



वर्ष 46 अंक 6
30 जून 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 मुख्यमंत्री श्रीमती वसुन्धरा राजे के साथ बैठक में मेवाड़ चेम्बर का प्रतिनिधिमण्डल

मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री

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

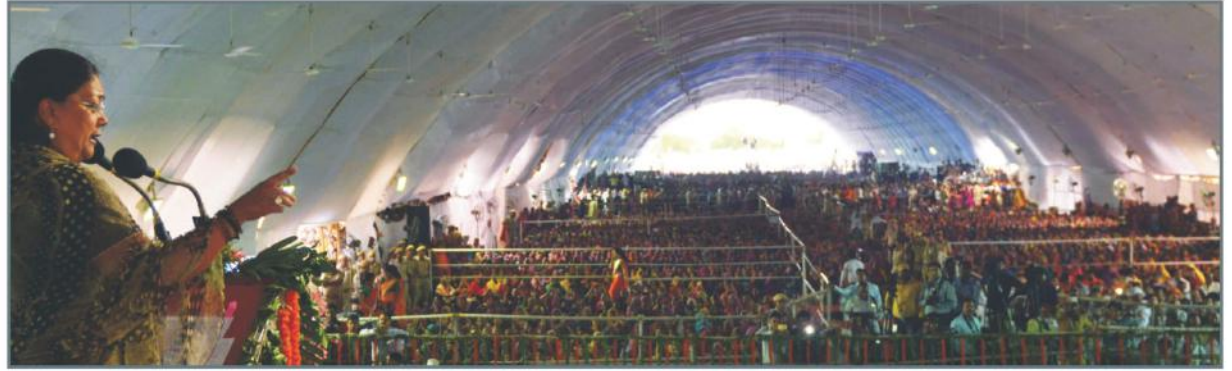
Email : mcci@mccibhilwara.com Visit us : www.mccibhilwara.com



मुख्यमंत्री जल स्वावलम्बन योजना के तहत जिन्दल शॉ लि द्वारा भग्गा का खेडा में 13 लाख की लागत से किए गये कार्य का अवलोकन करते हुए माननीया मुख्यमंत्री श्रीमति वसुन्धरा राजे।



माननीया मुख्यमंत्री के भीलवाडा दौरे के समय 28 जून को राज्यस्तरीय अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक में मेवाड चेम्बर का प्रतिनिधिमण्डल।



भीलवाडा में मेडिकल कॉलेज के शिलान्यास के बाद जनसभा को सम्बोधित करते हुए करते माननीया मुख्यमंत्री श्रीमति वसुन्धरा राजे।



14 जून 2016 को विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस पर कार्यशाला।



कार्यशाला को सम्बोधित करते हुए विशेषज्ञ श्री असित नेमा

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	01472-240148	94147-34834
Mr. J. K. Bagrodia jkbagrodia1@gmail.com	01482-242435	94141-10754
Mr. P. K. Jain praveen.jain@vedanta.co.in	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

माननीया मुख्यमंत्री वसुन्धरा राजे का भीलवाडा दौरा

माननीया मुख्यमंत्री श्रीमति वसुन्धरा राजे दिनांक 26 जून से 28 जून तक आपका जिला आपकी सरकार कार्यक्रम के तहत भीलवाडा दौरे पर पधारी। इस दौरान दिनांक 27 जून 2016 को माननीया मुख्यमंत्री महोदया की अध्यक्षता में विभिन्न औद्योगिक संगठनों के पदाधिकारियों के साथ जिला कलक्टर सभागार में बैठक का आयोजन किया गया जो तीन घण्टे से अधिक चली। माननीया मुख्यमंत्री ने जिले के औद्योगिक विकास में आ रही विभिन्न समस्याओं को ध्यानपूर्वक सुनकर दिशा निर्देश दिए। इस बैठक में मेवाड चेम्बर की ओर से मानद महासचिव श्री एस पी नाथानी, पूर्वाध्यक्ष श्री आर एल नौलखा, श्री एस एन मोदानी, डॉ पी एम बेसवाल, श्री जे सी लढ्ढा एवं श्री जे सी सोनी, श्री दुर्गेश बांगड ने भाग लिया। मेवाड चेम्बर की ओर से औद्योगिक समस्याओं पर विस्तृत प्रतिवेदन दिया गया।

माननीया मुख्यमंत्री के निर्देशानुसार पुनः 28 जून 2016 को नगर विकास न्यास में राज्य स्तरीय अधिकारियों के साथ विस्तृत चर्चा हुई, जिसमें श्री एस पी नाथानी, श्री एस एन मोदानी एवं श्री दुर्गेश बांगड ने भाग लिया। इस बैठक में वित्त सचिव श्री प्रवीण गुप्ता, श्रम विभाग सचिव एवं जिला प्रभारी श्री रजत मिश्रा, आरपीसीबी चेयरमैन श्रीमति अर्पणा अरोडा ने भाग लिया। चेम्बर की ओर से इस बैठक में अधिकारियों को मेवाड इन्टीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क की स्वीकृति, भूमि आवण्टन के दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत किए गए, साथ ही रेलवे महाप्रबंधक के साथ भीलवाडा जिले में फ्रेट टर्मिनल बनाने के सम्बन्ध में की गई विस्तृत चर्चा एवं पत्राचार से भी अवगत कराया गया।

