



वर्ष 46 अंक 7
31 जुलाई 2016

मेवाड़ चेम्बर पत्रिका

(मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री का मासिक पत्र)

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



माननीया वस्त्रमंत्री श्रीमती स्मृति ईरानी को चेम्बर के स्वर्ण जयन्ती समारोह
के लिए आमंत्रित करते हुए चेम्बर का प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ।

मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री

मेवाड़ चेम्बर भवन, नागौरी गार्डन, भीलवाड़ा (राज.) 311 001 फोन : 01482-220908, 238948

Email : mcci@mccibhilwara.com Visit us : www.mccibhilwara.com



10 जुलाई 2016 को आय घोषणा योजना-2016 के तहत आयोजित कार्यशाला में प्रधान आयकर आयुक्त अजमेर सुश्री छवि अनुपम का स्वागत करते हुए मानद महासचिव एस पी नाथानी।



कार्यशाला में जानकारी देते हुए प्रधान आयकर आयुक्त अजमेर सुश्री छवि अनुपम एवं संयुक्त आयकर आयुक्त सुश्री चंचल मीणा।



8 जुलाई 2016 को लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योगों के लिए उत्पाद गुणवत्ता बढ़ोतरी एवं क्वालिटी टेक्नोलॉजी टूल्स पर कार्यशाला।



संगम उद्योग समूह की ओर से एक लाख पौधे वितरण के कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन 11 जुलाई 2016 को महामण्डलेश्वर स्वामी हंसराम उदासीन एवं मुख्य सचेतक श्री कालूलाल गुर्जर द्वारा।

MEWAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

Mewar Chamber Bhawan, Nagori Garden

Bhilwara 311 001 (Raj.) ☎ 01482-220908 Fax : 01482-238948

✉ mcci@mccibhilwara.com 🌐 www.mccibhilwara.com

OFFICE BEARERS

	OFFICE	MOBILE
President Mr. Anil Mansinghka anil@shardagroup.net	01482-233800	98290-46101
Sr. Vice President Mr. Dinesh Nolakha dinesh@nitinspinners.com	01482-286111	98281-48111
Vice Presidents Mr. N. N. Jindal jindalmarblepl@gmail.com Mr. J. K. Bagrodia jkbagrodia1@gmail.com Mr. P. K. Jain praveen.jain@vedanta.co.in	01472-240148	94147-34834
	01482-242435	94141-10754
	01483-229011	99280-47578

	OFFICE	MOBILE
Hony. Secretary General Mr. S.P. Nathany mcci@mccibhilwara.com	220908, 238948	94141-12108
Hony. Joint Secretary Mr. R. K. Jain rkjainbhilwara@gmail.com	01482-225844	94141-10844
Hony. Treasurer Mr. Deepak Agarwal deepak@babacollection.com	01482-241600	98290-67400
Executive Officer Mr. M.K.Jain mcci@mccibhilwara.com	220908	94141-10807

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

मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री, भीलवाड़ा

कार्यकारिणी समिति की बैठक दिनांक 18.07.2016

मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री की वार्षिक आमसभा दिनांक 18.07.2016 को मेवाड़ चेम्बर भवन में आयोजित की गई। बैठक की अध्यक्षता अध्यक्ष श्री अनिल मानसिंहका ने की।

1 मानद महासचिव श्री एस पी नाथानी ने बताया कि गत बैठक दिनांक 18.05.2016 को आयोजित हुई थी। इसका कार्यवाही विवरण मई 2016 की पत्रिका में प्रकाशित करके सभी को प्रेषित किया गया है। उपस्थित सदस्यों ने दिनांक 18.05.2016 की बैठक की कार्यवाही विवरण की पुष्टि की।

2 निम्न सदस्यों ने अनुपस्थिति चाही जो स्वीकृत की गई —

श्री दिनेश नौलखा	नितिन स्पिनर्स लिमिटेड
श्री वी के हमीरवासिया	बिरला सीमेन्ट वर्क्स
श्री प्रवीण जैन	हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड
श्री एन एन जिन्दल	जिन्दल मार्बल प्रा लि
श्री आर पी अग्रवाल	एसआर टेक्सफेब प्रा लि
श्री जे पी गदिया	रीको ग्रोथ सेन्टर उद्योग संस्था
श्री के के मोदी	मोडटेक्स टेक्सचराइजर्स प्रा लि
श्री रामगोपाल अग्रवाल	फर्नीचर हाउस
श्री सन्मति जैन	श्री गुड्स केरियर्स
श्री मुकेश अग्रवाल	सुपर इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स

3 अंकेक्षित लेखा जोखा का अवलोकन एवं अनुमोदन :

मानद महासचिव श्री एस पी नाथानी ने बताया कि मानद अंकेक्षक मेसर्स ए के सोमाणी एण्ड एसोसियेट्स द्वारा वर्ष 2015—2016 के अंकेक्षित लेखा—जोखा प्राप्त हो गये हैं। उन्होंने इसकी प्रतियां सदस्यों को अवलोकनार्थ रखी। उपस्थित सदस्यों ने लेखा—जोखा का अवलोकन कर चेम्बर की आर्थिक स्थिति एवं आय, शेष अधिशेष पर संतोष व्यक्त करते हुए, सर्वसम्मति से वर्ष 2015—16 के अंकेक्षित लेखा—जोखा का अनुमोदन किया।

मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री

स्वर्ण जयन्ती समारोह

दिनांक 27 अगस्त 2016

मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री की स्थापना 26 अगस्त 1966 को हुई थी। यह बहुत हर्ष एवं उल्लास का विषय है कि चेम्बर इस वर्ष अपनी स्थापना के 50 वर्ष पूरे कर रहा है। संस्था एवं इसके सदस्यों के लिए यह अत्यन्त ही गौरव का अवसर है। स्वर्ण जयन्ती समारोह 27 अगस्त 2016 को आयोजित करने का तय किया गया है। समारोह राजीव गांधी ऑडीटोरियम में आयोजित किया जाएगा।

कार्यक्रम पूरे दिन में तीन सत्रों में होगा, रात्रि में सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम होंगे। 50 वर्षों के क्रियाकलापों का स्मारिका प्रकाशित की जाएगी। इसके लिए मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में माननीया मुख्यमंत्री को, विशिष्ट अतिथियों के रूप में राज्य के उद्योगमंत्री, केन्द्रीय कपड़ा मंत्री, केन्द्रीय वि।राज्यमंत्री, केन्द्रीय वस्त्र सचिव, वरिष्ठ उद्यमी श्री अनिल अग्रवाल, श्री अशोक पाटनी, श्री रघुपति सिंघानिया आदि को आमंत्रित किया जा रहा है, इनमें से कई से व्यक्तिगत मुलाकात भी की गई है। साथ ही सांसद श्री वी पी सिंह जी, श्री सुभाष जी बहेडिया, विधायक श्री वी एस अवस्थी को भी आमन्त्रित किया गया है। इस समारोह में सभी सदस्यों की सक्रिय भागीदारी का आग्रह है। दिनांक 27 जुलाई 2016 को चेम्बर अध्यक्ष श्री अनिल मानसिंहका के साथ चेम्बर के वरिष्ठ सदस्यों के एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल (पूर्वाध्यक्ष श्री आर एल नौलखा, उपाध्यक्ष श्री जे के बागडोदिया एवं श्री रिजु झुंझुवाला) ने दिल्ली जाकर केन्द्रीय कपड़ा मंत्री माननीया स्मृति ईरानी एवं अन्य विशिष्ट जनों को स्वर्ण जयन्ती समारोह के लिए आमन्त्रित किया।

4 नये सदस्यता प्रस्ताव :

मानद महासचिव ने निम्न नये सदस्यता प्रस्ताव कार्यकारणी समिति के सामने रखे। कार्यकारणी समिति ने सर्वसम्मति से निम्न नये सदस्यता प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किये।

क्र.सं.	श्रेणी	सदस्य नाम	प्रतिनिधि का नाम	कार्यक्षेत्र
1	एसोसियेट्स	सुपर शिवशक्ति केमीकल्स प्रा लि	श्री ब्रजराजसिंह शेखावत	केमीकल निर्यातक
2	एसोसियेट्स	मध्यभारत एग्रो प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड	श्री पंकज ओस्तवाल	फर्टीलाइजर

मानद महासचिव ने निम्न सदस्यता त्याग पत्र कार्यकारणी समिति के सामने रखे। कार्यकारणी समिति ने सर्वसम्मति से निम्न सदस्यता त्याग पत्र स्वीकार किये।

क्र.सं.	श्रेणी	सदस्य नाम	प्रतिनिधि का नाम
1	एसोसियेट्स	अव्ययम मिनरल एवं केमीकल्स	श्री अतुल कुमार बिडला
2	एसोसियेट्स	कच्छ ब्राइन केम इण्डस्ट्रीज	श्री संतोष अग्रवाल

5 स्वर्ण जयन्ती समारोह :

स्वर्ण जयन्ती समारोह के बारे में चर्चा करते हुए अध्यक्ष श्री अनिल मानसिंहका ने बताया कि स्वर्ण जयन्ती समारोह 27 अगस्त 2016 को आयोजित किया जा रहा है, जिसके लिए राजीव गांधी ऑडीटोरियम बुक कराया गया है, साथ ही अन्य कार्यों के लिए बुकिंग कर ली गई है। विशिष्ट अतिथियों को आमंत्रित करने विशेषरूप से नवनियुक्त कपडामंत्री श्रीमति स्मृति ईरानी के लिए एक बार पुनः मैं स्वयं चेम्बर के प्रतिनिधिमण्डल के साथ अगले सप्ताह जयपुर एवं दिल्ली जा रहा हूँ। उन्होंने सभी सदस्यों से इस समारोह में अधिक से अधिक उपस्थिति सुनिश्चित करने का अनुरोध किया।

