूम स्थापित हो गए हैं। इसका लाभ उद्योगों को मिल रहा है। श्री अग्रवाल ने कहा कि टेक्नोलॉजी में उद्यमी समय-समय पर अपडेट करना जरूरी है, नह तो उनका काम प्रभावित हो जाएगा। उन्होंने कहा कि आज विश्व में किस तरह का परिवर्तन आ रहे है। इसके बारे में पता करने के लिए नेट पर कई तरह की साइट है। उसके माध्यम से जानकारी प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

उन्होंने कहा कि श्री लक्ष्मी मित्तल का देश में कोई कारखाना नहीं है लेकिन आयरन और स्टील उनकी पहचान बन चुके हैं। इस अवसर पर मेवाड चेम्बर के संयुक्त सचिव श्री आर के जैन ने सभी का आभार व्यक्त किया।

PROMOTING DIGITAL PAYMENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF DEMONETIZATION

OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER

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Email : txc-otxc@nic.in Website : www.txcindia.gov.in

D.O.No.TxC/KG/PS/2016

Dated 15th December 2016

Dear

Sub: Promoting Digital payments in the context of Demonetization

The Government of India has directed that top most priority is to be given for promotion of digital payments in the context of demonetization. The PMO has directed that 100% textile workers are necessarily required to be brought into the digital payment fold by 31st March, 2017. This activity has to be completed at all cost.

You may kindly refer my meetings with you alongwith other Stakeholders/Industry Associations/TRAs/EPCs etc on 09.12.2016 and 13.12.2016 on the above issue and on the fixation of targets for the said purpose. Accordingly, organization-wise targets have been fixed for each and every Organisation/Association looking into the number of textile workers with your members. **Your target for opening of bank accounts is fixed as 1,40,000 and for downloading payment transfer app for enabling cashless transactions is fixed as 1,61,000.** This means that you would be required to cover 2000 workers everyday for opening of bank accounts and 2300 workers for downloading payment transfer app and report the figures to me by 4 pm everyday.

To cover the workers the following steps are required to be taken:

- 1) You have to ensure that the payment transfer Apps are downloaded for all the workers who already have bank accounts.
- 2) Further, you have to ensure that the bank accounts are opened for all the workers who do not have bank accounts and also simultaneously enable downloading of payment transfer Apps of these workers.
- 3) In case of any difficulty of opening of bank accounts of workers who do not have documents for the same, Aadhaar card camps may be organized and on the basis of Aadhaar card number, the bank account of these workers can be opened and also simultaneously the payment transfer App for these workers may be enabled to be downloaded.

Further, in order to achieve these daily targets, it is necessary that you may depute sufficient people to organize the camps / activities efficiently and you may take the following steps on an immediate basis:

- 1) Organize camps for the above purpose and for the decentralized workers, you may ask your members to constitute separate teams to visit house to house/unit to unit to cover all the textile workers.
- 2) A Power Point Presentation for disseminating the Modes of digital payments is enclosed at Annexure-I.
- 3) Videos to promote digital payment can be downloaded from the NITI Aayog website nitigov.in/content/videos.
- 4) Daily reports should be sent both on number of camps for opening bank accounts, number of bank accounts opened as well as the camps held for promoting digital payments and the number of people who have downloaded the UPI App and also have been brought into the fold of digital payment as per Annexure II.
- 5) Daily reports in the format enclosed may be submitted by 4 pm every day to cdntxc@gmail.com

Since this activity is to be taken up as a top priority activity, I request your sincere cooperation so that all the textile workers will be completely covered as stated above.

A pro-action cooperation from you in this regard is necessary.

Yours sincerely,
sd/-
(Dr. Kavita Gupta)

Shri Anil Mansinghka,
President,
Mewar Chamber of Commerce & Industry,
Bhilwara .

BHILWARA TEXTILE INDUSTRY MARCH AHEAD IN CASHLESS PAYMENT SYSTEM

The Office of the Textile Commissioner desired that the textile industry in the Country should shift to cashless payment system. MCCI circulated the letter received from the Textile Commissioner amongst the members and as per feedback received from the members, it is found that our textile industry is already paying wages / other payments by cashless system.

TEXTILES	No of Units	Employments	% of cashless payment
SPINNING	18	40000	98% Approx
PROCESSING	19	7000	95% Approx
WEAVING	440	38500	89-90% Approx

CABINET APPROVES REFORMS TO BOOST EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND EXPORTS

The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has given its approval to the reforms to boost employment generation and exports in the Made-ups Sector.

The following interventions have been approved in a time bound manner within the approved budget of Rs. 6,006 crore for the apparel package with the objective of creating large scale direct and indirect employment of upto 11 lakh persons over the next three years in the made-ups sector:-

1. Providing production incentive through enhanced Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) subsidy of additional 10% for Made-ups similar to what is provided to garments based on the additional production and employment after a period of 3 years.
2. Extension of Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) Scheme (for apparel) to made-ups sector for providing additional 3.67% share of Employer's contribution in addition to 8.33% already covered under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) for all new employees enrolling in EPFO for the first three years of their employment as a special incentive to Made-ups sector
3. Extension of Rebate of State Levies (ROSL) (for apparel) Scheme to made-ups sector for enhanced Duty Drawback on exports of Made-ups.

4. Simplification of labour laws:

- (i) Increasing permissible overtime up to 100 hours per quarter in Made-ups manufacturing sector,
- (ii) Making employees' contribution to EPF optional for employees earning less than Rs 15,000 per month.

The interventions are expected to boost employment in the textile sector and create employment for upto eleven lakh persons, lead to increase in exports and enhance benefits to the workers in the textile and apparel sector.

GOVERNMENT CLARIFICATION ON AMENDMENT TO PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT

It is seen from the media reports that there is a general impression that is being created that the Government is bringing an amendment to the Payment of Wages Act to make mandatory the payment of wages to the workers only through cheque or accounts transfers. This is not the correct position.

It is clarified that the government proposes to bring an amendment to Section 6 of the Payment of Wages Act which will further provide crediting the wages in the bank account of the employees or payment through cheque along with the existing provisions of payment in current coin or currency notes.

This is being done to facilitate the employers from making payment of wages using the banking facilities also in addition to the existing modes of payment of wages in current coin or currency notes.

Also, the appropriate Government (Centre or State) will have to come up with the notification to specify the industrial or other establishments where the employer shall pay wages through cheque or by crediting the wages in employees' bank account. It is, therefore, clear that the option of payment through cash is still available with the employers for payment of wages.

It may be understood that the Payment of Wages Act was passed in the year 1936 (eighty years ago) and the situation prevailing at that point of time has completely undergone a technological revolution. Most of the transactions now take place through the banking channels. The proposal of Ministry of Labour and Employment to bring an amendment to Section 6 of the Act is an additional facility of crediting the wages in the bank account of the employees or payment through cheque along with the existing provisions of payment in current coin or currency notes.

The above proposed amendment will also ensure that minimum wages are paid to the employees and their social security rights can be protected. Thus the employers can no longer under-quote the number of employees employed by them in their establishments to avoid becoming a subscriber to the EPFO or ESIC schemes.

It is also pointed out that the states like Andhra Pradesh/Telangana, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Punjab and Haryana have already come out with notifications to provide for payment through banking channels.

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN FINANCE DEPARTMENT (TAX DIVISION)

NOTIFICATION

Jaipur, December 02, 2016.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 51A of the Rajasthan Value Added Tax Act, 2003 (Act No. 4 of 2003), the State Government being of the opinion that it is expedient in the public interest so to do, hereby notifies the following New Amnesty Scheme-2016 (hereinafter referred to as "the scheme"), for waiver of interest, penalty and late fee, namely:-

1. Short title and operative period.- (1) This scheme may be called the New Amnesty Scheme-2016.

(2) This scheme shall come into force with immediate effect and shall remain in force upto 15.02.2017.

2. Definitions. (1) In this scheme, unless the subject or context otherwise requires,

(i) "Applicant" means a dealer or person, opting for the scheme by submitting an application to the assessing authority; and

(ii) "Department" means the Commercial Taxes Department, Rajasthan.

(2) The words and expressions used in this scheme but not defined shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the Act under which the demand of tax, interest, penalty and late fee has been created.

3. Applicability of the scheme.- (1) The scheme shall be applicable to the dealer or person against whom total outstanding demand has been created upto 31st July, 2016 under the following Act, is less than rupees twenty five crore:-

- (i) The Rajasthan Sales Tax Act, 1954;
- (ii) The Rajasthan Sales Tax Act, 1994;

- (iii) The Rajasthan Value Added Tax Act, 2003; or
- (iv) The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

(2) Subject to sub-clause (1), the scheme shall also apply to the cases, -

- (i) Where the dealer or person has been permitted to pay the demand in installments and all the installments which have become due at the time of filing of the application under the scheme have been deposited by such dealer or person; and
- (ii) Where the case of prosecution has been filed by the Department under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 67 of the Rajasthan Value Added Tax Act, 2003 or similar provisions of repealed Act.