मेवाड चेम्बर की ओर से औद्योगिक समस्याओं पर दिया गया प्रतिवेदन

आपके सदप्रयासों से राज्य में उद्योगों के विकास के लिए रिसर्जेंट राजस्थान, डुईंग इज ऑफ बिजनेस आदि सराहनीय कदम उठाये गये हैं। भीलवाडा जिले में भी उद्यमियों की ओर से टेक्सटाइल, स्टील उद्योग, जिंक-लैड उद्योग के विस्तार के लिए 30 हजार करोड से अधिक के एमओयू हस्ताक्षरित हुए। इनमें से अधिकांश योजनाओं पर कार्य प्रारम्भ हो चुका है।

जिले में टेक्सटाइल पावरलूम उद्योग, सिरैमिक उद्योग, सैण्डस्टोन आदि पर आधारित उद्योगों के विकास की प्रचुर सम्भावनाएं हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में लघु एवं मध्यम दर्जे की इकाइयाँ स्थापित होगी, जिससे हजारों लोगों को रोजगार भी उपलब्ध होगा। लेकिन जिले में लघु एवं मध्यम दर्जे की इकाइयाँ के विकास में आ रही दो मुख्य कठिनाईयों के संबंध में आपका ध्यान विशेषरूप से आकर्षित करना चाहते हैं।

भीलवाडा के लिए स्वीकृत टेक्सटाइल पार्क के लिए भूमि आवण्टन

केन्द्रीय वस्त्र मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वीकृत 21 नये टेक्सटाइल पार्कों में से भीलवाडा के मेवाड इन्टीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्रा लि के टेक्सटाइल पार्क की भी स्वीकृति की गई थी। इस टेक्सटाइल पार्क के लिए पूर्व में राज्य सरकार की ओर से 142.01 बीघा भूमि आटूण एवं गठिलाखेडा में आदेश क्रमांक प.19(49)उप/2007 (शासन उप सचिव, राजस्व (उपनिवेशन) विभाग, राजस्थान) दिनांक 25.09.2008 से आवंटित की गई थी। जिला कलक्टर द्वारा आदेश क्रमांक एफ12-3(स)(1)आरए./2007 दिनांक 26.12.2008 से उक्त भूमि को टेक्सटाइल पार्क के लिए सेट अपार्ट भी कर दिया गया। लेकिन स्थानीय एक उद्योग समूह द्वारा उक्त आवंटन के विरुद्ध उच्च न्यायालय में प्रकरण दाखिल करने एवं स्टे प्राप्त करने से टेक्सटाइल पार्क स्थापना में विलम्ब हो रहा है। इस स्टे का कोई आधार नहीं है। अतः आपसे सादर निवेदन है कि राजकीय अधिवक्ता को माननीय उच्च न्यायालय में शीघ्र सुनवाई कराई जाकर स्टे को निरस्त करवाने निर्देशित करवाने की कृपा करावे।

रिसर्जेंट राजस्थान के तहत हस्ताक्षरित एमओयू से स्थापित होने वाली इकाइयों के सम्बन्ध में

आपके सदप्रयासों से राज्य में उद्योगों के विकास के लिए रिसर्जेंट राजस्थान, डुईंग इज ऑफ बिजनेस आदि सराहनीय कदम उठाये गये हैं। भीलवाडा जिले में भी उद्यमियों की ओर से टेक्सटाइल, स्टील उद्योग, जिंक-लैड उद्योग के विस्तार के लिए 30 हजार करोड से अधिक के एमओयू हस्ताक्षरित हुए। इनमें से अधिकांश योजनाओं पर कार्य प्रारम्भ हो चुका है। इस संबंध में निवेदन है कि इनमें से कई टेक्सटाइल इकाइयों के लिए राज्य केबीनेट के स्तर से स्पेशल टेक्सटाइल पेकेज की स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है, इस संबंध में आदेश भी जारी किए गये हैं। ऐसी सभी इकाइयां बीआईपी में भी पंजीकृत हैं।

लेकिन, राज्य केबीनेट के स्तर से स्पेशल टेक्सटाइल पेकेज की स्वीकृति के बावजूद भी इन इकाइयों को स्टाम्प ड्यूटी, भू-रूपान्तरण आदि विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए राज्य स्तरीय समिति में आवेदन करना पड रहा है, जिसमें काफी समय व्यर्थ होता है। अतः निवेदन है कि जिन इकाइयों के लिए राज्य केबीनेट के स्तर से स्पेशल टेक्सटाइल पेकेज की स्वीकृति जारी की गई है, उनमें स्टाम्प ड्यूटी में छुट, भू-रूपान्तरण आदि विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए संबंधित विभागों को सीधा निर्देशित किया जाए, ताकि इन कार्यों के लिए राज्य स्तरीय समिति की स्वीकृति की आवश्यकता नहीं हो, इससे उद्योगों की स्थापना में ओर अधिक गति से कार्य हो सकेगा।