6 अन्य बिन्दु अध्यक्ष महोदय की अनुमति से –

डा पी एम बेसवाल ने चेम्बर की पहल पर टफ योजना के तहत ब्याज अनुदान तथा निर्यातकों को ब्याज अनुदान की राशि प्राप्त होने पर आभार प्रकट करते हुए, यूआईडी नम्बर अभी तक जारी नहीं होने की आदि समस्याओं का जिक्र किया तथा इस संबंध में चेम्बर से पुनः प्रतिवेदन भेजने का अनुरोध किया।

मानद महासचिव ने बताया कि स्वच्छता अभियान के तहत रीको के थर्ड फेज एवं विस्तार क्षेत्र में सफाई कार्य का प्रभार चेम्बर को दिया गया था, इस संबंध में थर्ड फेज के उद्यमियों की एक बैठक बुलाकर सफाई कार्य प्रारम्भ करवा दिया गया है, साथ ही क्षेत्र में स्वच्छता अभियान सम्बन्धी बेनर चेम्बर की ओर से लगवाये जा रहे हैं।

अन्त में बैठक सधन्यवाद समाप्त हुई।

(सूर्य प्रकाश नाथानी)

मानद महासचिव

कार्यकारणी समिति की दिनांक 18.07.2016 को उपस्थित सदस्यों की सूची निम्नानुसार है –

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | श्री अनिल मानसिंहका | शारदा स्पनटेक्स प्रा लि |
| 2 | श्री वी के सोडानी | संगम इण्डिया लिमिटेड (प्रोसेस डिविजन) |
| 3 | डॉ पी एम बेसवाल | रंजन सुटिंग प्रा लि |
| 4 | श्री एस पी नाथानी | नाथानी फार्म |
| 5 | श्री दीपक अग्रवाल | एमआर विविंग मिल्स लिमिटेड |
| 6 | श्री जे के बागडोदिया | मंगलम यार्न एजेन्सीज |
| 7 | श्री एस एल पोखरना | राजस्थान कॉमर्शियल कॉर्पोरेशन |
| 8 | श्री कैलाश प्रहलादका | भीलवाडा टेक्सटाइल एजेन्ट एसोसियेशन |
| 9 | श्री अतुल सोमाणी | ए के सोमाणी एण्ड एसोसियेट्स |
| 10 | श्री प्रकाश माहेश्वरी (श्री पवन गुप्ता) | आरएसडब्ल्यूएम लिमिटेड गुलाबपुरा |
| 11 | श्री आर के जैन | आईसीएसआई भीलवाडा चेप्टर |
| 12 | श्री पी एस तलेसरा | तलेसरा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स |
| 13 | श्री एम एस राठी | जया एजेन्सीज |
| 14 | डॉ अशोक सिंघल | |
| 15 | श्री वी के मानसिंगका | |

मुख्यमंत्री जलस्वावलम्बन योजना

मुख्यमंत्री जलस्वावलम्बन योजना के तहत मेवाड चेम्बर के स्तर पर सुवाणा पंचायत समिति में 77 रिचार्ज पीट रुपये 5.39 लाख की लागत से बनवाये जाकर उक्त कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया गया है। इनके निर्माण में बीएसएल लिमिटेड की ओर से 2.01 लाख एवं सुदिवा स्पिनर्स की ओर से 3.51 लाख का सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ है।

साथ ही गोवलिया के काला का खेडा तालाब की नहर को पक्का करवाने का कार्य रुपये 16.30 लाख की लागत से पूर्ण करवाया गया। इस कार्य में संगम इण्डिया लिमिटेड की ओर से रुपये 15 लाख एवं रीको ग्रोथ सेन्टर की इकाईयों तथा कुछ विविंग इकाईयों की ओर से आर्थिक सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ। इसके अतिरिक्त नितिन स्पिनर्स लिमिटेड, आरएसडब्ल्यूएम लिमिटेड, कंचन इण्डिया लिमिटेड, जिन्दल शॉ लिमिटेड, हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड आदि उद्योग समूह की ओर से अपने स्तर पर जल स्वावलम्बन के विभिन्न कार्य करवाये गये। चेम्बर एवं सदस्यों की ओर से लगभग 1 करोड़ रुपये के कार्य पूर्ण करवाये गये।

लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योगों के लिए उत्पाद गुणवत्ता बढ़ोतरी एवं क्वालिटी टेक्नोलोजी टूल्स पर कार्यशाला

8 जुलाई 2016 को मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री एवं एमएसएमई डवलपमेन्ट इन्स्टीट्यूट जयपुर के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में मेवाड चेम्बर भवन में लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योगों के लिए उत्पाद गुणवत्ता बढ़ोतरी एवं क्वालिटी टेक्नोलोजी टूल्स पर कार्यशाला का आयोजन हुआ। कार्यशाला में एमएसएमई डवलपमेन्ट संस्था के सहायक निदेशक श्री केसी मीणा ने कार्यक्रम के बारे में जानकारी दी। अहमदाबाद के विषय विशेषज्ञ श्री शिरीष पटेल एवं श्री गौरव व्यास ने क्वालिटी टेक्नोलोजी टूल्स, लीन मेनेजमेन्ट, सिक्स सिगमा आदि के बारे में प्रशिक्षण दिया।

एमएसएमई डवलपमेन्ट संस्था के उपनिदेशक श्री प्रदीप ओझा ने भारत सरकार की लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योगों के लिए विशेष योजनाओं पर विस्तार से प्रकाश डाला। कार्यक्रम का संचालन मेवाड चेम्बर के संयुक्त सचिव श्री आरके जैन ने किया।

आय घोषणा योजना-2016 के तहत कार्यशाला

10 जुलाई 2016 को आय घोषणा योजना-2016 के तहत अधोषित आय को घोषित करने के संबंध में आयकर विभाग की ओर से एक निजी रिसोर्ट में सेमीनार का आयोजन किया गया। मेवाड चेम्बर के मानद महासचिव श्री एस पी नाथानी ने इस अवसर पर मुख्य वक्ता के रूप में प्रधान आयकर आयुक्त अजमेर सुश्री छवि अनुपम एवं संयुक्त आयकर आयुक्त सुश्री चंचल मीणा का पुष्पगुच्छ से स्वागत किया। प्रधान आयकर आयुक्त अजमेर सुश्री छवि अनुपम ने करदाताओं को इस योजना के बारे में जानकारी दी। उन्होंने कर उदघोषणा स्कीम से जुड़े लाभ बताते हुए कहा कि करदाता इससे जुड़ कर अधिकाधिक लाभ उठाने के लिए अधोषित आय की घोषणा कर सकते हैं। सेमीनार में शहर के व्यापारिक संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों, उद्यमियों, सीए आदि ने भाग लिया। सेमीनार में पूर्वाध्यक्ष श्री एमडी गगराणी, सदस्य श्री वीएस तिवाड़ी, श्री जीपी सिंघल, श्री वीके गोयल, श्री अशोक काबरा सहित कई सदस्य उपस्थित थे।

रेलवे- होलीडे स्पेशल को किराया स्पेशल में परिवर्तित करने का विरोध

मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री ने रेल मंत्री माननीय श्री सुरेश प्रभु, रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन एवं अन्य अधिकारियों को पत्र भेजकर पिछले तीन वर्षों से जयपुर-उदयपुर-जयपुर के मध्य संचालित गाडी संख्या 09721/09722 होलीडे स्पेशल को किराया स्पेशल में परिवर्तित करने का विरोध करते हुए इसे पूर्वतः होलीडे स्पेशल के रूप में ही संचालित करने की मांग है।

चेम्बर के मानद महासचिव श्री एस पी नाथानी के अनुसार इस गाडी को किराये स्पेशल के रूप में परिवर्तित करने से इन्टरसीटी के रूप में नियमित उपयोग करने वाले यात्रियों पर अत्याधिक किराया भार बढ़ गया है। 1 जुलाई से थर्ड एसी में 32.8 प्रतिशत एवं सीसी चेयरकार में 24 प्रतिशत किराये की वृद्धि की गई है, जो कि अत्याधिक है एवं प्रतिदिन यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के असहनीय है।

इसके साथ ही इस किराया स्पेशल ट्रेन में कोई भी यात्री बिना पूर्व आरक्षण के सफर नहीं कर सकता है। परिणामस्वरूप सैकड़ों स्थानीय यात्री जो जनरल टिकिट लेकर इससे यात्रा करते रहे, वे सभी इस रेल गाडी के उपयोग से वंचित हो रहे हैं। अतः इस उपयोगी प्रतिदिन गाडी को पूर्वतः होलीडे स्पेशल के रूप में ही संचालित किया जाए।

चेम्बर के प्रतिवेदन एवं नियमित यात्रियों के आंदोलन के फलस्वरूप रेलवे ने इस ट्रेन में बिना पूर्व आरक्षण के यात्रा करने की सुविधा तो प्रदान कर दी है लेकिन अभी तक बड़े हुए किराये में कमी नहीं की गई है। इस विषय को चेम्बर की ओर से अजमेर में आयोजित डीआरयूसीसी की बैठक में भी उठाया।

ONE DAY SEMINAR ON GST

One day GST Seminar, chaired by Sh. Ram Tirath, Member, Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) was organized at Jaipur on 14th July, 2016.

India is at cusp of undergoing the most significant Indirect Taxation reform since independence, namely, coming into effect of the Goods & Service Tax (GST) Act. It is hoped that with the passing of the GST bill in very near future, Indian Economy and the GDP shall get a significant boost.

The Ministry has already released a draft GST Bill in the public domain (http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/deptt_offcr/model-gst-law.pdf). To share the contours & content of this draft legislation and to get valuable feedback, trade & industry was invited to attend a one-day seminar which was addressed by Sh. Ram Tirath, Member (Budget), CBEC, New Delhi on 14th July, 2016 at Harish Chandra Totuka Sabha Bhawan, Narain Singh Circle, Jaipur.