4. Benefits under the scheme.- The amount of interest, penalty and late fee shall be waived to the extent as mentioned in column number 4 of the table given below on fulfillment of conditions as mentioned in column number 3, for the category of demand as mentioned in column number 2 of the said table:

Sr.	Category of Demand	CONDITIONS	EXTENT OF WAIVER OF LATE FEE PENALTY AND INTEREST
1	Demand created on or before 31.03.2013 and does not relate to,-(i) evasion or avoidance of tax; (ii) misuse of declaration form or certificate; (iii) unaccounted goods; or goods or vehicle in transit.	(i) The applicant has deposited the whole amount of tax, (as per Demand and Collection Register) on the date of filing of application; and (ii) The applicant submits the proof of withdrawal of case from the concern Court, Tax Board, Appellate Authority, in case the demand is under dispute	Amount of late fee, penalty and interest along with interest accrued upto the date of order under the scheme
2	Demand created on or before 31.03.2013 and relate to,- (i) evasion or avoidance of tax; (ii) misuse of declaration form or certificate; (iii) unaccounted goods; or (iv) goods or vehicle in transit.	(i) The applicant has deposited the whole amount of tax, along with twenty five percent of the outstanding penalty amount (as per Demand and Collection Register) on the date of filing of application; and (ii) The applicant submits the proof of withdrawal of case from the concern Court, Tax Board, Appellate Authority, in case the demand is under dispute.	Remaining amount of penalty and the amount of late fee and interest along with interest accrued upto the date of order under the scheme.
3	Demand comprises entirely of interest and created on or before 31.03.2013	(i) The applicant has deposited ten percent of the outstanding interest amount (as per Demand and Collection Register) on the date of filing of application; and (ii) The applicant submits the proof of withdrawal of case from the concern Court, Tax Board, Appellate Authority, in case the demand is under dispute.	Remaining amount of interest along with interest accrued upto the date of order under the scheme
4	Demand comprises entirely of late fee and created on or before 31.03.2013	(i) The applicant has deposited ten percent of the outstanding late fee amount (as per Demand and Collection Register) on the date of filing of application; and (ii) The applicant submits the proof of withdrawal of case from the concern Court, Tax Board, Appellate Authority, in case the demand is under dispute.	Remaining amount of late fee along with interest accrued upto the date of order under the scheme.
5	Demand created after 31.03.2013 but on or before 31.07.2016 and does not relate to,- (i) evasion or avoidance of tax; (ii) misuse of declaration form or certificate; (iii) unaccounted goods; or (iv) goods or vehicle in transit.	(i) The applicant has deposited the whole amount of tax, along with twenty percent of the outstanding interest amount (as per Demand and Collection Register) on the date of filing of application; and (ii) The applicant submits the proof of withdrawal of case from the concern Court, Tax Board, Appellate Authority- In case the demand is under dispute.	Amount of late fee, penalty and remaining amount of interest along with interest accrued upto the date of order under the scheme.

Sr.	Category of Demand	CONDITIONS	EXTENT OF WAIVER OF LATE FEE PENALTY AND INTEREST
6	Demand created after 31.03.2013 but on or before 31.07.2016 and relate to, (i) evasion or avoidance of tax; (ii) misuse of declaration form or certificate; (iii) unaccounted goods; or (iv) goods/ vehicle in transit.	(i) The applicant has deposited the whole amount of tax, along with twenty five percent of the outstanding penalty amount and twenty percent of the outstanding interest amount.(as per Demand and Collection Register) on the date of filing of application; and (ii) The applicant submits the proof of withdrawal of case from the concern Court, Tax Board, Appellate Authority, in case the demand is under dispute.	Remaining amount of penalty and the amount of late fee and interest along with interest accrued upto the date of order under the scheme.
7	Demand comprises entirely of interest and created after 31.03.2013 but on or before 31.07.2016	(i) The applicant has deposited twenty percent of the outstanding interest amount (as per Demand and Collection Register) on the date of filing of application; and (ii) The applicant submits the proof of withdrawal of case from the concern Court, Tax Board, Appellate Authority, in case the demand is under dispute.	Remaining amount of interest along with interest accrued upto the date of order under the scheme.
8	Demand comprises entirely of late fee and created after 31.03.2013 but on or before 31.07.2016	(i) The applicant has deposited twenty percent of the outstanding late fee amount (as per Demand and Collection Register) on the date of filing of application; and (ii) The applicant submits the proof of withdrawal of case from the concern Court, Tax Board, Appellate Authority, in case the demand is under dispute.	Remaining amount of late fee along with interest accrued upto the date of order under the scheme.

Explanation:

- (1) Where any amount has been deposited prior to issuance of this scheme against the demand after its creation and an application under the scheme is being submitted for the balance outstanding demand, the amount already deposited shall be adjusted firstly against the liability of tax, then against the liability of interest and late fee and balance, if any, shall be against the penalty imposed; and
- (2) Where any demand for which an application in Form AS-I is submitted under the scheme and any application for rectification related to the demand for which the applicant has furnished an application under this scheme shall be disposed off by the assessing authority within seven days of the submission of Form AS-I or upto 15.02.2017, whichever is earlier

5. Procedure for availing benefit:-

- (1) To avail the benefit under the scheme, the applicant shall submit an application in Form AS-I appended to this scheme to the assessing authority or authority concerned along with detail of deposit of tax and/or late fee and/or penalty and/or interest, as the case may be, and proof of withdrawal of case from the, concerned Court, Tax Board, or Appellate Authority, if applicable, upto 15.02.2017.
- (2) Subject to sub-clause (1) of clause 3, if the outstanding demand involves multiple entries, the applicant may apply to any number of entries as he wants.
- (3) Separate entries in Form AS-I shall be made for each outstanding demand, and conditions as mentioned in column number 3 of the above mentioned table shall separately apply for each entry.
- (4) Where the case has been filed by the applicant, he shall submit the certified copy of application for withdrawal case.
- (5) Where the case have been filed by the Department and the applicant opts for this scheme after depositing the amount as mentioned in column number 3 of the above-mentioned table the Department shall withdraw such case, in such circumstances the applicant is not required to submit any proof of withdrawal of case.
- (6) Where the case of prosecution has been filed by the Department under clause (d) of subsection (1) of section 67 of the Rajasthan Value Added Tax Act, 2003 similar provisions of repealed Act, and the applicant has deposited the amount as required under this scheme, on being satisfied, the Assessing Authority shall proceed to withdraw the case from the Court.
- (7) The assessing authority or authority concerned shall on receipt of the application, verify the facts mentioned in the application, and on being satisfied shall complete the form AS-II appended to this scheme.
- (8) The Assessing Authority shall also reduce the outstanding demand of penalty and / or late fee and/or interest, as the case may be from Demand and Collection Register.
- (9) The assessing authority shall forward the copy of Form AS-II to the Deputy Commissioner (Administration) concerned and he shall also forward the copy of Form AS-II to the Commissioner, in the cases where total amount of waiver is above Rs. ten lacs.
- (10) The assessing authority shall also forward the copy of Form AS-II to the Applicant.

माननीया श्रीमती किरण माहेश्वरी
माननीया जनस्वास्थ्य अभियांत्रिकी मंत्री
राजस्थान सरकार
जयपुर।

विषय: **भीलवाडा में पेयजल हेतु चम्बल का पानी आने एवं कांकरोलियां घाटी से जल आपूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में।**

आदरणीया,

भीलवाडा एवं जिले के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए चिरप्रतिक्षित एवं महत्ती चम्बल जल परियोजना के तहत विगत दिनों में भीलवाडा तक चम्बल का जल पहुँच गया है। यहां की जनता की पेयजल आकांक्षा की पूर्ति के लिए समस्त जनता की ओर से आपका कोटि-कोटि आभार एवं अभिनन्दन।

प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, चम्बल से नियमित आपूर्ति प्रारम्भ होने के साथ वर्तमान में कांकरोलियां घाटी से की जा रही जल आपूर्ति व्यवस्था को बन्द कर दिया जाएगा। कांकरोलियां घाटी के तहत बनास नदी पर प्राकृतिक बने भूगर्भ के विशाल जल भण्डार से पानी की आपूर्ति की जाती है। भीषण अकाल के समय भी इस परियोजना से भीलवाडा को जल प्राप्त होता रहा है। अब चम्बल से जल आने पर इस योजना के तहत जल आपूर्ति बन्द किए जाने से योजना पर लगे करोड़ों रुपये की लागत व्यर्थ हो जाएगी, साथ ही समय के साथ पाइपलाइन आदि आधारभूत ढांचा भी खराब हो जाएगा एवं किसी भी आपात स्थिति में उपयोगी नहीं रहेगा।