औद्योगिक भूमि की अनुपलब्धता

भीलवाडा जिले में औद्योगिक भूमि की अनुपलब्धता एक बड़ी समस्या है। भीलवाडा में सारे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र पूर्ण रूप से भर चुके हैं। पुर

रोड स्थित रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के फेज 1 से 4 पूर्ण रूप से भर चुके हैं। हमीरगढ रोड स्थित ग्रोथ सेन्टर में भी लगभग सभी औद्योगिक प्लॉट विक्रय हो चुके हैं एवं यह औद्योगिक क्षेत्र भी सेच्युरेटेड घोषित हो चुका है।

भीलवाडा जिले में सिरैमिक जोन की स्थापना

भीलवाडा जिले में सिरैमिक उद्योग के रॉ-मेटेरियल की प्रचुर उपलब्धता के दृष्टिगत, उद्योग विभाग द्वारा जिले में सिरैमिक जोन की स्थापना का निर्णय किया गया है। इस उद्देश्य से उखलियां (हुरडा) में 525 हेक्टर एवं मोड का निम्बाहेडा (आसीन्द) में 102 एवं 408 हेक्टर भूमि चिन्हित कर रिजर्व की गई है। जिले में सिरैमिक जोन की स्थापना एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है एवं इससे आसीन्द क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक विकास एवं रोजगार बढ़ेगा। मोड का निम्बाहेडा में सिरैमिक पार्क विकसित करने के लिए इम्पेरियल टेक्सपाक प्रा लि मुम्बई द्वारा राज्य सरकार के साथ मई 2015 में एमओयू हस्ताक्षरित किया गया लेकिन अभी तक इस कम्पनी को भूमि आवंटन भी नहीं हुआ है। जिससे 600 करोड़ के निवेश को विराम लगा हुआ है।

जिले में रेलवे द्वारा फ्रेट टर्मिनल निर्माण हेतु भूमि

जिले औद्योगिक विकास एवं निर्यात के दृष्टिगत यहां रेलवे कन्टेनर डिपो का निर्माण आवश्यक है। मेवाड चेम्बर के प्रतिवेदन एवं उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे के महाप्रबंधक के चेम्बर में बैठक एवं औद्योगिक इकाईयों के निरीक्षण के बाद, उन्होंने इसी आवश्यकता को गम्भीरता से समझा। कोनकार तथा रेलवे के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डवलपमेन्ट कॉरपोरेशन के उच्च पदाधिकारियों ने भी भीलवाडा आकर चेम्बर में उद्योग के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया। रेलवे जिले में फ्रेट टर्मिनल का निर्माण करवाना चाहती है, उसके लिए आवश्यक भूमि का चिन्हितकरण एवं आवंटन किया जाना चाहिए।

औद्योगिक इकाईयों के लिए पानी की आवश्यकता

भीलवाडा में टेक्सटाइल उद्योग के लिए पानी एक कच्चा माल के समान है। यहां उत्पादित 70-75 करोड़ मीटर सुटिंग प्रतिवर्ष के प्रोसेसिंग के लिए लगभग 3 करोड़ लीटर पानी की प्रतिदिन आवश्यकता है। आगामी विकास के साथ अगले 5 वर्षों में यह आवश्यकता बढ़कर लगभग 5 करोड़ लीटर प्रतिदिन हो जाएगी। औद्योगिक इकाईयों को किसी भी योजना से पानी उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जा रहा है। अतः उद्योगों के लिए सतही जल से आपूर्ति आवश्यक है। इस विषय में उल्लेखनीय है कि स्थानीय टेक्सटाइल इकाईयों ने आधुनिक ईटीपी प्लान्ट एवं आरओ प्लान्ट स्थापित कर 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक पानी रियूज किया जाता है।

भीलवाडा में टेक्सटाइल विविंग उद्योग द्वारा कॉटन टेक्सटाइल एवं डेनिम का उत्पादन भी प्रारम्भ किया गया है। लेकिन यहां कॉटन टेक्सटाइल प्रोसेसिंग के लिए कोई प्रोसेस हाउस नहीं है। साथ ही डेनिम उत्पादन के लिए यार्न डाईंग उद्योग की स्थापना भी आवश्यक है। इन सबके लिए पानी की उपलब्धता महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता है।