On behalf of Mewar Chamber of Commerce & Industry this seminar was attended by Shri Anil Mishra, J.K. Tyre & Industries, Kankroli, Shri J.P. Babel, Banswara Syntex Ltd, Banswara & Shri Anil Rathi, CA, all members of MCCI's Central Excise & Service tax advisory committee.

THE CONSTITUTION (122ND AMENDMENT) BILL, 2014 (GST)

Highlights of the Bill

- ☐ The Bill amends the Constitution to introduce the goods and services tax (GST).
- ☐ Parliament and state legislatures will have concurrent powers to make laws on GST. Only the centre may levy an integrated GST (IGST) on the interstate supply of goods and services, and imports.
- ☐ Alcohol for human consumption has been exempted from the purview of GST. GST will apply to five petroleum products at a later date.
- ☐ The GST Council will recommend rates of tax, period of levy of additional tax, principles of supply, special provisions to certain states etc. The GST Council will consist of the Union Finance Minister, Union Minister of State for Revenue, and state Finance Ministers.
- ☐ The Bill empowers the centre to impose an additional tax of up to 1%, on the inter-state supply of goods for two years or more. This tax will accrue to states from where the supply originates.
- ☐ Parliament may, by law, provide compensation to states for any loss of revenue from the introduction of GST, up to a five year period.

Key Issues and Analysis

- ☐ An ideal GST regime intends to create a harmonised system of taxation by subsuming all indirect taxes under one tax. It seeks to address challenges with the current indirect tax regime by broadening the tax base, eliminating cascading of taxes, increasing compliance, and reducing economic distortions caused by inter-state variations in taxes.
- ☐ The provisions of this Bill do not fully conform to an ideal GST regime. Deferring the levy of GST on five petroleum products could lead to cascading of taxes.
- ☐ The additional 1% tax levied on goods that are transported across states dilutes the objective of creating a harmonised national market for goods and services. Inter-state trade of a good would be more expensive than intra-state trade, with the burden being borne by retail consumers. Further, cascading of taxes will continue.
- ☐ The Bill permits the centre to levy and collect GST in the course of inter-state trade and commerce. Instead, some experts have recommended a modified bank model for inter-state transactions to ease tax compliance and administrative burden.

PART A: HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

Context

The Constitution provides for the division of taxation powers between the centre and states. Currently, indirect taxes are imposed on goods and services. These include excise duty, sales tax, service tax, octroi, customs duty etc. Some of these taxes are levied by the centre and some by the states. For taxes imposed by states, the tax rates may vary across different states.

The concept of Value Added Tax (VAT) was introduced for central excise duty in 1986 (first as MODVAT and then as CENVAT). Prior to this, excise duty was levied on both inputs used and the output produced.² This meant that an amount paid as tax on the input was subject to taxation again at the output level (with limited set offs). This was applicable to each intermediate good in the manufacturing process. This „tax on tax“ led to cascading of taxes. This problem was sought to be addressed by the VAT regime under which tax paid on the inputs is deducted from the tax payable on the output produced. Similarly, sales tax also had a cascading effect through the distribution chain. All states have now adopted the concept of VAT for state sales tax. The issue of cascading taxation was partly addressed through the VAT regime. However, certain problems remained. For example, several central and state taxes were excluded from VAT. Sectors such as real estate, oil and gas production etc. were exempt from VAT. Further, goods and services were taxed differently, thereby making the taxation of products complex. Some of these challenges are sought to be overcome with the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

The GST regime intends to subsume most indirect taxes under a single taxation regime. GST is a value added tax levied across goods and services. This is expected to help broaden the tax base, increase tax compliance, and reduce economic distortions caused by inter-state variations in taxes.³ In 2011, the Constitution (115th Amendment) Bill, 2011 was introduced in Parliament to enable the levy of GST. However, the Bill lapsed with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha. Subsequently, in December 2014, the Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014 was introduced in Lok Sabha. The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha in May 2015 and referred to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha for examination.

Key Features

The Bill enables Parliament and state legislatures to frame laws on GST. The GST Council, that includes representatives from the centre and all states, will make recommendations on the implementation of GST.

Scope of GST

- ☐ GST is applicable on the supply of goods or services.
- ☐ Alcoholic liquor for human consumption is exempt from GST.
- ☐ Initially, GST will not apply to: (a) petroleum crude, (b) high speed diesel, (c) motor spirit (petrol), (d) natural gas, and (e) aviation turbine fuel. The GST Council will decide when GST will be levied on them.
- ☐ Tobacco and tobacco products will be subject to GST. The centre may also impose excise duty on tobacco.

Levy of GST

- ☐ Both, Parliament and state legislatures will have the power to make laws on the taxation of goods and services. A law made by Parliament in relation to GST will not override a state law on GST.
- ☐ The central government will have the exclusive power to levy and collect GST in the course of interstate trade or commerce, or imports. This will be known as Integrated GST (IGST).
- ☐ A central law will prescribe the manner in which the IGST will be shared between the centre and states, based on the recommendations of the GST Council.

Additional tax on supply of goods

- ☐ An additional tax of up to 1% on the supply of goods will be levied by centre in the course of inter-state trade or commerce. The tax will be collected by the centre and directly assigned to the states from where the supply originates.
- ☐ This tax will be levied for two years, or for a longer period as recommended by the GST Council. The central government may exempt certain goods from such additional tax.
- ☐ The principles for determining the place of origin from where the supply of such goods takes place will be formulated by a law of Parliament.

GST Council

- ☐ The GST Council will consist of: (a) the Union Finance Minister (as Chairman), (b) the Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue or Finance, and (c) the Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister, nominated by each state government. All decisions of the GST Council will be made by three-fourth majority of the votes cast; the centre shall have one-third of the votes cast, and the states together shall have two-third of the votes cast.
- ☐ The GST Council will make recommendations on: (a) taxes, cesses, and surcharges to be subsumed under the GST; (b) goods and services which may be subject to, or exempt from GST; (c) the threshold limit of turnover for application of GST; (d) rates of GST; (e) model GST laws, principles of levy, apportionment of IGST and principles related to place of supply; (f) special provisions with respect to the eight north eastern states, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and

Uttarakhand; and (g) related matters.

- ❑ The GST Council may decide the mechanism for resolving disputes arising out of its recommendations.

Compensation to states

- ❑ Parliament may, by law, provide for compensation to states for revenue losses arising out of the implementation of GST, based on the recommendations of the GST Council. Such compensation could be for a maximum of five years.

PART B: KEY ISSUES AND ANALYSIS

Impact of introducing an ideal GST regime

The idea behind GST is to subsume all existing central and state indirect taxes under one value added tax, which will be levied on all goods and services. No good or service is exempt, and there is no differentiation between a good or service, whether as an input or as a finished product. Under GST, tax paid on inputs is deducted from the tax payable on the output produced. This input credit set off operates through the manufacturing and distribution stage of production. The tax is collected only at the place of consumption. This design addresses cascading of taxes. Table 1 below explains how GST works. It takes the example of a manufacturer who pays excise, and a retailer who pays sales tax, and explains taxation under the current structure and the GST regime.

Table 1: Comparison of tax under the current indirect tax system and the GST regime

Transaction	Current system	GST	
Cost of raw material	100	100	<p>In this example, the cost of the raw material is 100. The manufacturer and retailer add Rs 20 value each. The tax rate is assumed to be 10% for all taxes.</p> <p>Current tax regime: Both Excise and Sales Tax are a VAT system, but the set off for taxes paid is not applicable across these taxes. Therefore, sales tax is applicable to the excise duty (CENVAT) paid. Thus, tax</p>
Tax on raw material	10	10	
Value added by manufacturer	20	20	
Tax payable by manufacturer	2 (CENVAT: 10% of 20)	2 (GST: 10% of 20)	
Retailer's cost	132	132	
Retailer's margin	20	20	
Tax payable	15.2 (Sales Tax: 10% of 152)	2 (GST: 10% of 20)	
Final price paid incl. taxes	167.2	154	<p>GST regime: There is a single tax with input credit. This means that each person pays tax only on the value added by him. Consequently, the total tax is less, resulting in a lower price of the good.</p>
Of which taxes	27.2	14	

Several expert committees have examined the features of the current indirect tax regime against those envisaged in an ideal GST system. We present this in the Table below:^{3, 4,5} Note that the GST in the proposed Bill differs from the ideal GST outlined in Table 2. These differences include exemptions of certain goods and the inclusion of a 1% additional (origin based) tax. The effect of these deviations is discussed in the following sections.

Table 2: Features and impact of current system with an ideal GST regime

Features	Current regime of indirect taxes	An ideal GST structure
	Goods and services taxed separately*	No differentiation between a good and a service; both subject to one tax
	VAT applies at manufacturing stage (CENVAT i.e. excise duty) as well as at sales stage (state VAT i.e. sales tax).	VAT applies at point of consumption. Set -off on the inputs gets credit through the production and distribution stages.
	Input credit set -off not available across different taxes. For example, set off not available for CENVAT against state VAT.	Input tax credit available across state and central tax jurisdictions.
	Some taxes (CENVAT, service tax) levied at the stage of production, while some (state VAT) levied on sale.	Follows a destination based principle where tax is collected on final consumption.
	Many indirect taxes not included in central and state VAT.**	Subsumes all indirect taxes under one tax.
	Different tax rates levied across products and across states.	Single tax rate to apply on all goods and services.
	Certain sectors exempt from VAT.***	No goods or services are exempt from GST.