इस संबंध में हमारा सुझाव है कि कांकरोलियां घाटी परियोजना से वर्तमान में लिए जा रहे प्रतिदिन 1.5 करोड़ लीटर जल को भीलवाडा के विभिन्न उद्योगों को दिया जाए ताकि उद्योगों को भी अच्छे किस्म के जल की आपूर्ति के साथ, वर्तमान में उद्योगों द्वारा भूगर्भ से पानी निकालना भी बन्द हो सकेगा, जिससे भूगर्भ जल स्तर भी सुधरना प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा। माननीया, रिसर्जेंट राजस्थान में भीलवाडा जिले में 10 हजार करोड़ से अधिक के एमओयू हस्ताक्षरित किए गए हैं एवं कांकरोलिया घाटी परियोजना से उद्योगों को जल आपूर्ति पर इन सभी एमओयू भी साकार रूप ले सकेंगे, जिससे जिले में हजारों नये रोजगार के अवसर पैदा होंगे। इसके साथ ही किसी आपात स्थिति में अगर चम्बल से जल आपूर्ति में बाधा आती है तो ऐसे अवसर पर शहर को कांकरोलियां का पानी भी किसी विलम्ब के उपलब्ध हो सकेगा। आशा है कि आपके स्तर पर हमारे इस सुझाव पर गम्भीरता से विचार कर उचित निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

सादर।

भवदीय

(सूर्य प्रकाश नाथानी)

मानद महासचिव

ONE MONTH IN, WHAT'S THE IMPACT OF INDIA'S DEMONETIZATION FIASCO?

A month into India's demonetization initiative, long lines of people looking to exchange notes still spew out of banks, some sectors of the economy continue struggling with the lack of readily available cash, grassroots businesses are still being revolutionized with electronic payment capabilities, and masses of people continue transitioning towards new ways of paying for basic goods and services.

On Nov. 8, 86% of India's currency was nullified in a great demonetization effort that aimed to clean out the black market's cash supply and counterfeit notes which completely disrupted the social, political, and economic spheres of the world's second largest emerging market. All 500 and 1,000 rupee notes were instantaneously voided, and a 50 day period ensued where the population could (ideally) redeem their canceled cash for newly designed 500 and 2,000 rupee notes or deposit them into bank accounts.

India has done this before. In 1946, all 1,000 and 10,000 rupee notes were recalled. In 1978, 1,000, 5,000, and 10,000 rupee notes were demonetized.

This recent bout of demonetization was planned in secret by a small, tight-knit group led by Prime Minister Modi, and it overtook the country like a flash flood. This surprise was by design, as it was feared that if the black market caught wind of what the government was planning they would find ways to rapidly unload their illicit cash, and the initiative would flop on one of its initially-stated goals.

Of course, this meant that the rest of Indian society was also caught in the demonetization crossfire. Not even the banks — who would be required to do the heavy lifting on the ground — were in the loop. In the days following Modi's announcement, the banks didn't have enough of the newly designed banknotes on-hand to distribute in exchange for the canceled notes, and there simply wasn't an adequate supply of smaller denominations in circulation to run the cash economy. Far from being a 50 day transition, it is estimated that even if India's printing presses were to run 24/7 it would take upwards of four months to a year before the currency supply was adequately restored.

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"I personally think it's a chicken or egg situation because the more prepared you are, the more people who are aware, the more opportunity you're giving to people to find loopholes in the system," said Arpan Nangia, the head of the India desk for HSBC's commercial banking division. "Whereas the downside of making it a surprise was [that] the government and the central bank were severely unprepared to manage the whole situation."

Modi's demonetization initiative caused a sudden breakdown in India's commercial ecosystem. Trade across all facets of the economy was disrupted, and cash-centric sectors like agriculture, fishing, and the voluminous informal market were virtually shutdown, with many businesses and livelihoods going under completely -- not to mention the economic impact of millions of people standing in line for hours to exchange or deposit canceled banknotes rather than working or doing business.

"The unbanked and informal economy is hard hit," explained Monishankar Prasad, the New Delhi-based author and editor for *Alochana*, an Australian current events publication. "The poor do not have the access to structural and cultural resources to adapt to shock doctrine economics. The poor were taken totally off guard and the banking infrastructure in the hinterland is rather limited. The tech class has poor exposure to critical social theory in order to understand the impact on the ground. There is an empathy deficit."

However, although India's demonetization initiative was seemingly severely mismanaged, this doesn't mean that the entire endeavor was a complete failure. 35 days in, there are some positive indicators.

Like most other above-ground industries, India's shadow economy had its financial legs taken out from under it with Modi's currency purge. Similar to the other financial sectors mentioned above, the cash-centric black market for the most part ceased to function with the nullification of the bulk of its currency.

"I think, in the immediate term all sorts of illegal activities, like terrorist financing, etc... have been completely hit," Nangia said.

While, like in other sectors, this virtual shutdown of the black market is more than likely only temporary, there may be some longer-lasting impacts. Cashless transaction systems have been encouraged across the board, which will not rid India of its

massive shadow economy but may make it a little tougher to conduct business. Also, this initiative indicates that such wide-ranging, deep-striking governmental actions to combat what it sees as corruption could happen again.

The demonetization process has also repaired India's counterfeiting problem for the near to mid-term. It was previously estimated that 250 out of every million Indian bank notes were fakes. This recent culling of the bulk of the country's currency instantly rendered counterfeits as valuable as the paper they're printed on. It has also been reported that the new 500 and 2,000 rupee notes are less vulnerable to counterfeiting, having advanced security features — with one report claiming that it will be “impossible” for Pakistan (India's counterfeiting bogeyman) to fake them.

It is also thought that Modi's demonetization drive will wipe out a measure of corruption and tax evasion in India's real estate market.

“In certain parts of the country there used to be always an official amount and an unofficial amount for property,” Nangia explained. “Now with this so-called black money going out of the window people are expecting that the price of real estate is going to fall, which is going to make it more affordable for honest, tax paying people.”

However, the biggest potentially positive impact of the demonetization campaign for India's government is its inherent push to get more people onto the dominant economic grid, where they can be more readily regulated and taxed. India's economy is essentially rooted in the cash-centric informal market, which is responsible for up to 45% of GDP and 80% of employment. Beyond that, up until the demonetization campaign, upwards of 95% of all monetary transactions were conducted in cash and upwards of 40% of the population were completely unbanked. By disrupting the engine which drove the cash economy, Modi hopes that more of the population can be brought into the fold by using taxable systems of economic exchange, such as bank accounts and e-wallets.

“A lot more retail outlets are accepting e-wallets, including my laundry provider and my *dabbawala*,” commented Prasad. “This is revolutionary, and survival of the fittest.”

If a large amount of people and businesses are brought into the bosom of the formal economy via the demonetization program, then India could be in for a boost in liquidity and an apparent increase in its recorded economic growth rate. Forbes contributor Naazneen Karmali stated that India's banks could “get turbocharged,” as \$75 billion in old currency pours into the system in the form of new deposits.

“If you are moving the informal economy into the formal economy and if the transactions which for years were never reported as part of GDP are now transacted through banking channels, it will only add to the GDP,” Minister of State Piyush Goyal told the Economic Times.

“However, this doesn't make anyone better off—we are after all already insisting that the economic activity was already taking place, and also insisting that we're just changing whether we count it or not,” Forbes contributor Tim Worstall pointed out.

This potentially broad swath of people being push onto the economic grid also theoretically means more revenue for the government coffers.

“A digital economy is an economy which is tracked in real time. Each transaction is mapped. Every taxman likes numbers. It will certainly help expand the tax net,” Prasad proclaimed.

Government reports from 47 cities in India indicate an overall 268% year-on-year increase in tax collection for November 2016, the month the demonetization campaign began. However, a good portion of this increase could be attributed to special schemes that were created for people to pay their past due taxes with canceled banknotes rather than a more integral improvement in tax collecting efficiency.

India is a country that has over a billion people, and such a drastic event as the government suddenly telling people that their money no longer has any value could have sent the place into mass hysteria. Although there have been many incidents of protest, demonstrations, and occasional bouts of panic, relatively speaking, the bulk of Indians seem to have taken to this transition remarkably dutifully. Millions of people have stood in long lines peacefully, enduring a rather irritating bureaucratic process that has disrupted their lives because many believe that it could be better for the country in the end.

Results from a much publicized survey were recently published which claimed that 90% of Indians support the demonetization initiative. However, the methods of this poll are highly suspect, as it was only delivered via a smartphone app — a technology which only 17% of the country has access to — and was also reputedly loaded with “leading questions and a multiple-choice questionnaire that often did not even give users the chance to disagree with the plan.”

Wade Shepard, Contributor- forbes-DEC 12, 2016

THIS STARTUP IS HELPING INDIA'S UNTAPPED FEMALE WORKFORCE GET BACK IN THE GAME

Despite a rapidly flourishing economy, India continues to experience one of the world's lowest ratios in gender parity in the workplace – according to statistics from the IMF to the Indian government. It is with this in mind that JobsForHer co-founder and CEO Neha Bagaria set out to work on changing this issue.