मेवाड चेम्बर के प्रतिवेदन पर वर्ष 2005-06 में, आपके पूर्व कार्यकाल में चित्तौड़ जिले के घौसुण्डा बांध से भीलवाडा एवं चित्तौड़ की औद्योगिक इकाईयों के लिए जल आपूर्ति का निर्णय लिया था। इस उद्देश्य से पीडी कौर (कन्सलटेन्ट) द्वारा प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट भी बनाई गई। राज्य सरकार ने घौसुण्डा बांध की अतिरिक्त डुब में आनी वाली भूमि की आवाप्ति के गजट नोटिफिकेशन भी जारी कर दिये, लेकिन बाद में राजनैतिक दबाव के कारण इस योजना को ढण्डे बस्ते में डाल दिया गया। अतः औद्योगिक इकाईयों के लिए सतही जल आपूर्ति की अलग योजना का क्रियान्वयन अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। क्योंकि चम्बल परियोजना से तो भीलवाडा शहर, अन्य कस्बों एवं ग्रामों को पेयजल की ही आपूर्ति होगी।

यार्न पर प्रवेश कर वापस लेने का अनुरोध

राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा बजट 2016-2017 में यार्न पर वेट कर की दर 5.5 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 2 प्रतिशत करके राजस्थान में टेक्सटाइल एवं विशेषरूप से लघु एवं मध्यम पावरलूम उद्योगों के विकास का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया है, जिसके लिए हम राजस्थान के टेक्सटाइल उद्योग एवं मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री की ओर से आपका हार्दिक आभार ज्ञापित करते हैं।

लेकिन इसके साथ राज्य के बाहर से आने वाले यार्न पर अधिसूचना क्रमांक एफ12(11) एफडी/टेक्स/ 2016-209 दिनांक 08.03.2016 से "दी राजस्थान टेक्स ऑन एन्ट्री ऑफ गुड्स इन्टू लोकल एरिया एक्ट 1999" के अन्तर्गत "सभी प्रकार के यार्न (कॉटन एवं सिल्क हैंक यार्न को छोड़कर)" 2 प्रतिशत की दर से प्रवेश कर लगाया गया है।

इस सम्बन्ध में हमारा निवेदन है कि :

भीलवाडा जैसे बड़े पावरलूम केन्द्र पर राज्य के बाहर से यार्न जोब पर कपडा बनने के लिए आता है। कई बड़ी इकाईयां जैसे अरविन्द, एस.कुमार, विमल आदि जोब पर कपडा भीलवाडा में बनवाती हैं, इन इकाईयों द्वारा यार्न भेजा जाता है एवं पावरलूम इकाईयों द्वारा कपडा उत्पादित कर वापस राज्य के बाहर स्थापित इन इकाईयों को भेज दिया जाता है। जोब पर आये हुए यार्न में से

कुछ भी यार्न स्थानीय पावरलूम इकाईयों द्वारा अपने यहां नहीं रखा जाता है। अतः इस संबंध में निवेदन है कि जोब पर कपडा बनने आ रहे यार्न एवं कपडा बनकर वापस जा रहे माल को भी प्रवेश कर से मुक्त किया जाए।

राज्य में पावरलूम उद्योगों द्वारा वस्त्र उत्पादन में कई तरह के यार्न का उपयोग किया जाता है एवं समस्त तरह के यार्न का उत्पादन राजस्थान में नहीं होने से पावरलूम उद्योग को मजबूरी वश राज्य के बाहर से यार्न खरीदना होता है। भीलवाडा के टेक्सटाइल उद्योग द्वारा 1 लाख टन प्रतिवर्ष से अधिक टेक्ट्राइज्ड यार्न उपयोग में लिया जाता है, 50 से 60 हजार टन पीवी स्पेशलाइज्ड यार्न जैसे मल्टीफाइबर, मल्टीफैन्सी, एक्रेलिक एवं अन्य वैराइटी के यार्न जिनका राज्य में उत्पादन नगण्य है। साथ ही किशनगढ, ब्यावर आदि में स्थापित द्वारा जिस तरह का सूती धागा उपयोग में आता है, उस तरह का राज्य में उत्पादित ही नहीं होता है।

अतः आपसे सादर निवेदन है कि पावरलूम उद्योग के विकास की भावना से यार्न पर वेट कर कम करने का जो साहसपूर्ण कदम उठाया गया है, उसे बनाये रखने, राज्य में पावरलूम उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने एवं वर्तमान में स्थापित उद्योगों को कार्यशील रखने के लिए इस बजट में आरोपित यार्न पर प्रवेश कर को वापस लिया जाना चाहिए।

दिनांक 27.06.2016 को माननीया मुख्यमंत्री की औद्योगिक संगठनों के साथ बैठक में लिए गए निर्णय एवं जारी दिशा निर्देश