	Intra-state transactions get input credit set off but not inter- state transactions.	Input credit set off to be available across intra - state and inter-state transactions.
Impact	Cascading of taxes across manufacturing and distribution chain increases cost of products making them uncompetitive.	Eliminates cascading by providing for input credit set off at all stages of production.
	Limited incentive for tax compliance	Encourages voluntary compliance. A person in the supply chain gets credit only when tax is paid by previous person.
	Distinguishing between goods and services complicates the taxation of certain products e.g. computer software.	Single tax to apply to both goods and services, hence distinguishing between the two not necessary.
	VAT does not apply uniformly across sectors and goods. Sectors such as oil and gas production, real estate exempt.	No exemptions. All sectors, goods and services subject to GST that broadens tax base.
	States' levy of entry tax/octroi when goods pass through states result in bottlenecks at borders, raising inventory costs.	Facilitates inter-state trade as transactions across state and municipal jurisdictions are free from tax.
	Different tax rates across states leads to economic distortions.	Single national tax rate reduces distortions.
	Complex tax structure leads to higher administrative costs.	Single tax reporting structure as all indirect taxes subsumed.

Sources: Report of the Task force on GST, 13th Finance Commission; Report of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, Chapter 13, „Goods and Services Tax“; First Discussion Paper on Goods and Services Tax in India, The Empowered Committee of State Finance Minister; PRS. Notes: * Service tax cannot be levied by states. It is levied by the centre.

**CENVAT does not include additional excise duty, additional customs duty, central surcharges and cesses. State VAT does not include luxury tax, entertainment tax, taxes on lottery, advertisements, entry tax etc. CENVAT applies only at the manufacturing stage, and does not extend down to the distribution stage till the retail sale of goods.

***Exemptions under CENVAT and service tax include: oil and gas production, mining, agriculture, wholesale and retail trade, real estate construction, and other services. Under state VAT, all services, real property, agriculture, oil and gas production, and mining are exempt.

Exemptions under GST

Clauses 12, 14 (i)

The Bill excludes alcoholic liquor for human consumption from the purview of GST. Further, GST will apply to five petroleum products i.e. (a) petroleum crude, (b) high speed diesel, (c) motor spirit (petrol), (d) natural gas, and (e) aviation turbine fuel at a later date, to be decided by the GST Council.

Petroleum products are inputs for several other goods and exempting them from the purview of GST could lead to cascading of taxes. This is because the input tax credit would no longer be available on such products. This disruption in the tax credit chain would distort the GST structure and could also lead to leakages of revenues.⁶

The 13th Finance Commission and the Department of Revenue had recommended that all petroleum products and alcohol be brought under GST.^{7, 8} The Commission had suggested that states could impose an additional levy on petroleum products and alcohol, in addition to GST.

Additional 1% tax deviates from the objective of GST

Clause 18

The Bill states that the centre may levy an additional tax of up to 1%, on the supply of goods in the course of inter-state trade for two years or longer, as recommended by the GST Council. This tax will be collected by the centre and accrue directly to the states from where the supply of the good originates.

This provision may impede a key objective of GST. The GST regime aims to create a harmonised national market for goods and services, and the Bill reinforces this objective.⁹ Such a harmonised national market is enabled by levying one tax rate across states to ensure free movement of goods whether within a state, or from one state to another. The levy of the additional tax distorts the creation of a national market, as a product made in one state and sold in another would be more expensive than one made and sold within the same state.

Also, the 1% tax will result in cascading of taxes. This effect will be magnified if the production and distribution chain passes through several states, and if the 1% additional tax applies at each state.¹⁰ The burden of the cascading tax will be borne by the final consumer of the product.

Alternatives to the IGST

Clause 9

The Bill permits the centre to levy and collect GST in the course of inter-state trade and commerce, called the Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST). Such tax will be apportioned between the centre and the states in a manner to be decided by a law made by Parliament.

The Task Force set up by the 13th Finance Commission had suggested an alternative to the IGST.⁵ The Commission had recommended a modified bank model with regard to inter-state transactions. Under this model, the seller levies GST on the buyer state, and deposits the tax collected to a nodal bank. The nodal bank then credits payment to the consuming state. This model was recommended, given that inter-state transfers under GST should be designed (i) to avoid any distortions or cascading effects, and so that (ii) tax accrues to the state where the final consumer is located.⁵ The Standing Committee examining the Constitution (115th Amendment) Bill, 2011 had recommended the modified bank model as an alternative to the IGST as it would simplify tax compliance and ease administrative burden in inter-state transactions.¹¹

Comparison of the recommendations of various bodies

A proposal for introduction of GST has been under consideration since 2007. The Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers presented its views in 2009.² The 13th and 14th Finance Commission also made recommendations in relation to the introduction of GST, in 2009 and 2015 respectively.^{6,8}

Table 3: Comparison of recommendations of various bodies on introducing a GST regime

	Empowered Committee (2009)	13th Finance Commission (2009)	14th Finance Commission (2015)
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All transactions of goods and services (except exempted goods, and transactions below threshold limits). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most goods and services, including petroleum products, natural gas, alcohol and tobacco. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Universal application of GST over the medium and long term.
Products on which tax in addition to GST may be levied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tobacco. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High speed diesel, motor spirit, aviation turbine fuel, alcohol and tobacco. 	Not addressed.
Goods to be exempt from GST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Petroleum products, i.e. motor spirit, aviation turbine fuel, high speed diesel. ▪ Alcoholic beverages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unprocessed food items ▪ Public services (excludes railways, public sector enterprises) ▪ Service transactions ▪ Health and education services. 	No specific recommendations.
Integrated GST (in interstate trade)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Centre to levy CGST plus SGST. ▪ The Modified Bank Model to be followed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tax collected by the consuming state. ▪ Inter-state transactions to be zero rated. 	Not addressed.

	Empowered Committee (2009)	13th Finance Commission (2009)	14th Finance Commission (2015)
Compensation to states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation for five years. ▪ Could be special grants to be released to the states every month. ▪ Based on a neutrally monitored mechanism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation for five years. ▪ To be based on devolution formula. ▪ Fund to be under the GST Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Independent compensation fund for a limited period. ▪ Compensation to states to be (i) 100% in the first 3 years; (ii) 75% in the fourth year; and (iii) 50% in the fifth and final year.

Sources: The Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, November 2009; Report of the 13th Finance Commission, December 2009; Report of the 14th Finance Commission, February 2015; PRS.

Comparison of the 2014 Bill with the 2011 Bill on introduction of GST

The Table below compares the provisions of the 2014 Bill with the 2011 Bill and the recommendations of the Standing Committee on the 2011 Bill.

Table 4: Comparison of the 2014 Bill, 2011 Bill and the recommendations of the Standing Committee

	Constitution (115th Amendment) Bill, 2011	Standing Committee recommendations on 2011 Bill	Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014
Coverage of GST	<p>All goods or services except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alcoholic liquor for human consumption. ▪ Petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas, aviation turbine fuel. ▪ Centre to impose additional levy on tobacco. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No recommendation on goods to be exempt. ▪ Goods exempted from GST should not be specified in the Constitution Amendment Bill as this would make the GST regime rigid. 	<p>All goods and services, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alcoholic liquor for human consumption. ▪ GST is to be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas, aviation turbine fuel at a later date. ▪ Centre to impose additional levy on tobacco.
Integrated GST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only centre to levy and collect tax. ▪ Tax collected to be divided between the centre and the states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Instead, the Modified Bank Model recommended by 13th Finance Commission to be considered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Same as 2011 Bill.
Additional Tax (in interstate trade)	No provision.	Not addressed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tax (up to 1%) on the supply of goods in inter - state trade will be given to supply states, for two years or more.

	Constitution (115th Amendment) Bill, 2011	Standing Committee recommendations on 2011 Bill	Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014
Compensation to states	No provision.	An automatic and permanent GST Compensation Fund under the GST Council could be created.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament may provide for compensation to states for a maximum of five years.
GST Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functions: Recommendations on taxes to be subsumed, exempted goods, threshold limits, rates. Decisions: By consensus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functions: Should include floor rates, special provisions for some states. Decisions: 3/4th weighted votes; 1/3 weightage to centre, 2/3 to states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functions: Also includes model GST laws, principles of levy and place of supply, apportionment of IGST. Decisions: Standing Committee recommendations incorporated.
Dispute Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GST Dispute Settlement Authority to determine disputes between centre and states. Parliament may restrict jurisdiction of all courts other than Supreme Court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Omit GST Dispute Settlement Authority. GST Council to decide upon the modalities to resolve disputes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standing Committee recommendations incorporated.

Sources: The Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014; The Constitution (115th Amendment) Bill, 2011; 73rd Report, The Constitution (115th Amendment) Bill, 2011, Standing Committee on Finance, 2013; PRS.

1. This Brief is based on the Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014 that was introduced in Lok Sabha on December 19, 2014 and passed by it on May 6, 2015.
2. First Discussion Paper on Goods and Services Tax in India, Empowered Committee on State Finance Ministers, November 2009.
3. Poddar, Satya and Ehtisham Ahmad, GST Reforms and Intergovernmental Considerations in India, Working Paper No.1/2009-DEA, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, March 2009.
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5. Report of the Task force on GST, 13th Finance Commission, December 15, 2009.
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वृक्षारोपण

हराभरा भीलवाड़ा बनाने और पर्यावरण सुधार के लिए संगम उद्योग समूह ने एक लाख पौधे वितरण का बीड़ा उठाया है। इसकी शुरुआत 11 जुलाई 2016 को महामंडलेश्वर स्वामी हंसराम जी उदासीन मुख्य सचेतक श्री कालूलाल गुर्जर के आतिथ्य में आयोजित कार्यक्रम में की गई। संगम समूह के चेयरमैन श्री रामपाल सोनी ने लोगों से शहर को हराभरा बनाने के लिए इस अभियान से जुड़ने का आह्वान किया। समूह के प्रबंध निदेशक श्री एसएन मोदानी ने बताया कि पौधों के साथ ही पांच हजार ट्री गार्ड भी निशुल्क वितरित किए जाएंगे। पौध वितरण कार्यक्रम के शुभारंभ पर उद्योगपति एवं चेम्बर अध्यक्ष श्री अनिल मानसिंहका, पूर्वाध्यक्ष श्री जेसी लढ़ा, मानद महासचिव श्री सूर्य प्रकाश नाथानी, समाजसेवी श्री वी एस तिवाड़ी सहित कई गणमान्य नागरिक उपस्थित थे।

UNION CABINET APPROVES KEY CHANGES TO GST BILL, DROPS 1% ADDITIONAL TAX

The Cabinet on 27th July 2016 cleared changes in the GST Constitutional Amendment Bill, dropping 1 per cent manufacturing tax and providing guarantee to compensate states for any revenue loss in the first five years of rollout of the proposed indirect tax regime.