Bagaria, a graduate of The Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, returned to India after she completed college, to found her first startup, Paragon. The brand, which became one of U.S.-based College Board's India representatives, was an effort to bring American Advanced Placement coursework into India.

Marriage took Bagaria from Mumbai to Bangalore, and she subsequently closed Paragon down. In Bangalore she worked with a pharmaceutical manufacturing company before pulling out of the workforce to take care of her children.

She notices that although India's economy has been pacing upwards - this year overtaking China as the world's fastest growing economy - but India is trailing behind when it comes to women actually participating in the labor force.

The World Bank cites 24.2% of the total Indian labor force as female, while 27% of the entire female population over the age of 15 is a part of the workforce. By contrast, female labor force participation in the U.S. is 56%.

According to Bagaria, 50% of all working women would drop out of the workforce in India after just three years. It's a figure confirmed by the IMF in a recent working paper titled 'Women Workers In India'.

"I took a three plus year break in my own career when I had my children," she says, "During this personal journey, I became aware of the various difficulties a woman faces in order to re-enter the workforce."

Motivated to start something new, Bagaria launched her career portal, JobsForHer, on International Women's Day in 2015.

"Our vision is to reverse the female brain drain within the Indian workforce by facilitating various job opportunities to women who were on a work-break and help them reconnect with their careers," she says.

The JobsForHer site offers job-seekers various opportunities across India's urban markets: Delhi-NCR, Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore, Hyderabad, and Chennai. It also provides insight and access to several corporate programs designed to bring female-talent back into the workforce.

Bagaria says it's not that women are not well-educated in India; the most recent country census indicated a 116% percent rise in the number of female graduates, versus the 65% rise in males, and a 42% female university population.

Many Indian women cite marriage as the deciding factor for them to abandon their careers. Employers don't take female employees seriously, often questioning their commitment. Culturally conservative family members can be another hurdle.

Looking after children also plays a role in the drop-off of women in the workplace - affordable and reliable daycare options are scarce in India.

Companies such as Amazon, Target, Credit Suisse and Hindustan Unilever are among the 1700 companies working with JobsForHer to offer jobs for women.

The portal also partners with various women-oriented programs. Among them, mobile advertising giant InMobi's Second Career Workshop and CapGemini's Returnee Program – both initiatives aimed to assist and encourage women to get back into the workplace and advance their careers.

Typical users of JobsForHer are women in their early 30s with five or more years of experience who might have taken a one to three year break, says Bagaria. But older women, who have 15 or more years of experience and taken 10-year career gaps, are not uncommon. Women might also take career breaks for relocation, burnout, or elderly-care, she says.

"What these women have in common though, is that burning desire to engage themselves intellectually again, and regain their financial independence," she says.

Realizing the dismal female drop-off rates among employees, a number of companies are now looking to market themselves as being women-friendly, Bagaria says.

Tata Sons, the holding company of the Tata Group – best known internationally for being the owners of Tetley tea and Jaguar Land Rover – rolled out a new maternity leave policy earlier this year, offering women employees seven months of paid leave and flexible hours - this is something that has never been offered to Indian employees until now.

Findings in a McKinsey Report also suggested that improving gender parity in the Indian workforce could mean not only a rise in national GDP, there are also benefits for individual firms.

"These companies realize that there is a talent pool of qualified, experienced, capable women who are recharged to prove themselves again," says Bagaria.

Jobseekers who have found success through the JobsForHer platform, which offers basic technical roles to CIO positions, she

says. Job seeking options are based on years of experience and offer flexible, part-time roles as well as returnee internships and full-time roles.

Bagaria plans to expand the JobsForHer remit above and beyond what it already offers - adding options such as mentorship, second career counseling, training sessions, and confidence building workshops.

“Our expansion plans involve scaling up our reach to create a larger impact,” says Bagaria, who wants to work to get some of the lackluster statistics changed through action. “JobsForHer is committed to doing everything necessary to enable a woman to restart her career.”

Ambika Behal, Contributor forbes-DEC 23, 2016

DERIVATIVES TRADING AN INTRODUCTION

Derivatives – considered one of the most complex financial instruments.

The derivative market in India, like its counterparts abroad, is increasingly gaining significance. Since the time derivatives were introduced in the year 2000, their popularity has grown manifold. This can be seen from the fact that the daily turnover in the derivatives segment on the National Stock Exchange currently stands at Rs. crore, much higher than the turnover clocked in the cash markets on the same exchange.

WHAT ARE DERIVATIVES?

Derivatives are financial contracts that derive their value from an underlying asset. These could be stocks, indices, commodities, currencies, exchange rates, or the rate of interest. These financial instruments help you make profits by betting on the future value of the underlying asset. So, their value is derived from that of the underlying asset. This is why they are called '**Derivatives**'.

The value of the underlying assets changes every now and then.

For example, a stock's value may rise or fall, the exchange rate of a pair of currencies may change, indices may fluctuate, commodity prices may increase or decrease. These changes can help an investor make profits. They can also cause losses. This is where derivatives come handy. It could help you make additional profits by correctly guessing the future price, or it could act as a safety net from losses in the spot market, where the underlying assets are traded.

WHAT IS THE USE OF DERIVATIVES?

In the Indian markets, futures and options are standardized contracts, which can be freely traded on exchanges. These could be employed to meet a variety of needs.

Earn money on shares that are lying idle:

So you don't want to sell the shares that you bought for long term, but want to take advantage of price fluctuations in the short term. You can use derivative instruments to do so. Derivatives market allows you to conduct transactions without actually selling your shares – also called as physical settlement.

Benefit from arbitrage:

When you buy low in one market and sell high in the other market, it called arbitrage trading. Simply put, you are taking advantage of differences in prices in the two markets.

Protect your securities against fluctuations in prices

The derivative market offers products that allow you to hedge yourself against a fall in the price of shares that you possess. It also offers products that protect you from a rise in the price of shares that you plan to purchase. This is called hedging.

Transfer of risk:

By far, the most important use of these derivatives is the transfer of market risk from risk-averse investors to those with an appetite for risk. Risk-averse investors use derivatives to enhance safety, while risk-loving investors like speculators conduct risky, contrarian trades to improve profits. This way, the risk is transferred. There are a wide variety of products available and strategies that can be constructed, which allow you to pass on your risk.

WHO ARE THE PARTICIPANTS IN DERIVATIVES MARKETS:

On the basis of their trading motives, participants in the derivatives markets can be segregated into four categories – hedgers, speculators, margin traders and arbitrageurs. Let's take a look at why these participants trade in derivatives and how their motives are driven by their risk profiles.

Hedgers: Traders, who wish to protect themselves from the risk involved in price movements, participate in the derivatives market. They are called hedgers. This is because they try to hedge the price of their assets by undertaking an exact opposite trade in the derivatives market. Thus, they pass on this risk to those who are willing to bear it. They are so keen to rid themselves of the uncertainty associated with price movements that they may even be ready to do so at a predetermined cost.

For **example**, let's say that you possess 200 shares of a company – ABC Ltd., and the price of these shares is hovering at around

Rs. 110 at present. Your goal is to sell these shares in six months. However, you worry that the price of these shares could fall considerably by then. At the same time, you do not want to liquidate your investment today, as the stock has a possibility of appreciation in the near-term.

You are very clear about the fact that you would like to receive a minimum of Rs. 100 per share and no less. At the same time, in case the price rises above Rs. 100, you would like to benefit by selling them at the higher price. By paying a small price, you can purchase a derivative contract called an 'option' that incorporates all your above requirements. This way, you reduce your losses, and benefit, whether or not the share price falls. You are, thus, hedging your risks, and transferring them to someone who is willing to take these risks.

Speculators: As a hedger, you passed on your risk to someone who will willingly take on risks from you. But why someone do that? There are all kinds of participants in the market.

Some might be averse to risk, while some people embrace them. This is because, the basic market idea is that risk and return always go hand in hand. Higher the risk, greater is the chance of high returns. Then again, while you believe that the market will go up, there will be people who feel that it will fall. These differences in risk profile and market views distinguish hedgers from speculators. Speculators, unlike hedgers, look for opportunities to take on risk in the hope of making returns.

Let's go back to our example, wherein you were keen to sell the 200 shares of company ABC Ltd. after one month, but feared that the price would fall and eat your profits. In the derivative market, there will be a speculator who expects the market to rise. Accordingly, he will enter into an agreement with you stating that he will buy shares from you at Rs. 100 if the price falls below that amount. In return for giving you relief from this risk, he wants to be paid a small compensation. This way, he earns the compensation even if the price does not fall and you wish to continue holding your stock.

This is only one instance of how a speculator could gain from a derivative product. For every opportunity that the derivative market offers a risk-averse hedger, it offers a counter opportunity to a trader with a healthy appetite for risk.