- 1 औद्योगिक संघों द्वारा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, हमीरगढ में विद्युत प्रवाह संबंधी समस्या से अवगत कराया गया। इस पर माननीया मुख्यमंत्री महोदया द्वारा उक्त औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में 132 केवीए का जीएसएस बनाया जाने बाबत घौषणा की गई।
- 2 औद्योगिक क्षेत्र सोनियाणा, जिला चित्तौडगढ में रीको द्वारा 347.52 एकड भूमि पर नवीन औद्योगिक क्षेत्र स्थापित किया जा रहा है। इस औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की पर्यावरण स्वीकृति दिनांक 06.05.2016 को जारी की जा चुकी है। माननीया मुख्यमंत्री महोदया द्वारा इस क्षेत्र को शीघ्र विकसित किये जाने के निर्देश प्रदान किये। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र सोनियाणा के लिए भविष्य में होने वाले विद्युत भार के मध्यनजर 132 केवीए के प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के निर्देश प्रदान किये।
- 3 औद्योगिक संघों द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किये जा रहे सिरैमिक जोन में पानी आपूर्ति की समस्या है, जिससे सिरैमिक जोन की सफलता में प्रश्नचिन्ह लगा हुआ है। इस पर माननीया मुख्यमंत्री महोदया द्वारा निर्देशित किया गया कि चम्बल परियोजना से प्राप्त होने वाले पानी का समुचित आंकलन किया जावे एवं पीने के पानी की आपूर्ति के पश्चात् यदि कोई अधिशेषस जल बचता है तो उसका उपयोग औद्योगिक प्रयोजनार्थ किये जाने के निर्देश दिये गये।
- 4 औद्योगिक संघों द्वारा टेक्सटाइल उद्योग के परिवहन का कार्य सडक मार्ग द्वारा किये जाने से लागत कीमत अधिक आना बताया एवं ड्राई पोर्ट / कन्टेनर डिपो की स्थापना की मांग की। इस पर माननीया मुख्यमंत्री महोदया ने निर्देश प्रदान किए कि रेल्वे स्टेशन रायला अथवा समीप के रेल्वे स्टेशन पर भूमि चिन्हित कर इस बाबत रेल्वे अधिकारियों से जिला स्तर पर चर्चा कर प्रस्ताव तैयार कराये जावे।
- 5 औद्योगिक संघों द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि टेक्सटाइल इकाईयों द्वारा डेनिम का कार्य आउट सोर्स के रूप में जॉब वर्क का कार्य विभिन्न प्रतिष्ठित कम्पनियों के लिये किया जा रहा है। जॉब वर्क पर एन्ट्री टेक्स की वसूली वाणिज्यिक कर विभाग द्वारा की जा रही है। इस बाबत माननीया मुख्यमंत्री द्वारा प्रकरण की जाँच कर आवश्यक प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के निर्देश प्रदान किये गये।

स्वच्छ भीलवाडा अभियान

माननीया मुख्यमंत्री महोदया की दिनांक 26 से 28 जून तक तीन दिवसीय भीलवाडा यात्रा के दौरान जहां विकास संबंधी कई कार्यों की चर्चा हुई, वही भीलवाडा में गन्दगी का मुद्दा गम्भीरता से उभर कर आया। माननीया मुख्यमंत्री महोदया ने तो यहां तक कह दिया कि "भीलवाडा 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 30 जून 2016 को हुई बैठक में भी इसी मुद्दे पर काफी चर्चा हुई। जिला कलक्टर भी काफी व्यथित थी एवं उन्होंने सभी औद्योगिक संस्थाओं एवं उद्यमियों का भीलवाडा को पूर्ण स्वच्छ शहर बनाने में सहयोग मांगा। चर्चा अनुसार रीको क्षेत्र के थर्ड फेज में पूर्ण सफाई के लिए मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स को नोडल संस्था बनाया गया है एवं अन्य औद्योगिक संगठनों तथा प्रोसेस हाउस एवं अन्य उद्योगों को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पूर्ण सफाई करने की जिम्मेदारी दी गई है।

अतः सभी सदस्यों से निवेदन है कि एक जिम्मेदार भीलवाडा के नागरिक होने के नाते आप इस कार्य की पूर्ण गम्भीरता से जिम्मेदारी ले एवं अपने उद्योग के साथ निर्धारित क्षेत्र में पूर्ण सफाई करवाने की व्यवस्था करवावे। इस कार्य में अगर आपको कोई बाधा आती है तो रीको के क्षेत्रीय प्रबंधक, जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के महाप्रबंधक एवं मेवाड चेम्बर को सूचित करने का कष्ट करावे। उद्योगों के बाहर पूर्ण सफाई हो, सडके साफ हो, चाय के थैले आदि वहां से हटवाये जाए, प्लास्टिक वेस्ट सडकों पर नहीं बिखरे इत्यादि।