The Cabinet, headed by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, decided to include in the Constitutional Amendment Bill that any dispute between states and the Centre will be adjudicated by the GST Council, which will have representation from both the Centre and states.

With states on board and the Cabinet approving the amendments, the government is hopeful of passage of the long-pending Goods and Services Tax (GST) Bill in the ongoing monsoon session of Parliament, which ends on August 12.

The GST Bill, with the changes approved by the Cabinet, could come up in the Rajya Sabha as early as this week, but certainly by next week. The changes approved by the Cabinet are to the Constitutional Amendment Bill that was approved by the Lok Sabha in May last year. Once the Rajya Sabha approves the legislation, the amended Bill will have to go back to the Lok Sabha again for approval.

"The amendments to the GST Constitutional Amendment Bill have been cleared," a top official said after the meeting of the Union Cabinet chaired by Modi. The amendments were taken up by the Cabinet after Finance Minister Arun Jaitley's assurance to state finance ministers to include in the Bill the mechanism of compensating states for all the loss of revenue for five years.

The Bill, in its present form, provides that the Centre will give 100 per cent compensation to states for first three years, 75 per cent and 50 per cent for the next two years.

However, the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha had in its report recommended 100 per cent compensation for probable loss of revenue for five years. As per the amendments, the Centre will now constitutionally guarantee states any loss of revenue from the GST subsuming all indirect taxes, including VAT, in the first five years of introduction.

By doing away with the 1 per cent inter-state tax over and above the GST rate, the government has met one of the three key demands over which Opposition Congress has been blocking the Bill in the Upper House.

The other demands of including GST rate in the statute and a Supreme Court judge-headed dispute resolution body has not been accepted. It remains to be seen if meeting of its demands halfway will persuade the Congress to support the legislation.

There is a talk of mentioning the GST rate in one of the two supporting legislations that need to be passed after the Constitution is amended, a move that may pacify the Congress.

The government plans to roll out GST by April 1, 2017, and is working overtime to build consensus to get the Bill passed in the ongoing session.

With the Congress demand of getting GST rate capped in the Bill delaying its passage, the Centre on Tuesday built a broad consensus with the states that the rate should not be mentioned in the Constitution and instead could figure in GST law.

It was also assured that the tax rate in the new regime, which is to be decided by the GST Council, will be less than what it is at present. "The amendments will pave the way for political consensus and early passage of the Bill in the monsoon session," EY National Leader (indirect tax) Harishanker Subramaniam said.

In the new regime, there will be one Central GST or C-GST and State GST or S-GST. States levy sales tax or VAT on goods sold within their jurisdiction and get a Central Sales Tax (CST) on sales made outside their territories.

This CST will no longer be available in the new regime and a 1 per cent additional tax was proposed to make up for that.

GST being a constitutional amendment requires to be passed by Parliament with two-thirds majority and after that, 50 per cent of state assemblies will have to pass the legislation.

Thereafter, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha will have to pass the central GST Bill and the states have to pass their own GST Bills.

After the legislative procedure gets over, the GST Council, which will be the decision-making body on all issues, including rates of the new tax, will come into play.

The Council will be chaired by Union Finance Minister, but Centre's voting share will be one-third and all decisions of the council would be taken by 75 per cent majority.

Terming compensation guarantee as a very big development, Chairman of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers Amit Mitra had on Tuesday said appropriate wordings on compensation would give confidence to the states regarding the Centre's intention. "I cannot go into details of the wordings, I can only give you spirit of it. States are satisfied that in the constitutional amendment, the wording (will be provided) by which states will be guaranteed five years of compensation if there is any loss of revenue," Mitra said.

The GST Bill, which intends to convert 29 states into a single market through a new indirect tax regime, was earlier planned to be introduced from April 1 this year, but the deadline was missed as the legislation to roll it out remains in limbo in the Opposition-dominated Rajya Sabha.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 4TH MEETING OF TAMC HELD ON 5TH JULY 2016

The fourth meeting of the Technical Advisory-Cum-Monitoring Committee (TAMC) meeting under Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS) was held on 5th July 2016 at the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai.

The highlights of the meeting are as follows:-

- 1) Progress of TUFS - Issuance of UIDs and settlement of claims
- a. Release of funds during the financial year 2016-17

TUFS	Subsidy released (Rs.Crore)
MTUFS	176.93
RTUFS	244.72
RRTUFS	339.87
Total	761.52

Claims of Rs.124.296 crores of MTUFS LIST I is pending with MoT for release

The claims for the quarter ended up to December 2015 have been released

- b. Issuance of UIDs (Position as on 4.7.2016)

RR-TUFS (pending cases): Availability of fund Rs.3965 crore

3761 UIDs issued having subsidy requirement of Rs.2473.68 crores

1221 cases are approved and UIDs are being issued - Rs.544 crores

300 cases are scrutinized and to be approved by the authority

1746 cases are under scrutiny

- ❖ Under RR-TUFS many cases are being delayed due to non-filing of certificates and required details by the bank and also the individual units. Since adequate fund is available, all the unloaded cases under RR-TUFS might be considered.
- ❖ Textile Commissioner cautioned the financial institutions for not following the FIFO method and recommending the cases based on the inference of individuals. She suggested opening a facilitating Cell in the financial institutions so that the applications could be filed properly and submitted with necessary documents and processed on a fast track.

- 2) Segment-wise Minimum Economic Size of a unit

- ❖ Under A-TUFS since minimum economic size (MES) of the unit has not been specified, TAMC formed an Core Group consisting of CITI, TEXPROCIL, AEPC, SRTEPC, SIMA and the officials of the Textile Commissioner's office to decide the MES, employment potential (jobs created for one crore investment), etc., for the following segments:-

- a) Weaving, Weaving Preparatory and Knitting
- b) Processing of fibres, yarns, fabrics, garments and made-ups
- c) Technical Textiles
- d) Garment / made-up manufacturing
- e) Handloom Sector
- f) Silk Sector
- g) Jute Sector

- ❖ Due to paucity of time at the request of Texprocil Chairman, SIMA Secretary General, the Textile Commissioner advised the members to send the details within few days so that it could be finalized on 13th July 2016.

- 3) The timeline for submitting UID application under i-TUFS software has been extended by another one month i.e., 12.8.2016

- ❖ In its second meeting held on 14.3.2016, TAMC recommended to modify para 5.1.2 of operational guidelines for ATUFS the entrepreneur will be required to keep the term loan component of machinery at a minimum of 50% of the total project cost, to become eligible under the scheme is given below:-

“Since the scheme is credit linked, the entrepreneur will be required to keep the term loan component at a minimum of 50% of the total project cost, to become eligible under the scheme”

- ❖ As it is being a policy matter, it was recommended to place before the Inter Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC). However, IMSC could not be held so far.

- ❖ After detailed deliberations, TAMC decided to amend A-TUFS guidelines para 5.1.2 as given below:-

“The entrepreneur would require to keep the term loan component at a minimum of 50% of the total machinery cost in

the project instead of 50% of the total project cost.

- ❖ From SIMA, it was suggested to reduce the minimum loan component from 50% to 15% and made optional so that the individual units could take a decision accordingly. After deliberations, it was decided to recommend the same to IMSC.
- ❖ TAMC approved inclusion of additional list of machinery manufacturers/ suppliers under A-TUFS based on the representation received from various Associations and units.
- ❖ Regarding allocation of Machinery Identification Code (MIC) under RR-TUFS, it was decided to have 17 alpha numeric characters. The first two digits would represent the State, the next two digits would represent segment, the next two digits would represent last two digits of respective year when UID has been issued, next four digits will be the last four digits of UID number, next three digits would represent machine code and last four digits will be the running serial number of machines
- ❖ TAMC considered and approved the one time correction of the subsidy details within overall committed liabilities under the UIDs obtained under R-TUFS in line with the RR-TUFS.
- ❖ The correction of mistakes by banks under UID applications within the overall committed liabilities was approved by TAMC
- ❖ Textile Commissioner indicated that IMSC meeting might be held within 15 to 20 days.
- ❖ SIMA and TEXPROCIL thanked the Ministry of Textiles, Textile Commissioner and the officials of the Textile Commissioner's office for resolving various TUF issues and also clearing TUF subsidies particularly M-TUFS cases which were pending since September 2014 and now cleared up to December 2015 for all the cases which made proper claims with the certificates.
- ❖ Textile Commissioner and banks indicated that large number of banks are lethargic and do not file the claim and certificates on time and therefore, there is a delay in disbursement. Members are advised to closely follow up with their respective banks and ensure timely uploading of the claims and certificates.