In the Indian markets, there are two types of speculators – day traders and the position traders.

A day trader tries to take advantage of intra-day fluctuations in prices. All their trades are settled by by undertaking an opposite trade by the end of the day. They do not have any overnight exposure to the markets.

On the other hand, position traders greatly rely on news, tips and technical analysis – the science of predicting trends and prices, and take a longer view, say a few weeks or a month in order to realize better profits. They take and carry position for overnight or a long term.

Margin traders: Many speculators trade using of the payment mechanism unique to the derivative markets. This is called margin trading. When you trade in derivative products, you are not required to pay the total value of your position up front. . Instead, you are only required to deposit only a fraction of the total sum called margin. This is why margin trading results in a high leverage factor in derivative trades. With a small deposit, you are able to maintain a large outstanding position. The leverage factor is fixed; there is a limit to how much you can borrow. The speculator to buy three to five times the quantity that his capital investment would otherwise have allowed him to buy in the cash market. For this reason, the conclusion of a trade is called 'settlement' – you either pay this outstanding position or conduct an opposing trade that would nullify this amount.

For example, let's say a sum of Rs. 1.8 lakh fetches you 180 shares of ABC Ltd. in the cash market at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per share. Suppose margin trading in the derivatives market allows you to purchase shares with a margin amount of 30% of the value of your outstanding position. Then, you will be able to purchase 600 shares of the same company at the same price with your capital of Rs. 1.8 lakh, even though your total position is Rs. 6 lakh.

If the share price rises by Rs. 100, your 180 shares in the cash market will deliver a profit of Rs. 18,000, which would mean a return of 10% on your investment. However, your payoff in the derivatives market would be much higher. The same rise of Rs. 100 in the derivative market would fetch Rs. 60,000, which translates into a whopping return of over 33% on your investment of Rs. 1.8 lakh. This is how a margin trader, who is basically a speculator, benefits from trading in the derivative markets.

Arbitrageurs: Derivative instruments are valued on the basis of the underlying asset's value in the spot market. However, there are times when the price of a stock in the cash market is lower or higher than it should be, in comparison to its price in the derivatives market.

Arbitrageurs exploit these imperfections and inefficiencies to their advantage. Arbitrage trade is a low-risk trade, where a simultaneous purchase of securities is done in one market and a corresponding sale is carried out in another market. These are done when the same securities are being quoted at different prices in two markets.

In the earlier example, suppose the cash market price is Rs. 1000 per share, but is quoting at Rs. 1010 in the futures market. An arbitrageur would purchase 100 shares at Rs. 1000 in the cash market and simultaneously, sell 100 shares at Rs. 1010 per share in the futures market, thereby making a profit of Rs. 10 per share.

Speculators, margin traders and arbitrageurs are the lifeline of the capital markets as they provide liquidity to the markets by taking long (purchase) and short (sell) positions. They contribute to the overall efficiency of the markets.

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS:

There are four types of derivative contracts – forwards, futures, options and swaps. However, for the time being, let us concentrate on the first three. Swaps are complex instruments that are not available for trade in the stock markets.

Futures and forwards: Futures are contracts that represent an agreement to buy or sell a set of assets at a specified time in the future for a specified amount. Forwards are futures, which are not standardized. They are not traded on a stock exchange.

For example, in the derivatives market, you cannot buy a contract for a single share. It is always for a lot of specified shares and expiry date. This does not hold true for forward contracts. They can be tailored to suit your needs.

Options: These contracts are quite similar to futures and forwards. However, there is one key difference. Once you buy an options contract, you are not obligated to hold the terms of the agreement.

This means, even if you hold a contract to buy 100 shares by the expiry date, you are not required to. Options contracts are traded on the stock exchange.

HOW ARE DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS LINKED TO STOCK PRICES:

Suppose you buy a Futures contract of Infosys shares at Rs 3,000 – the stock price of the IT company currently in the spot market. A month later, the contract is slated to expire. At this time, the stock is trading at Rs 3,500. This means, you make a profit of Rs. 500 per share, as you are getting the stocks at a cheaper rate.

Had the price remained unchanged, you would have received nothing. Similarly, if the stock price fell by Rs. 800, you would have lost Rs. 800. As we can see, the above contract depends upon the price of the underlying asset – Infosys shares. Similarly, derivatives trading can be conducted on the indices also. Nifty Futures is a very commonly traded derivatives contract in the stock markets. The underlying security in the case of a Nifty Futures contract would be the 50-share Nifty index.

HOW TO TRADE IN DERIVATIVES MARKET:

Trading in the derivatives market is a lot similar to that in the cash segment of the stock market.

First do your research. This is more important for the derivatives market. However, remember that the strategies need to differ from that of the stock market. For example, you may wish you buy stocks that are likely to rise in the future. In this case, you conduct a buy transaction. In the derivatives market, this would need you to enter into a sell transaction. So the strategy would differ.

Arrange for the requisite margin amount. Stock market rules require you to constantly maintain your margin amount. This means, you cannot withdraw this amount from your trading account at any point in time until the trade is settled. Also remember that the margin amount changes as the price of the underlying stock rises or falls. So, always keep extra money in your account.

Conduct the transaction through your trading account. You will have to first make sure that your account allows you to trade in derivatives. If not, consult your brokerage or stock broker and get the required services activated. Once you do this, you can place an order online or on phone with your broker.

Select your stocks and their contracts on the basis of the amount you have in hand, the margin requirements, the price of the underlying shares, as well as the price of the contracts. Yes, you do have to pay a small amount to buy the contract. Ensure all this fits your budget.

You can wait until the contract is scheduled to expiry to settle the trade. In such a case, you can pay the whole amount outstanding, or you can enter into an opposing trade. For example, you placed a 'buy trade' for Infosys futures at Rs 3,000 a week before expiry. To exit the trade before, you can place a 'sell trade' future contract. If this amount is higher than Rs 3,000, you book profits. If not, you will make losses. Thus, buying stock futures and options contracts is similar to buying shares of the same underlying stock, but without taking delivery of the same. In the case of index futures, the change in the number of index points affects your contract, thus replicating the movement of a stock price. So, you can actually trade in index and stock contracts in just the same way as you would trade in shares.

WHAT ARE THE PRE-REQUISITES TO INVEST

As said earlier, trading in the derivatives market is very similar to trading in the cash segment of the stock markets.

This has three key requisites:

Demat account: This is the account which stores your securities in electronic format. It is unique to every investor and trader.

Trading account: This is the account through which you conduct trades. The account number can be considered your identity in the markets. This makes the trade unique to you. It is linked to the demat account, and thus ensures that YOUR shares go to your demat account.

Margin maintenance: This pre-requisite is unique to derivatives trading. While many in the cash segment too use margins to conduct trades, this is predominantly used in the derivatives segment.

Unlike purchasing stocks from the cash market, when you purchase futures contracts you are required to deposit only a percentage of the value of your outstanding position with the stock exchange, irrespective of whether you buy or sell futures. This mandatory deposit, which is called margin money, covers an initial margin and an exposure margin. These margins act as a risk containment measure for the exchanges and serve to preserve the integrity of the market.

You are expected to deposit the initial margin upfront. How much you have to deposit is decided by the stock exchange.

It is prescribed as a percentage of the total value of your outstanding position. It varies for different positions as it takes into account the average volatility of a stock over a specified time period and the interest cost. This initial margin is adjusted daily depending upon the market value of your open positions.

The exposure margin is used to control volatility and excessive speculation in the derivatives markets. This margin is also stipulated by the exchanged and levied on the value of the contract that you buy or sell.

Besides the initial and exposure margins, you also have to maintain Mark-to-Market (MTM) margins. This covers the daily difference between the cost of the contract and its closing price on the day of purchase. Thereafter, the MTM margin covers the differences in closing price from day to day.

INDIA PAVILION AT 16TH GARMENTECH

International Apparel Machinery Tradeshow 2017
18-21 January 2017, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Event Name : India Pavilion at Garmentech Bangladesh 2017

Dates : 18 - 21 January 2017

Venue : International Convention City, Bashundhara, Dhaka

Pavilion organiser : PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI)

Supported by : Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India

Background :

GARMENTECH Bangladesh 2017, into its 16th edition has established itself as an ideal marketing forum to reach out to the RMG(Readymade garment) sector in the country. Visited by Decision Makers, Procurement Managers, Technical Heads and Technicians, your participation provides an ideal opportunity to reach out decision makers and influencers. As the industry gears itself to achieve \$50 billion in exports by the year 2021, GARMENTECH Bangladesh 2017 is most potential forum to present your products and solutions.

8th Yarn & Fabrics Sourcing fair & 8th GAP Expo 2017, the most visited tradeshows by Readymade garments industry, concurrently being held with the **16th edition GARMENTECH Bangladesh 2017**.