आयकर एमेनेस्टी स्कीम पर कार्यशाला

फेडरेशन ऑफ इण्डियन चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री के अध्यक्ष श्री हर्षवर्धन नेवटिया ने दिनांक 16 जून 2016 को एक उच्चस्तरीय प्रतिनिधिमण्डल के साथ माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी से भेंट की। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने अन्य चर्चाओं के अलावा फिक्की को आयकर एमेनेस्टी स्कीम का प्रचार करने एवं आम उद्योग एवं व्यापारी जगत को इसके प्रावधानों से अवगत कराने के लिए कहा। तदनुसार फिक्की की सलाह अनुसार संभागीय चेम्बर के रूप में मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री ने इस विषय पर कार्यशाला आयोजित करने का निर्णय लिया। साथ ही स्थानीय आयकर विभाग ने भी मेवाड चेम्बर को इस विषय पर कार्यशाला के बारे में चर्चा की। तदनुसार दिनांक 29 जून 2016 को स्थानीय आयकर विभाग एवं मेवाड चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एण्डस्ट्री की ओर से पीएफसी गार्डन, आजाद नगर में कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें मुख्य वक्ता उदयपुर की मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त सुश्री नीना कुमार थी।

मेवाड चेम्बर की ओर से मानद महासचिव श्री एस पी नाथानी ने पुष्पगुच्छ से सुश्री नीना कुमार का स्वागत किया। कार्यशाला में मेवाड चेम्बर के सदस्य, बडी संख्या में चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट, आयकर सलाहकार उपस्थित थे। सुश्री नीना कुमार ने आयकर एमेनेस्टी स्कीम की विस्तार से जानकारी दी।

मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त सुश्री नीना कुमार ने बताया कि यह योजना भारत सरकार ने आम बजट 2016-2017 में घोषित की थी। वर्तमान में यह योजना 1 जून से प्रारम्भ होकर 30 सितम्बर 2016 तक प्रभावी है। पूर्व वर्षों में किसी भी करदाता ने किसी भी कारणवश सही आय घोषित नहीं की या सही टेक्स नहीं भरा तो वह इस योजना के तहत आय घोषित कर सकते हैं। ऐसी आय घोषित करने वाले का नाम सार्वजनिक नहीं किया जाएगा एवं कोई सवाल-जवाब नहीं किया जाएगा। ऐसी आय पर कुल 45 प्रतिशत कर वसूल किया जाएगा जो कि विभाग द्वारा छीपी आय पर वसूल किए जाने वाले कर, ब्याज एवं पेनेल्टी के मुकाबले काफी कम है। इस तरह की आय की घोषणा ऑनलाइन रिटर्न भर कर भी की जा सकती है। उन्होंने योजना के अन्य विभिन्न प्रावधानों के बारे में विस्तार से बताया एवं संभागीय की कई शंकाओं का समाधान भी किया।

CHAPTER IX OF THE FINANCE ACT, 2016 THE INCOME DECLARATION SCHEME, 2016

Short title and commencement.

181. (1) This Scheme may be called the Income Declaration Scheme, 2016.

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of June, 2016.

Definitions.

182. In this Scheme, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a) "declarant" means a person making the declaration under sub-section (1) of section 183;

(b) "Income-tax Act" means the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961);

(c) all other words and expressions used herein but not defined and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

Declaration of undisclosed income.

183. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Scheme, any person may make, on or after the date of commencement of this Scheme but before a date to be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette, a declaration in respect of any income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act for any assessment year prior to the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2017-

(a) for which he has failed to furnish a return under section 139 of the Income-tax Act;

(b) which he has failed to disclose in a return of income furnished by him under the Income-tax Act before the date of commencement of this Scheme;

(c) which has escaped assessment by reason of the omission or failure on the part of such person to furnish a return under the Income-tax Act or to disclose fully and truly all material facts necessary for the assessment or otherwise.

(2) Where the income chargeable to tax is declared in the form of investment in any asset, the fair market value of such asset as on the date of commencement of this Scheme shall be deemed to be the undisclosed income for the purposes of sub-section (1).

(3) The fair market value of any asset shall be determined in such manner, as may be prescribed.

(4) No deduction in respect of any expenditure or allowance shall be allowed against the income in respect of which declaration under this section is made.

Charge of tax and surcharge.

184 . (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Income-tax Act or in any Finance Act, the undisclosed income declared under section 183 within the time specified therein shall be chargeable to tax at the rate of thirty per cent of such undisclosed income.

(2) The amount of tax chargeable under sub-section (1) shall be increased by a surcharge, for the purposes of the Union, to be called the Krishi Kalyan Cess on tax calculated at the rate of twenty-five per cent of such tax so as to fulfil the commitment of the Government for the welfare of the farmers.

Penalty.

185. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Income-tax Act or in any Finance Act, the person making a declaration of undisclosed income shall, in addition to tax and surcharge under section 184, be liable to penalty at the rate of twenty-five per cent of such tax.

Manner of declaration.

186. (1) A declaration under section 183 shall be made to the Principal Commissioner or the Commissioner and shall be in such form and be verified in such manner, as may be prescribed.