प्रोसेस हाउसों के लिए आर ओ अधिशेष के निस्तारण की समस्या

भीलवाडा में कपडा प्रोसेस के लिए 19 प्रोसेस हाउस स्थापित है। साथ ही स्पिनिंग मिलों में फाइबर/यार्न डाईंग के लिए डाई हाउस संचालित है। यह सभी इकाईयां राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल से संचालन की अनुमति प्राप्त कर संचालित है। उद्योगों के प्रोसेस से निकलने वाले प्रदूषित जल के उपचार/निस्तारण हेतु सभी इकाईयों ने अत्याधुनिक ईटीपी लगे हैं, जिससे पानी का शुद्धीकरण होकर लगभग 70 प्रतिशत पानी का रियूज किया जाता रहा है। अधिशेष पानी के लिए भी इकाईयों द्वारा आर ओ प्लान्ट स्थापित किये गये हैं, जिससे अतिरिक्त 10-20 प्रतिशत पानी का रियूज किया जाता है। इसके साथ ही कई इकाईयों ने बायोलॉजिकल ट्रीटमेंट प्लान्ट एवं फोर्स्ड इवापोरेशन संयन्त्र भी स्थापित किये गये हैं, जिससे आर ओ से अधिशेष जल का निस्तारण किया जाता है। सामान्य रूप से इन विभिन्न प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण संयन्त्रों से जल उपचारित होकर जीरो डिस्चार्ज के नियम का भी पालन किया जाता रहा है।

लेकिन वर्षा के मौसम एवं गहन सर्दी के समय आर ओ से अधिशेष जल का सम्पूर्ण निस्तारण नहीं हो पाने से इन प्रोसेस हाउसों को समस्या का सामना करना पड़ता है। जून-जुलाई माह में माननीय मुख्यमंत्री की भीलवाडा यात्रा के जांच एवं अन्य जांच टीमों की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल ने 20 जुलाई 2016 को आदेश जारी कर 14 प्रोसेस हाउसों की संचालन की सम्मति निरस्त कर दी एवं 5 इकाईयों को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किये गये। प्रोसेस हाउसों को आर ओ अधिशेष पानी के निस्तारण के लिए सैकण्ड/थर्ड स्टेज आर ओ एवं एमईई लगाने के लिए 15 दिन का समय दिया गया।

प्रोसेस हाउसों की ओर से प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त होने पर मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री ने सीधे एवं माननीय विधायक श्री विठ्ठल शंकर अवस्थी के मार्फत इस प्रकरण को माननीय मुख्यमंत्री के साथ उठाकर प्रोसेस हाउसों को आर ओ अधिशेष पानी के निस्तारण के लिए सैकण्ड/थर्ड स्टेज आर ओ एवं एमईई लगाने के लिए 31 मार्च 2017 तक का समय देने का अनुरोध किया गया। क्योंकि उक्त संयन्त्र मंहगे होने के कारण लोन आदि की व्यवस्था साथ ही देश में नई तकनीक होने के कारण संयन्त्रों की डिलेवरी में समय लगने की स्थिति बताई गई। मेवाड चेम्बर एवं माननीय विधायक महोदय के प्रतिवेदन पर माननीय मुख्यमंत्री ने राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल को भीलवाडा में प्रोसेस हाउसों को उक्त संयन्त्र स्थापित करने के लिए 6 माह यानि 31 जनवरी 2017 तक का समय प्रदान करने के निर्देश दिये। मेवाड चेम्बर एवं प्रोसेस हाउसों की ओर से माननीय मुख्यमंत्री महोदय एवं माननीय विधायक श्री विठ्ठल शंकर अवस्थी जी का हार्दिक आभार।

MULTIPLE-EFFECT EVAPORATOR

Main Processes

The evaporation and crystallization technology belongs to the most energy consuming processes in the base chemical industry. Therefore it is decisive to choose the most suitable process considering all the environmental and energy aspects in order to ensure the economical feasibility for a long term.

The following short introduction shall give a brief overview of the basic processes and its applications.

A multiple-effect evaporator, as defined in chemical engineering, is an apparatus for efficiently using the heat from steam to evaporate water. In a multiple-effect evaporator, water is boiled in a sequence of vessels, each held at a lower pressure than the last.

Evaporators

The decision which evaporator is the most suitable for each application is based on the chemical and physical properties of the solution, the solvent and the solutes. There are four general types of evaporators. The first two are used for concentrating solutions where no precipitation occurs. The other two are mainly used for crystallization or scaling applications.

If raw brine as feed and low pressure steam for heating is available, the Multi-Stage Vacuum system is preferred. Purity levels can be set by the application of the adequate elutriation and purge systems.

The Multiple Effect Evaporation plant is maybe the most classical process for the production of salts. The principle is quite simple. The first effect is heated by live-steam; the following stages are heated by the vapors of the upstream unit. With the number of effects the live steam consumption can be reduced accordingly. The applied number of effects is varying between 2 and 6, maybe 7.

The number of effects can not be increased arbitrarily as the maximal available temperature range is given. On the low-temperature end (the last effect) the ambient conditions such as cooling water or air temperature are limiting factors, on the high-temperature end the mechanical design and the corrosion resistance of the selected materials determines the upper limit. The available steam pressure can determine the operation pressure of the first effect as well (normally low pressure steam of 4-6 barg is enough to run a 5 or 6 effect plant). It has also to be considered, that high number of effects means also an enlarged overall heating surface, which is an important cost factor.

Achieving an optimal design means to find the optimum between energy -and investment costs. Beside of the correct number of effects the preheating concept plays the most decisive role. Sophisticated preheating systems make the difference between standard and “high-end” installations.

In order to ensure optimal plant efficiency in terms of primary energy consumption, the steam should be generated at higher pressure in order to utilize the energy for power generation by a counter pressure steam turbine or better a gas or steam turbine cogeneration unit. The back pressure steam can be used to heat the evaporation plant. At a smaller evaporation capacity, where the utilization of a cogeneration system is not possible or feasible, the overall efficiency can be improved by thermal vapor recompression (ejector).

An evaporation plant with Mechanical Vapor Recompression (MVR) works like an “open heat-pump” (Carnot process), where the vapors are recompressed up to the pressure level of the heating steam. The driving energy for the evaporation process results from the isentropic enthalpy increase of the vapor steam. The vapor condensate and the purge stream as well are used to preheat the feed nearly to the operation temperature of the unit. Due to this intensive heat recovery the make-up steam consumption is nearly zero, only for the start up a small heat quantity is required.

The compressor can be a radial turbo compressor type or industrial blowers (fans) connected serial. The compressors are volumetric rotating machines, which means they work with constant volumetric flow rates on a given speed. Subsequently the steam mass flow varies depending on the suction pressure of the compressor.

The main characteristics of a MVR system are summarized below:

- ❖ almost no steam consumption
- ❖ no cooling water requirement
- ❖ flexible operation

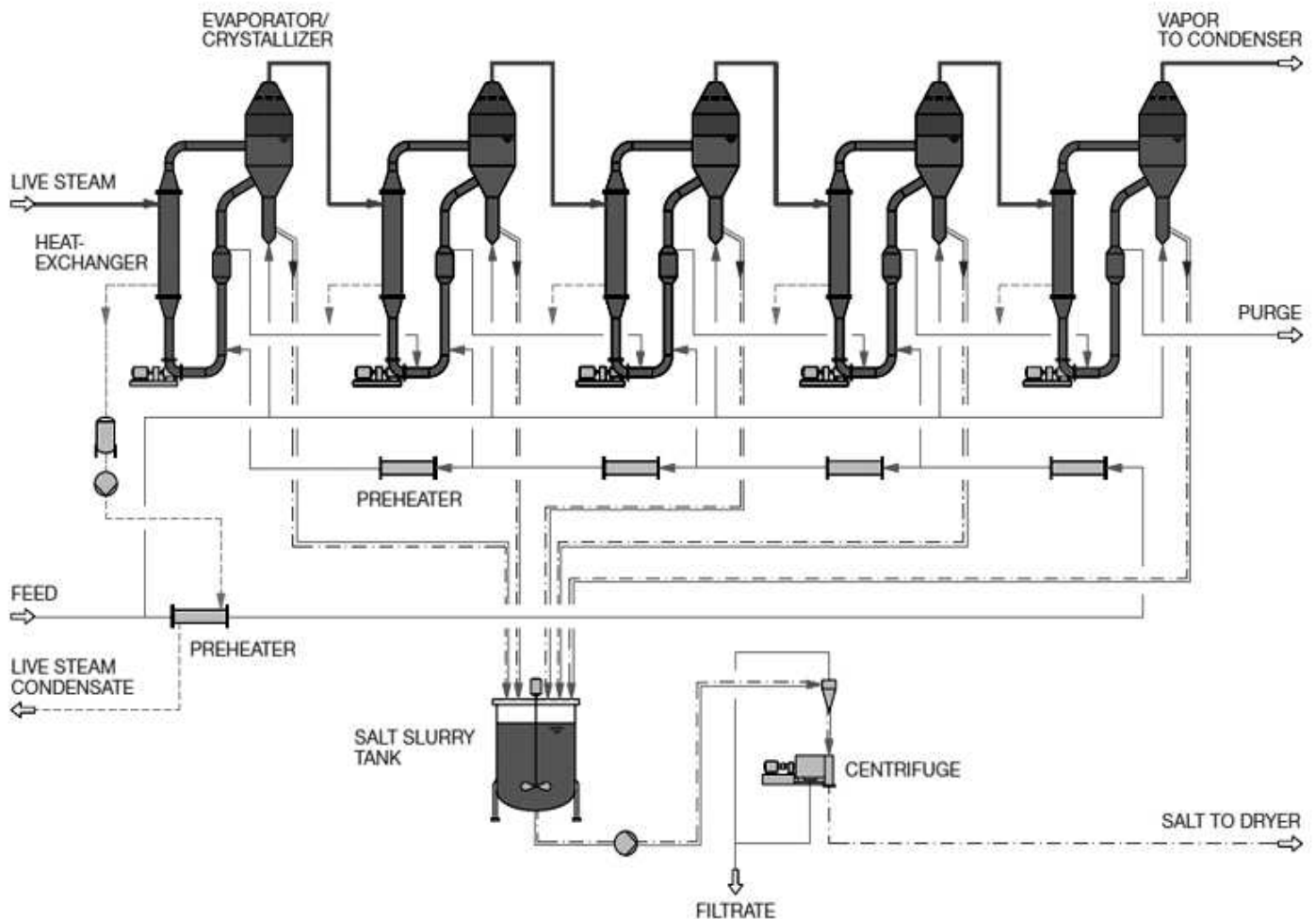
It also has to be mentioned that the turn-down ration of an MVR system is limited to about 35% because of the surge protection system of the compressors and the minimum suction pressure. The thermodynamical design of such a unit has to be done very carefully in order to operate the compressor on its highest efficiency. Very important is the design of the crystallizer as well. The so called “thermal short circuit” should be minimized or entirely be avoided; good experiences have been made with the

crystallizer with radial inlet nozzle.