Bangladesh clocked \$18.12 billion in apparel exports between July 2015 and February 2016, growing by 9.52 percent 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. Sales of Garments, comprising knitwear and woven items, accounted \$25.1 billion in July-May, up 9.4 percent from a year earlier.

PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry (PHDCCI) in close association with High Commission of India, Dhaka, Bangladesh and with the support of Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India is organizing INDIA PAVILION at GARMENTECH Bangladesh 2017

Exhibitor Profile:

GARMENT MACHINERY & ACCESSORIES Automation System, Machinery & Accessories Boilers CAD/CAM/CIM System, Computer Software Chemicals & Dyes Creasing, Cutting & Laying Machinery Embroidery & Quilting Machinery Fastening Machines Finishing, Fusing, Pressing, Ironing & Steaming Equipment, Testing Equipment & Controls Knives, Scissors & Grinding machinery Knitwear Equipment & Machinery Labelling Machinery, Pocket Welting Machinery Over seaming Machinery, Parts and Equipments	YARN & FABRICS Yarns : Natural, Synthetic, Man-made Yarns for both Woven and Knitting Fabrics : Man-Made, Synthetic, Natural and Blended Fibers in Woven and Knits for men's, women's and kid's wear ♦ Fine Yarn-Dyed Shirting; Wool, ♦ Polyester-Wool and Polyester Viscose Suiting; Pure and Blended Linen; Fine High-End Silks; Fashion Dress Materials in Prints and Solids etc. ALLIED MACHINERY & ACCESSORIES ♦ Bleaching & Washing Machinery ♦ Chemicals & Dyes ♦ Embroidery Equipment ♦ Felting Needles ,Heat Transfer Equipment, Laundry ♦ Equipment, Inspecting, Measuring & Folding Machinery
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FEATURES:

4 Day Exhibition B2B Meetings
Conferences Competitions & Live Demos

VISITOR PROFILE

- ◆ Garment Exporters & Manufacturers ,Leather and Footwear manufacturers
- ◆ Buying Houses & Buying Agents, Local and International Retail Chains
- ◆ Apparel Brands & Labels
- ◆ Importers, Distributors & Wholesalers Indenting agents & Distributors, Fashion Designers & Merchandisers
- ◆ Design Studios & Institutes, Trade Body Representatives, Trade Media

PARTICIPATION COST :

SPACE	AREA	RATE (RS)	PACKAGE
Shell Space / Built-up(With Package) (min size 9sqmt)	9 sq mt	1,20,000	Accommodation for 5 night in star category hotel on twin sharing + To and fro air ticket for one person on fixed sitinerary + Visa invitation letter
Shell Space / Built-up (Without Package) (min size 9 sqmt)	9 sq mt	95,000	Stall only + visa invitation letter

PAYMENT TERMS : 50% payment to be paid at the time of booking together with the application form and balance one month earlier to event.

SHELL SPACE : Shell space will comprise of Modular (*Multiples of 9 sqm*) Structure of international standard with side & rear walls, fascia for company name, floor carpeting, 1 reception table, 2 chairs, 2 spot lights, 5 amp. Socket, waste paper basket.

For application of space or further details, please contact:

PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry

PHD House, August Kranti Marg , 4/2, Siri Institutional Area, New Delhi - 110016

Tel: 91-11-49545454, 26863801-04; Fax: 91-11-26855450

Contact Person : Mr.Punit Choudhary, Mr Ashutosh Srivastava

Email : Punit@phdcci.in, ashutosh.srivastava@phdcci.in,

Mobile: +91 9811166097,9911576699

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS GARMENTS, YARN EXPORT ENTITLEMENT QUOTA FOR ONE YEAR

The Union Government has extended the export entitlement quota for readymade garments & knitwear, yarn and fabrics & made-ups to the US, Canada and European Union for one year with effect from 1 January, 2017. "The government hereby decides to extend the operation of the residuary provisions of yarn, fabrics & made-ups export entitlement (quota) policy for a further one year with effect from 1 January, 2017," said a notification issued by Textiles Ministry.

Similarly, it also extended the operation of the residuary provisions of garments and knitwear, reports PTI.

The garments and knitwears export entitlement policy is applicable in respect of countries where such exports are covered by restraints under the provisions of the agreement on textiles and clothing.

Export entitlements will be allotted only to exporters registered with the competent registering authorities as per the export-import policy prevailing from time to time.

Quantities that become available from time to time on account of surrenders, flexibilities or otherwise shall also be allocated under the First Come First Served (FCFS) system. The government had earlier decided to enforce operation of the residuary provisions of garments and knitwears export entitlement (quota) policy and yarn, fabrics & made-ups export entitlement (quota) policy initially for one year with effect from 1st January, 2005, and extended from time to time. These provisions had been extended up to 31 December 2016.

(Source: PTI , The Free Press Journal, December 08, 2016)

57TH JOINT TECHNOLOGICAL CONFERENCE AT BTRA, MUMBAI ON 17TH & 18TH FEBRUARY 2017

We are pleased to inform you that BTRA is organizing the 57th Joint Technological Conference of ATIRA, BTRA, SITRA and NITRA on 17th & 18th February 2017. The Joint Technological Conference is held every year by each TRAs in rotation and accordingly this time it will be held at BTRA in Mumbai. Dr. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner, has given her consent to be the Chief Guest for the conference.

The papers for presentation in this premier conference will be based on recent R & D trends and of immediate importance to the industries in all major textile areas from the four TRAs. The conference provides threadbare discussions on R&D carried out by the four Textile Research Associations and possibility of adopting them in the industry. The enclosed research papers from four TRAs [18 papers] are scheduled to be presented and discussed during the conference.

Apart from sessions on textile related areas, BTRA is planning to have one dedicated session on 'Geosynthetics'. This particular session is jointly being organised with Office of the Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. Moreover, German textile machinery manufacturing companies have shown interest in participating in this conference by mway of presentation and networking with the participants.

The conference as a tradition has always attracted a large number of technical and business oriented audience from all over the country.

Research Papers to be presented:

ATIRA

- 1) Protective textiles to protect against electromagnetic radiation - M/s. Pawan Sharma, Seema Patel and C.S. Vora
- 2) Concept paper on development of nano-fibre based water filtration device for human beings – Chetan Mahajan
- 3) Hydraulic properties of geo-textiles: An experimental study - M/s. Seema Patel, R.V.Chikhani, Rajesh Patel and Jignesh Patel
- 4) Eco-friendly jute reinforced composite based toilet with bio-digester - M/s. Kiran Dev, T. Gangopadhyay, Ashok Kumar, M. Karthigeyan, Pravin Patel, K.K. Misra, C.S. Vora and S.S. Rathod

BTRA

- 5) Practical approaches for water conservation in textile wet processing – M/s. Tanaji Kadam and M.S. Kulkarni
- 6) Use of electron beam irradiation for solution of biodegradation enhancement in textile industry – M/s. Smita Deogaonkar, Megha Patel and Kaushlesh P. Pawar
- 7) Development of silver coated electro-conductive cotton fabric using electron beam radiation technology – M/s. Kumar Krishnanand and Amol G. Thitte
- 8) Adhesion improvement of coated textiles by atmospheric plasma treatment – M/s. Pratik Joshi and Shital Palaskar
- 9) Coir geotextile for slope stabilization – G.M. SriRamachandran

NITRA

- 10) Electronic drape tester based on image analysis technique - M/s. ArindamBasu, Sanjeev Shukla, Kishan Dewan and Paurush Godhar
- 11) Development of smoothness testers for finished fabrics - M/s. M.S.Parmar, Nidhi Sisodia, Maheshwar Singh and Vasundhara Verma
- 12) Development of work wear for workers working in cement industry - M/s. M.S. Parmar, Shweta Saxena, Vasundhara Verma and Satypriya Dash (M/s Arvind Ltd)
- 13) A study of work practices in Indian garment factories –M/s. Vivek Agarwal, M.M. Tiwari, Shweta Saxena, Kushagra Prakash and M.K. Bansal

SITRA

- 14) A new approach on study of twist contraction levels in modern ring spinning process - M/s. V. Jayaraman and V. Vijayajothi
- 15) Influence of combing of polyester/cotton blended material on yarn quality compared to the traditional processes - M/s. V. Jayaraman and N. Vittopa
- 16) Achievable levels of UKG in modern spinning mills (Present and Future scenario) – M/s. N.Vasanth Kumar and S. Chandirasoodan
- 17) Productivity in spinning mills-2016 (based on SITRA's 33rd Productivity Survey) – M/s. J.Sreenivasan and P. Subash
- 18) Extraction and application of natural tannins for improved eco-colouration and antimicrobial properties on cotton and wool - M/s. S. Sivakumar and K.H. Prabhu @ - Papers related to 'Geosynthetics' are being finalised.