(2) The declaration shall be signed,-

- (a) where the declarant is an individual, by the individual himself; where such individual is absent from India, by the individual concerned or by some person duly authorised by him in this behalf; and where the individual is mentally incapacitated from attending to his affairs, by his guardian or by any other person competent to act on his behalf;
- (b) where the declarant is a Hindu undivided family, by the Karta, and where the Karta is absent from India or is mentally incapacitated from attending to his affairs, by any other adult member of such family;
- (c) where the declarant is a company, by the managing director thereof, or where for any unavoidable reason such managing director is not able to sign the declaration or where there is no managing director, by any director thereof;
- (d) where the declarant is a firm, by the managing partner thereof, or where for any unavoidable reason such managing partner is not able to sign the declaration, or where there is no managing partner as such, by any partner thereof, not being a minor;
- (e) where the declarant is any other association, by any member of the association or the principal officer thereof; and
- (f) where the declarant is any other person, by that person or by some other person competent to act on his behalf.

(3) Any person, who has made a declaration under sub-section (1) of section 183 in respect of his income or as a representative assessee in respect of the income of any other person, shall not be entitled to make any other declaration, under that sub-section in respect of his income or the income of such other person, and any such other declaration, if made, shall be void.

Time for payment of tax.

187. (1) The tax and surcharge payable under section 184 and penalty payable under section 185 in respect of the undisclosed income, shall be paid on or before a date to be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette.

(2) The declarant shall file the proof of payment of tax, surcharge and penalty on or before the date notified under sub-section (1), with the Principal Commissioner or the Commissioner, as the case may be, before whom the declaration under section 183 was made.

(3) If the declarant fails to pay the tax, surcharge and penalty in respect of the declaration made under section 183 on or before the date specified under sub-section (1), the declaration filed by him shall be deemed never to have been made under this Scheme.

Undisclosed income declared not to be included in total income.

188. The amount of undisclosed income declared in accordance with section 183 shall not be included in the total income of the declarant for any assessment year under the Income-tax Act, if the declarant makes the payment of tax and surcharge referred to in section 184 and the penalty referred to in section 185, by the date specified under sub-section (1) of section 187.

Undisclosed income declared not to affect finality of completed assessments.

189. A declarant under this Scheme shall not be entitled, in respect of undisclosed income declared or any amount of tax and surcharge paid thereon, to re-open any assessment or reassessment made under the Income-tax Act or the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (27 of 1957), or claim any set off or relief in any appeal, reference or other proceeding in relation to any such assessment or reassessment.

Undisclosed income declared not to be treated as benami transaction in certain cases.

190. The provisions of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) shall not apply in respect of the declaration of undisclosed income made in the form of investment in any asset, if the asset existing in the name of a benamidar is transferred to the declarant being the person who provides the consideration for such asset or his legal representative.

within the period notified by the Central Government.

Tax in respect of voluntarily disclosed income not refundable.

191. Any amount of tax and surcharge paid under section 184 or penalty paid under section 185 in pursuance of a declaration made under section 183 shall not be refundable.

Declaration not admissible in evidence against declarant.

192. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, nothing contained in any declaration made under section 183 shall be admissible in evidence against the declarant for the purpose of any proceeding relating to imposition of penalty, other than the penalty leviable under section 185, or for the purposes of prosecution under the Income-tax Act or the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (27 of 1957).

Declaration by misrepresentation of facts to be void.

193. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Scheme, where a declaration has been made by misrepresentation or suppression of facts, such declaration shall be void and shall be deemed never to have been made under this Scheme.

Exemption from wealth-tax in respect of assets specified in declaration.

194. (1) Where the undisclosed income is represented by cash (including bank deposits), bullion, investment in shares or any other assets specified in the declaration made under section 183-

- (a) in respect of which the declarant has failed to furnish a return under section 14 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (27 of 1957), for the assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 2015; or
- (b) which have not been shown in the return of net wealth furnished by him for the said assessment year or years; or
- (c) which have been understated in value in the return of net wealth furnished by him for the said assessment year or years, then, notwithstanding anything contained in the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (27 of 1957), or any rules made thereunder,-
 - (i) wealth-tax shall not be payable by the declarant in respect of the assets referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) and such assets shall not be included in his net wealth for the said assessment year or years;
 - (ii) the amount by which the value of the assets referred to in clause (c) has been understated in the return of net wealth for the said assessment year or years, to the extent such amount does not exceed the voluntarily disclosed income utilised for acquiring such assets, shall not be taken into account in computing the net wealth of the declarant for the said assessment year or years.

Explanation.-Where a declaration under section 183 is made by a firm, the assets referred to in sub-clause (i) or, as the case may be, the amount referred to in sub-clause (ii) shall not be taken into account in computing the net wealth of any partner of the firm or, as the case may be, in determining the value of the interest of any partner in the firm.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply unless the conditions specified in sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 187 are fulfilled by the declarant.

Applicability of certain provisions of Income-tax Act and of Chapter V of Wealth-tax Act.