Environment Protection

All industrial facilities are affected with today by increasing environmental awareness. Everybody becomes environmentally responsible by recycling and reducing contaminated effluents. MEE contributions to these efforts are innovative concentration, purification and separation technologies for:

- ☐ Evaporation plants for scrubber effluents
- ☐ Zero discharge systems for power stations
- ☐ Selective product or by-product recovery from waste water
- ☐ Caustic- and acid concentration plants



SPINNING INDUSTRY IN A MORASS: NITMA

Indian spinning industry is the most developed segment of the textile and clothing value chain. It is a global market leader with 30% exportable surplus going to countries across the globe. There also seems no dearth of incentives from either the centre or state government. While these facts could be the envy of any sector, industry insiders say excessive and prolonged incentives are proving to be the bane of spinning industry, which is saddled with overcapacity and forced to export at very low costs to keep the units functioning. Although, it seems to be an industry needing no assistance, as the Government (Central & states) has given it a lot of incentives over the years making it among the best in the world, yet it has been classified as a “stressed industry” by the banking sector, said Sanjay K Jain, the President of Northern India Textile Mills Association (NITMA). “The excessive and long term continuation of incentives has been the bane of the industry. It has grown no doubt but more on incentives rather than fundamentals,” Jain said in an article, 'SOS – Yarn spinning companies in distress.'

Spinning mills have had a harrowing experience in the country over the past couple of years despite cotton prices ruling low due to a skewed demand supply imbalance created as a result of opening of new spinning mills in some states (viable due to incentives rather than fundamentals), slow local demand, poor monsoon for two or more years, and overall subdued sentiments in the world.

“Exports too have failed to cheer us up due to the disadvantage created by FTAs or Free trade Agreements of competitors such as China with the big buying nations and we as usual not able to break any ice anywhere,” he said, adding “It's true that spinning industry does not need investment incentives anymore but it surely needs incentives to export”. Even though the Central government has realized this and put an end to incentives for installing more machinery and mills, some state governments such as Gujarat

Maharashtra, Andhra, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh continue to do so at the cost of valuable public money.

It's practically irresistible for one to not invest in spinning capacities, given the unplanned and illogical incentives that state governments are continuing with, he said explaining how the problem gets compounded further due to lack of authentic data on cotton production and available stocks.

Often wrong and misleading cotton estimates from popular agencies/associations — give a false notion that the country has enough cotton. For instance, crop size in 2015-16 substantially lower than estimated, caught the spinners unaware.

Jain is also critical of the role of Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), especially while disposing of stocks: Describing the CCI “as a trader without any vision of price stabilisation, industry service etc., he said this year small open bids were made by traders for CCI cotton raising the price level everyday which acted as a market indicator for price levels.

“MCX/NCDEX is for hedging and price discovery, however it is 99% run by traders and speculators (many who have nothing to do with cotton) and hence disrupts the physical market equilibrium. No action was taken to rein steep rises in short time, allowing a free run to bulls,” he said adding that curbing volatility of any nature is one of the prime roles of a regulator.

For all the hype created over incentives under the TUF or Technology Upgradation Fund, the NITMA President said delayed TUF payments resulted in beneficiary companies being penalised for system errors while seeking claims.

To add to their woes, retrospective amendments were made to deny benefits to spinners under Incremental Export Incentives forcing them to go to court for justice.

Seeking export incentives for yarn, Jain pointed out that all segments of the textile value chain were given concessions under the MEIS (Merchandise Exports from India Scheme) and Interest subvention except yarn. True, yarn does not qualify as merchandise, but neither is it a product for consumption by end user industry in India, he said.

“India leads in yarn exports not because we are the best, but because spinners have no choice but to undercut and sell yarn in exports to offload the excess spinning capacity,” he remarked candidly.

“Today the way the spinning industry is placed, there seems no hope for the industry – we have excess capacity, which has to be dumped into China at below cost prices to keep the mills running. High fixed costs makes production cuts difficult. As a result NPAs are increasing, mills are partially or fully closing down on the one hand while new ones are coming up on the other hand (due to incentives).

“Old and new mills have a cost differential of 10% in an industry, which doesn't even have a consistent net profit margin of 5%,” he said expressing disappointment that the government is sitting quiet on it hoping that the balance will set in as value addition industries and units grow down the vertical.

In the wake of unprecedented rise in cotton prices this year, only the big mills that had stocked cotton were making big gains, but the health of the majority has gone critical, the NITMA President said expressing the hope that the new Union minister would address their concerns on a priority basis.

NITMA's wish list includes grant of MEIS and interest subvention for yarn industry w.e.f. April 1, 2016, formulation of a comprehensive, scientific and unbiased system for crop forecast and arrivals, creating of an All India policy to ensure a holistic development of the entire textile industry in a balanced manner to enable judicious use of government money.

To enable maximum advantage of exports, it also wants the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) to provide data of cotton and yarn exports/imports on real time basis. (SH)

(Source; Fibre2Fashion, July 21, 2016)

CHINA HALVES SPUN YARN AND COTTON IMPORT FROM INDIA

India exported 101.8 million kg of spun yarns worth US\$283 million or INR1,881 crore in June 2016 at an average realisation of US\$2.78 per kg. This was significantly lower compared to same month a year ago. Export volume was down 12% YoY and value declined 17% in US\$ terms. The drop also reflects the lean season for global textile industry in this part of the year.

The Indian yarn industry is confronted with excess supply, after yarn exports dropped sharply last year. With India's export prices rocketing now, shipments of cotton yarn were down due to limited demand. Also, demand from China continued to shift to low cost suppliers, particularly Vietnam where many spinning mills are owned by Chinese investors. A sharp drop in shipments was seen to China which was partially offset by a new surge in sales to Bangladesh and Vietnam. However, China continued to be the top importer of India yarn, followed by Bangladesh. Egypt, the third largest importer of spun yarns, saw volume rising 7 per cent while value inched up 0.3 per cent. These top three importers together accounted for around 47 per cent of all spun yarns exported from India in June. Cotton yarn export was at 82 million kg in June to 74 countries worth US\$226.8 million (INR1,491 crore). The average unit price realization was US\$2.78 a kg, up US cents 7 from previous month but down US cents 24 from the same month a year ago.

Iran, Turkey, Thailand, Tunisia and Croatia were among the fastest growing markets for cotton yarn, and accounted for 5.5 per cent of total cotton yarn export value. Nine new destinations were added for cotton yarn export, of which, Australia, Mozambique, Chile and Bulgaria were the major ones.

Cotton fibre export was at 26.5 million kg or 155,954 bales (of 170 kg each) in June which declined 26% YoY and was valued at US\$42.4 million, down 25%. Bangladesh and Vietnam were the largest importers of cotton with combined volumes at 124,657 bales amongst the 12 countries that imported cotton from India. Vietnam notched the second top position in cotton import from India. In June, cotton export to Vietnam was about 22 thousand bales as against 7 thousand bales in June 2015. This jump suggests that Vietnam imports cotton from India, value adds it into yarn and exports to China, at a lower cost compared to Indian yarns. The Fiber and Yarn Exports – India report is based on data collated from 26 major ports (Air, Sea & ICDs) of India, namely Ahmedabad Air, Ahmedabad ICD, Ankleshwar, Bombay Air, Calcutta Sea, Cochin Sea, Delhi Air, Delhi TKD ICD, Hyderabad ICD, JNPT, Kattupalli, Krishnapatanam, Ludhiana ICD, Madras Air, Madras Sea, Mandideep, Marripalam ICD, Mundra, Nagpur, Petrapole Road, Pipavav, Pithampur ICD, Tondiarpet ICD, Tuticorin ICD, Tuticorin Sea and Vizag Sea. These ports account for 85% of cotton yarn and 60% of non-cotton yarn (excluding sewing threads) exported from India.

(Source: Nitin Madkaikar, Yarns and Fibers, July 25, 2016)

TEXTILES: HOW INDIA CAN BE GLOBAL LEADER

The textile sector, along with construction, agriculture and tourism is one of the four most labour-intensive sectors of the economy. It has a huge potential for generating sustainable jobs as well as export earnings. Currently, it employs about 35 million people and contributes 12 per cent of exports. But just 15 years ago, the share of textiles and clothing in India's manufacturing exports was more than 25 per cent. How did this sharp decline happen? Why are textile and clothing exports declining and not growing at double digits? India's garment exports have now been overtaken in dollar terms even by its neighbour Bangladesh, and Vietnam may not be far behind. Of course, Bangladesh has benefitted from duty-free access to the European Union, and indeed some Indian entrepreneurs too have located themselves in that country for that reason. But Bangladesh's transformation of its garment sector within a decade is nothing short of fantastic, offering some lessons for us as well. India has a unique opportunity to reverse the decline in its export share and seize a global leadership position. Some of this opportunity is arising due to changing labour dynamics in China, which has been the world's textiles behemoth.

Opportunity for India : Chief Economic Advisor (CEA) Arvind Subramanian has been championing the cause of this sector with very compelling data. For instance, he points out that most of the sustained East Asian growth of past decades was on the back of the textile and clothing boom. Most tellingly, a unit of investment in the clothing sector generates 12 times as many jobs as the automobile sector and 30 times that of steel. Clearly, there is a big bang for the investment buck in textiles. Not surprisingly, the CEA's passionate advocacy is showing results.