(Source: BTRA, December 19, 2016)

SKILL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Achievements Report

December 21, 2016

Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development for any country. India is blessed with 65% percent of its youth in the working age group. As per the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, it is estimated that the average age of the population in India by 2020 will be 29 years as against 40 years in USA, 46 years in Europe and 47 years in Japan. In next 20 years, the labor force in the industrialized world is expected to decline by 4%, while in India it will increase by 32% which creates a need and opportunity to provide its workforce with required skill sets and knowledge to enable them to contribute substantially to the economic growth of India.

The skill ecosystem in India is undergoing major reforms and policy interventions as India embarks on its journey to become a Knowledge Economy. The skill gap study by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) for the period of 2010-2014 reports that over 109.73 million additional skilled manpower will be required by 2022 across different sectors.

In the last two years, the government has taken a host of initiatives to channelize the efforts and provide impetus to the Skill Development ecosystem.

To steer and coordinate the current skilling initiatives with quality deliverables, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) was created in November 2014 to drive the 'Skill India' agenda in mission mode.

Key interventions taken up by the government during the last two years have resulted in the number of trained Indians growing by 36.8% from 0.76 crores in FY 2014-15 to 1.04 crores in FY 2015-16. These trainings were done through Central Government Programs and NSDC associated training partners in the private sector.

Policy Initiatives

MSDE has made great strides in a relatively short span of time and the key policy initiatives have been launched to support the skilling mandate.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

Launched in July 2015 with the mission statement "Kaushal Bharat Kushal Bharat", PMKVY is the flagship scheme of MSDE aimed to benefit 1 crore youth. PMKVY is being implemented through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

A new version of PMKVY was launched on July 13, 2016 with modification and continuation of PMKVY as 'Skill Development Component' of umbrella PMKVY with a target to skill 10 million people over four years (2016-2020) at an outlay of INR 12,000 crore.

- ◆ A total of 19.8 lakh candidates (17.8 lakhs in fresh training and 1.8 lakhs under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)) have been enrolled, out of which 17.93 lakh have been trained and 11.9 lakh have been certified. The details of sectorwise breakup is mentioned in Annexure-I.
- ◆ 7.22 lakh candidates alone have been trained in manufacturing job roles.

Revitalizing the landscape of Industrial Training Institutes (ITI's) across the nation

The scheme envisages up-gradation of an existing Government ITI in a State to Model ITI through Institute Management Committees (IMC's) with a representative as chairperson from Industry. The scheme was approved in December 2014 for a total cost of INR 300 crore. Implementation period is for 3 years with a funding pattern 70:30 between Center and States. For North Eastern states, the funding pattern is 90:10 between Center and States. Some of the major achievements are:

- ◆ The number of ITIs in the country has increased from 10,750 in May 2014 to over 13,105 in May 2016. More than 1141 new ITIs have been added and 1.73 lakh seats have been increased in the last one year.
- ◆ 15,000 instructors have been trained by Central Institutes of Directorate General of Training (DGT).
- ◆ Distance learning infrastructure has been created and over 18000 trainers have been trained in last two years.
- ◆ MSDE has also enabled opening up of 8 new Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) for women in skill development. Five of which were opened during FY 201516, 2 of which have been operational since August 2015, 3 are to be opened in FY 201617.
- ◆ 2,33,000 youth were awarded certificates from ITIs, and 18,000 plus graduating students received job offer letters on the occasion of World Youth Skills Day.

National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF)

NSQF is a competency-based framework that organizes all qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills

and aptitude. NSQF aims to safeguard the consistency in outcome of skills training. Over 1661 qualifications from both the NSDC and ITI ecosystems have been aligned to NSQF during the last two years.

Apprenticeship Act reformed to scale up Apprenticeship training

The Apprenticeship Act was modified in December 2014 to incentivise employers to take on more apprentices. Advocacy campaign amongst industry partners has been taken up and an online portal has been launched. Employers can now engage up to 10% of its total workforce as apprentices. The number of apprentices in the country has increased from 2.70 lakh to 3.10 lakh in FY2015-16, which is 15% higher as compared to FY 2014-15.

- ◆ National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) was also notified on August 19, 2016 to equip 50,000 apprentices during 2016-2022.

National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)

NSDC which was established to catalyse private sector involvement in the area of skill development was further strengthened and entrusted with responsibility of setting up Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) to run industry-driven courses of high quality with focus on employability. Some of the initiatives taken by NSDC are:

- ◆ NSDC partners have skilled 24.93 lakh people and placed about 12 lakh people through its ecosystem in FY 2014-15.
- ◆ Under UDAAN, a special industry initiative to enhance the employability in the state of J&K, the number of candidates trained has leapfrogged from 3062 in May 2014 to 10,810 in May 2016.
- ◆ 33 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKK) have been set-up across India as yet. Target is to create 426 PMKK across 409 districts.

Pradhan Mantri YUVA Yojana (PMYY)

MSDE launched its flagship scheme on entrepreneurship education and training in November 2016. The scheme spans over five years (2016-17 to 2020-21) with a project outlay of INR 499.94 crore, and will provide entrepreneurship education and training to over 7 lakh students in 5 years through 3050 Institutes. The institutes under the PM's YUVA Yojana include 2200 Institutes of Higher Learning (colleges, universities, and premier institutes), 300 schools, 500 ITIs and 50 Entrepreneurship Development Centers, through Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs).

Sector Skills Councils (SSC's)

- ◆ NSDC is funding industry led Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) that create National Occupation Standards (NOS). Till date, NSDC Board has approved 40 Sector Skill Councils.
- ◆ 11 New SSCs have been added namely Chemical & Petrochemicals SSC, Paints & Coatings SSC (IPA), Management SSC, Green Job SSC, Strategic Manufacturing SSC, Furniture & Fitting SSC, and PWD SSC since November 2014.
- ◆ The number of SSCs that developed National Occupational Standards (NOS) have grown from 22 in Nov 2014 to 31 at end of Oct 2015.
- ◆ In the textile sector, a total of about 8.61 lakh persons have been trained including traditional sectors under ISDS (Integrated Skill Development Scheme) of which 69% got placed.

Special Focus on skilling and empowering Women

In an endeavor to create a conducive socio-cultural and economic environment for women, several initiatives have been taken to further strengthen the ecosystem.

- ◆ 30% of all the seats are reserved in all Government and Private ITIs for courses for women candidates which includes girls as well.
- ◆ 5 new RVTIs for women in skill development have been established during FY 2015-16 and 3 are to be opened in FY 2016-17. 2 RVTIs are being established in Himachal Pradesh (Jhundla, Shimla) and Tripura (Anandanagar, Agartala) to facilitate the requirements in the hilly terrain since August 2015.
- ◆ NSDC training partners have trained a total of 1,55,236 women candidates across India, of which 54,456 have been placed as on October 31, 2016.

Other achievements

- ◆ Under non-PMKVY, around 6000 candidates were trained through various training centers during the year 2015-16.
- ◆ Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme, more than 10 lakh trainees got skilled during FY 2015-16.
- ◆ Skill Loan scheme was launched in July 2015 and offers soft loans ranging from INR 5000 to INR 1.5 lakh to 34 lakh Indian youth seeking to attend skill development programmes over the next five years.

भीलवाडा उद्योग एवं व्यापार मेला

जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, उद्यम प्रोत्साहन संस्थान एवं जिला प्रशासन के तत्वावधान में स्थानीय चित्राकूटधाम पर 15 से 20 दिसम्बर 2016 को 6 दिवसीय उद्योग एवं व्यापार मेले का आयोजन हुआ। मेले का विधिवत शुभारंभ जिले की प्रभारी महिला एवं बाल विकास राज्यमंत्री श्रीमती अनिता भदेल ने जिला प्रमुख श्री शक्ति सिंह हाडा, नगर विकास न्यास के अध्यक्ष श्री गोपाल खण्डेलवाल, नगर परिषद सभापति श्रीमति ललिता समदानी तथा जिला कलक्टर श्री महावीर प्रसाद शर्मा के साथ मोलीबंधन खोलकर मेले का शुभारंभ किया। इस अवसर पर मेवाड़ चेम्बर आफ कामर्स के अध्यक्ष श्री अनिल मानसिंहका, चेम्बर के मानद महासचिव श्री सूर्यप्रकाश नाथानी एवं अन्य उद्यमी उपस्थित थे।

अतिथियों ने मेले का अवलोकन किया। जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के महाप्रबन्धक श्री राहुल देव सिंह ने प्रभारी मंत्री तथा अतिथियों को मेले का अवलोकन कराया। प्रभारी मंत्री श्रीमती भदेल ने कहा कि वस्त्रानगरी भीलवाडा में प्रतिवर्ष आयोजित होनेवाला उद्योग एवं व्यापार मेला जहां उद्यमियों, व्यापारियों को अपने उत्पादों की बिक्री व विपणन का अवसर उपलब्ध कराता है वहीं शहरवासियों को भी एक ही स्थान पर विभिन्न उपयोगी वस्तुएं वाजिब दामपर क्रय करने का अवसर मिलता है।