The reforms announced last month by the cabinet under a “textile package” address some key impediments, and the package is timely. First, the reforms removed some of the embedded tax burden from exports through a duty drawback scheme. Secondly, firms are provided incentive to hire more workers through a subsidy to meet the EPF costs. But clearly much more needs to be done to harness the great promise. A CII-BCG study for textiles, made-ups and apparel estimates that the sector can generate 50 million jobs in the next nine years. Of these, more than 70 per cent will be for women. (The Bangladesh garment industry has close to 90 per cent women). The study also shows that the shift of textiles and garments away from China (due to rising labour costs) is an annual opportunity of about 280 billion US dollars for other developing countries.

Following global pattern

This is a huge opportunity. India has some advantages in being present in all parts of the value chain, beginning from fibre, yarn, fabric and going all the way to clothing, branded apparel and fashion. This is not to mention the new emerging markets like technical textiles that have industrial applications.

But here are two additional considerations that need close attention. First is the issue of fibre neutrality. In India, there is a curious frenemy relationship between cotton and man-made (synthetic) fibres. The global consumption pattern is 65:35 in favour of synthetics (like polyester, rayon, acrylic), whereas in India it is exactly the reverse. The net imports of the US and EU show a steady decline in cotton textiles vis-à-vis manmade fibre products over the past five years.

If we are to tap into the export opportunity to these developed nations, our domestic mix has to mimic the global demand pattern. In India, cotton makes up 80 per cent of all fibre consumption whereas in China it is 50 per cent. This skew has been made worse due to the highly unequal excise tax treatment of cotton versus the rest. The textile ministry is aware of this asymmetry, and a fibre-neutral policy is on the anvil. Hopefully the GST regime will also discontinue the sharp asymmetry that has persisted for the past ten years.

Impact of FTAs The second is the impact of free trade agreements. Fortuitously, the CEA himself is heading a committee to evaluate the costs and benefits of the several FTA that have been signed by India in the past couple of decades. Prima facie it appears that India's trade deficit has uniformly gotten worse following several FTAs. No doubt, there has been trade enlargement, but not necessarily to India's benefit. The reasons could be many – some fair, some unfair.

For instance, if our trading partners inherently have a lower cost of doing business, more efficient logistics and transportation, higher labour productivity, then naturally their goods are cheaper, of better quality and flood our markets. But if in addition they also resort to unfair practices like dumping, or state subsidy, then it is a cause for serious concern. Let us not forget that China still has a huge overhang of excess capacity in fibre, yarn and fabric parts of the value chain. Their manufacturers get power subsidy and non-transparent VAT rebates against which our manufacturers cannot compete.

There is also the looming shadow of the mega treaty called the Trans Pacific Partnership which goes much beyond trade, and makes it compulsory for the entire value chain to be located in member countries. India is not a member of TPP and can potentially be at a serious disadvantage. Fortunately, the TPP is losing political support, so it may be several years into the future. Finally, despite these various hurdles, let us not lose sight of the huge promise of this sector (it is after all one of the trinity of roti, kapada, makaan), in generating large-scale jobs, especially for women, and healthy foreign exchange earnings. With proper policies and reforms, the textile sector in India is definitely heading for a high noon of great fortune.

(Source: Ajit Ranade, The Navhind Times, July 12, 2016)

रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में स्वच्छता अभियान

माननीया मुख्यमंत्री महोदया की दिनांक 26 से 28 जून तक तीन दिवसीय भीलवाड़ा यात्रा के दौरान जहां विकास संबंधी कई कार्यों की चर्चा हुई, वही भीलवाड़ा में गन्दगी का मुद्दा गम्भीरता से उभर कर आया। माननीया मुख्यमंत्री महोदया ने तो यहां तक कह दिया कि “भीलवाड़ा सबसे गन्दा शहर है, ऐसा शहर उन्होंने पहले नहीं देखा।” माननीया मुख्यमंत्री महोदया का यह कथन हम सब के लिए बड़ी शर्मनाक बात है एवं एक जिम्मेदार नागरिक, उद्यमी, व्यवसायी होने के नाते हमें इस बदनुमा दाग को दूर करने के लिए आगे आना होगा। माननीया मुख्यमंत्री की यात्रा के बाद माननीया जिला कलक्टर की अध्यक्षता में हुई बैठक में भी इसी मुद्दे पर काफी चर्चा हुई। जिला कलक्टर भी काफी व्यथित थी एवं उन्होंने सभी औद्योगिक संस्थाओं एवं उद्यमियों का भीलवाड़ा को पूर्ण स्वच्छ शहर बनाने में सहयोग मांगा। चर्चा अनुसार रीको क्षेत्र के थर्ड फेज एवं विस्तार में पूर्ण सफाई के लिए मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स को नोडल संस्था बनाया गया है। इसके बाद दिनांक 4 जुलाई 2016 को मेवाड चेम्बर में रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के विभिन्न उद्यमियों के साथ हुई।

बैठक में यह तय किया गया कि – एक सफाई अभियान चलाया जाकर सभी उद्योग अपने-अपने परिसर के बाहर पूर्ण सफाई कराये। उद्योगों के बाहर कचरा पात्र लगाये जाए, कचरा इन पात्रों में ही डलवाया जाए। सफाई के प्रति जागृति बढ़ाई जाए, विभिन्न उद्योगों में कारीगरों एवं कर्मचारियों को भी सफाई बनाये रखने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जाए। सफाई कर्मचारियों द्वारा उद्योगों के बाहर कचरा नहीं डालने के लिए पाबंद किया जाए। रीको में जगह-जगह चाय के थैले वाले खड़े हैं, जो प्लास्टिक डिस्पोजेबल का कचरा फैलाते हैं। सभी उद्योगों के स्तर से रीको क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय इस प्रकार के चाय के थैले वालों की जानकारी बताते हुए उन्हें हटाने के लिए पत्र लिखे एवं उसकी प्रति मेवाड चेम्बर को देवे। रीको थर्ड फेज एवं विस्तार के लिए रीको के श्री निशान्त कुमावत, सहायक साइट इंजिनियर-94623 44328 को नोडल अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है। सफाई कार्य में सहयोग के लिए आप उनसे भी सम्पर्क कर सकते हैं।

मेवाड चेम्बर के आव्हान पर सदस्य इकाइयों द्वारा थर्ड फेज में सफाई अभियान को गम्भीरता से संचालित कर सम्पूर्ण सफाई की जा रही है, साथ ही कई जगह सफाई के आव्हान के बेनर भी चेम्बर की ओर से लगवाये गये हैं। इस कार्य में थर्ड फेज में स्थापित इकाइयों के संचालक श्री अभय जैन, श्री अशोक खेरानजानी, श्री अनिल गर्ग, श्री एन के जिन्दल, श्री पुनित महेरिया, श्री सुदीप गलुण्डिया आदि सदस्यों का सक्रिय सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ है।

मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री स्वर्ण जयन्ती समारोह

दिनांक 27 अगस्त 2016

मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री की स्थापना 26 अगस्त 1966 को हुई थी। यह बहुत हर्ष एवं उल्लास का विषय है कि चेम्बर इस वर्ष अपनी स्थापना के 50 वर्ष पूर्ण कर रहा है। संस्था एवं इसके सदस्यों के लिए यह अत्यन्त ही गौरव का अवसर है।

स्वर्ण जयन्ती समारोह : 27 अगस्त 2016, शनिवार

स्थान : राजीव गांधी ऑडिटोरियम

मुख्य अतिथि : माननीया श्रीमती स्मृति ईरानी
माननीया वस्त्रमंत्री, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली

विशिष्ट अतिथि : माननीय श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह खींवसर
माननीय उद्योगमंत्री, राजस्थान सरकार, जयपुर

अन्य आमंत्रित विशिष्ट अतिथियों में महाराणा मेवाड़ श्रीजी अरविन्द सिंह जी, केन्द्रीय मंत्रीगण, माननीय सांसद भीलवाड़ा एवं चित्तौड़गढ़, माननीय विधायकगण, देश के वरिष्ठ उद्यमी सम्मिलित हैं। कार्यक्रम पूरे दिन में तीन सत्रों में तथा रात्रि में सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम होंगे। 50 वर्षों के क्रियाकलापों की स्मारिका प्रकाशित की जाएगी।

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जल स्वावलम्बन अभियान बालासाह के अन्तर्गत जिन्दल सॉ लि. द्वारा जिले में 9 कार्य गौर हिये जिनकी लागत 53.00 लाख जिले में अनुकरणीय योगदान

जिंदल सॉ लि. व नगर परिषद भीलवाड़ा के अनुबंध के अनुसार शहर के पाकों, नालियों एवं नालों के रखरखाव हेतु जिंदल सॉ लि. द्वारा 565 लाख रुपये साजाला दिए जा रहे हैं।

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पुर, सूरस, पांसल, सनोडी व कोटडी के गावा में सामाजिक सरोकार के तहत विकास कार्यों हेतु 175 लाख की धन राशि व्यय की जा रही है

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सुरत पाव कला रम निर्माण



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कोटडी स्कूल : कला रम निर्माण



सर्गली स्कूल : भीलवा



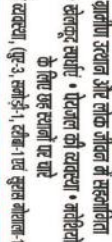
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गावा में भवनत आपति



काट में अनधिकृत पुर व सुरत का नवीनीकरण



जल संरक्षण की मुहिम :

भीलवाड़ा शहर के सीवरेज का दूधिया पानी जिंदल सॉ द्वारा खनने वाले सीवरेज पावर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (STP) के माध्यम से ट्रीट कर 23 कि.मी. पाइप लाईन द्वारा प्लांट में प्रवेश किया जा रहा है। जिसकी खनन 35 करोड़ व खनन 10 MLD है जिंदल का यह प्रयास पानी बचाने की दिशा में बड़ी शैली लेकर आया है।



जल स्वावलम्बन अभियान में सहयोग के लिए भवनसाह सम्मान



कुवाड़ा सिविल एसोसियेट (बजट 10 करोड़)



पूक गौर विद्यालय को आर्थिक सहयोग



Jindal Saw Ltd.



Near Tiranga Hills, Village Pur, Tehsil & District: Bhilwara