उन्होंने उद्योग मेले की परम्परा को बनाये रखने की आवश्यकता बताते हुए इससे वस्त्रनगरी में उद्योग एवं व्यापार को बढ़ावा मिलने की बात कही। उन्होंने कहा कि मेले में विभागीय योजनाओं की जानकारी भी आमजन को मिल सकेगी। महिला एवं बाल विकास राज्यमंत्री ने कहा कि स्कील डवलपमेन्ट के माध्यम से युवाओं तथा नये लोगों को जोड़ा जायेगा। उनकी पसन्द के अनुसार नये प्रकार के कोर्स डिजाईन किये जायेंगे तथा समाज की आवश्यकता के अनुसार कौशल विकास उत्पन्न कर युवाओं एवं महिलाओं को रोजगार से जोड़ा जायेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा कौशल एवं आजीविका विकास निगम के माध्यम से प्लेट फार्म उपलब्ध करवाया जा रहा है। प्रतिवर्ष 50 हजार से अधिक महिलाओं को रोजगारपरक ट्रेनिंग प्रदान की जा रही है।

उन्होंने कहा कि राज्य सरकार तथा महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग द्वारा नवाचार के तहत महिला उद्यमियों द्वारा घरेलु लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम के तहत उत्पादित वस्तुओं के विपणन के लिए अमृता हाट मेलों का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। इन मेलों से महिला उद्यमी अपने उत्पादों का विपणन भलीभांति कर सकेगी। स्वयं सहायता समूहों तथा महिला दस्तकारों को भी अमृता हाट मेलों में निःशुल्क स्थान उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है। उनके ठहरने एवं भोजन की व्यवस्था भी राज्य सरकार द्वारा निःशुल्क की जा रही है।

श्रीमती भदेल ने कहा कि अमृता हाट के माध्यम से महिला उद्यमी अपने उत्पादों की बिक्री कर जहां अपना आत्मबल बढ़ा रही है वहीं उनके उत्पाद भी हाथोंहाथ बिक रहे हैं। अबतक जयपुर, हनुमानगढ़, नागौर, अजमेर, बूंदी तथा पाली में अमृता हाट का आयोजन किया जा चुका है। भीलवाडा में भी शीघ्र ही अमृता हाट का आयोजन किया जायेगा।

जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के महाप्रबन्धक श्री राहुल देव सिंह ने बताया कि 6 दिवसीय उद्योग मेले में कुशल बुनकरों, उद्यमियों, हस्तशिल्पियों व लघु उद्यमियों की 250 स्टाल्स लगाई गई हैं। मेले में कई राज्यों तथा राजस्थान के कई जिलों के हस्तशिल्पी व उद्यमी भाग ले रहे हैं। मेले में उत्कृष्ट हस्तशिल्प, हेण्डलूम, गलीचे, चटाई, आचार, पापड़ सहित घरेलु उपयोग की स्टाल्स लगाई गई हैं।

रेल मंत्रालय ने रेल दुर्घटना पीड़ितों को भुगतान की जाने वाली मुआवजा राशि को दोगुना किया

रेल मंत्रालय ने रेल दुर्घटनाओं और अनहोनी घटनाओं में शामिल यात्रियों की मृत्यु और घायल होने के संदर्भ में अदा की जाने वाली मुआवजा धनराशि में संशोधन करने का फैसला किया है। संशोधित मुआवजा नियमों में सभी श्रेणियों में धनराशि को वर्तमान में प्रदान की जाने वाली मुआवजा धनराशि से दोगुना कर दिया गया है। यह संशोधन 'रेल दुर्घटना और अप्रिय घटना (क्षतिपूर्ति) नियम 1990' में किया गया है। इस नये संशोधित नियमों को अब 'रेल दुर्घटना और अप्रिय घटना (क्षतिपूर्ति) नियम 2016' उल्लिखित किया जा रहा है। संशोधित मुआवजा नियमों के अनुसार मृत्यु के मामले में मुआवजे की राशि को 4 लाख रुपये से दो गुना करके 8 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है। यह नये नियम 1 जनवरी 2017 से प्रभावी होंगे।

ऊर्जा संरक्षण पुरस्कार

14 दिसम्बर 2016 को जयपुर में आयोजित समारोह में राज्य सरकार की ओर से वर्ष 2015-16 के लिए राजस्थान ऊर्जा संरक्षण पुरस्कार 2016 प्रदान किए गये। राज्य के मुख्य ऊर्जा सचिव श्री संजय मल्होत्रा ने पुरस्कार प्रदान किए।

वृहद स्पनिंग वर्ग में नितिन स्पिनर्स लिमिटेड को प्रथम पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ।

प्रोसेसर्स एवं डाईंग वर्ग में सोना प्रोसेसर्स इण्डिया प्रा लि को द्वितीय पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ।

OFFICE OF THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER

Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

F.No.NA/10/Export Award/2016

Dated : 15.12.2016

Director,
All MSME-DIs

Subject: Inviting online applications from MSMEs for National MSME Awards - 2015.

Sir,

1. As you are aware that Govt. of India is focusing on digitalization and online submissions of applications for transparency. From this year, applications from MSMEs for National MSME Awards will be invited online (hyperlink – msmedi.dcmsme.gov.in/award.aspx). You are requested to kindly give wide publicity amongst the MSMEs and related Industrial Associations.
2. As usual, you have to evaluate the marks by clicking the appropriate button of the online applications and submit to the SLSC for their recommendations. A copy of the guidelines, application forms and proforma evaluating marks are available on the website.
3. If an entrepreneur belongs to SC or ST/ Women/NER/ Handicapped, then applicant has to click on all the buttons accordingly. Calculations of average growth rate, average of turnover, percentage export of turnover etc. are inbuilt in the system.
4. In the states where there are more than one MSME-DI, the main institute will process the applications like Kanpur in UP, Mumbai in Maharashtra, Patna in Bihar, Bengaluru in Karnataka with the assistance of the concerned MSME-DIs.
5. User ID and password of MSME-DIs are dirjaipur/Dijpr@5588.
6. In case of any query, you may contact undersigned and the following :
 1. Shri Pawan Kumar Singh, Asstt. Director (Awards) M.9471452370
 2. Shri Vivek Shandilya, Sr. Software Developer, Ph. 011-23062354

Last Date of submission : 16th January 2017.

Yours Sincerely

(Dr.O.P.Mehta)
Director (Award)
Tele/Fax : 011 23063363

BANGLADESH MAY EMERGE AS LARGEST IMPORTER OF INDIAN COTTON

India's exports of cotton and cotton products, such as yarn and fabric in 201-17 to China, the world's largest textile and garment exporter, dropping to \$416.14 million, while those to Bangladesh touches \$613.16 million in the first half of the current fiscal according to official data. Bangladesh may emerge as the largest importer of such item for the first time to China.

As late as 2011-12, China's purchases of cotton and cotton products from India were almost four times of Bangladesh's. In fact, cotton and cotton products had remained India's largest segment of export items to China for years, accounting for 19-26% of the country's total supplies to the bigger neighbour until recently. In the first half of this fiscal, though, such items made up for a meager 10.5% of the country's overall goods exports to China.

The slowdown has been driven by China's offloading of massive official stocks to consuming industries and a discernible withdrawal from labour-intensive sectors such as textiles and garments due to soaring costs, senior. With demand from China remaining subdued, India's exports of such items to that nation are unlikely to rebound anytime soon, senior government and industry officials said.

According to a recent report, of the US-based International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC), year-ending stocks in China dropped 13% to 11.3 million tonnes in 2015-16 (marketing year that runs from October through September), as the government there sold over 2 million tonnes from its official reserves from May through September 2016. In addition, the government is planning to begin sales from its reserves in March 2017 when the majority of the new crop will have been sold, the ICAC said.

According to textile expert DK Nair, higher Indian supply to Bangladesh suggests growing appetite of the tiny neighbour which has been aggressively courting foreign companies—including the Chinese, Indian and Pakistani.

In recent years, Arvind Mills in a joint venture with Nitel group has expanded its denim manufacturing capacity by setting up a plant in Bangladesh in a joint venture with Nitel group. Also, Chennai-based apparel manufacturer Rattha Overseas, Jay Jay Mills of Tirupur and Mumbai-based Creative Casuals, among others, have firmed up plans for sourcing from Bangladesh.

Bangladesh is increasingly becoming a regional garment hub due to low costs, availability of semi-skilled manpower, easy labour rules, and most importantly, dutyfree access to some of the lucrative markets such as Europe and the US due to its status of a least-developed country.

While, Indian exporters have to pay duty in the range of 14-32% for the shipment of textiles and garments to the US. This has prompted some Indian companies to set up shop in Bangladesh in recent years.

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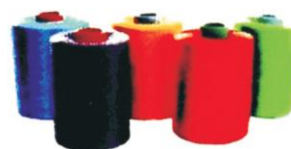


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