195. The provisions of Chapter XV of the Income-tax Act relating to liability in special cases and of section 119, section 138 and section 189 of that Act or the provisions of Chapter V of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (27 of 1957) relating to liability in respect of assessment in special cases shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to proceedings under this Scheme as they apply in relation to proceedings under the Income-tax Act or, as the case may be, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957.

Scheme not to apply to certain persons.

196. The provisions of this Scheme shall not apply-

- (a) to any person in respect of whom an order of detention has been made under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974): Provided that-
 - (i) such order of detention, being an order to which the provisions of section 9 or section 12A of the said Act do not apply, has not been revoked on the report of the Advisory Board under section 8 of the said Act or before the receipt of the report of the Advisory Board; or
 - (ii) such order of detention, being an order to which the provisions of section 9 of the said Act apply, has not been revoked before the expiry of the time for, or on the basis of, the review under sub-section (3) of section 9, or on the report of the Advisory Board under section 8, read with sub-section (2) of section 9 of the said Act; or
 - (iii) such order of detention, being an order to which the provisions of section 12A of the said Act apply, has not been revoked before the expiry of the time for, or on the basis of, the first review under sub-section (3) of that section, or on the basis of the report of the Advisory Board under section 8, read with sub-section (6) of section 12A, of the said Act; or
 - (iv) such order of detention has not been set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction;

- (b) in relation to prosecution for any offence punishable under Chapter IX or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985), the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967) and the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (49 of 1988);
- (c) to any person notified under section 3 of the Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Act, 1992 (27 of 1992);
- (d) in relation to any undisclosed foreign income and asset which is chargeable to tax under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 (22 of 2015);
- (e) in relation to any undisclosed income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act for any previous year relevant to an assessment year prior to the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2017-
- (i) where a notice under section 142 or sub-section (2) of section 143 or section 148 or section 153A or section 153C of the Income-tax Act has been issued in respect of such assessment year and the proceeding is pending before the Assessing Officer; or
- (ii) where a search has been conducted under section 132 or requisition has been made under section 132A or a survey has been carried out under section 133A of the Income-tax Act in a previous year and a notice under sub-section (2) of section 143 for the assessment year relevant to such previous year or a notice under section 153A or under section 153C of the said Act for an assessment year relevant to any previous year prior to such previous year has not been issued and the time for issuance of such notice has not expired; or
- (iii) where any information has been received by the competent authority under an agreement entered into by the Central Government under section 90 or section 90A of the Income-tax Act in respect of such undisclosed asset.

Removal of doubts.

197. For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that-

- (a) save as otherwise expressly provided in sub-section (1) of section 183, nothing contained in this Scheme shall be construed as conferring any benefit, concession or immunity on any person other than the person making the declaration under this Scheme;
- (b) where any declaration has been made under section 183 but no tax, surcharge and penalty referred to in section 184 and section 185 has been paid within the time specified under section 187, the undisclosed income shall be chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act in the previous year in which such declaration is made;
- (c) where any income has accrued, arisen or received or any asset has been acquired out of such income prior to commencement of this Scheme, and no declaration in respect of such income is made under this Scheme, -
 - (i) such income shall be deemed to have accrued, arisen or received, as the case may be; or
 - (ii) the value of the asset acquired out of such income shall be deemed to have been acquired or made, in the year in which a notice under section 142, sub-section (2) of section 143 or section 148 or section 153A or section 153C of the Income-tax Act is issued by the Assessing Officer, and the provisions of the Income-tax Act shall apply accordingly.

Power to remove difficulties.

198. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Scheme, the Central Government may, by order, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Scheme, remove the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of two years from the date on which the provisions of this **Scheme shall come into force.**

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid before each House of Parliament.

Power to make rules.

199. (1) The Board may, subject to the control of the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Scheme.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for the form in which a declaration may be made under section 183 and the manner in which the same may be verified.

(3) Every rule made under this Scheme shall be laid, as soon as may be, after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days, which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

Dated 20th of May, 2016

Clarifications on the Income Declaration Scheme, 2016

The Income Declaration Scheme, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Scheme') incorporated as Chapter IX of the Finance Act, 2016 provides an opportunity to persons who have not paid full taxes in the past to come forward and declare the undisclosed income and pay tax, surcharge and penalty totaling in all the 45% of such undisclosed income declared. The Income Declaration Scheme Rules, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Rules') have been notified. In regard to the scheme queries have been received from the public about the scope of the scheme and the procedure to be followed. The Board has considered the same and decided to clarify the points raised by issue of a circular in the form of questions and answers as follows.-

Question No.1: Where an undisclosed income in the form of investment in asset is declared under the Scheme and tax, surcharge and penalty is paid on the fair market value of the asset as on 01.06.2016, then will the declarant be liable for capital gains on sale of such asset in the future? If yes, then how will the capital gains in such case be computed?

Answer: Yes, the declarant will be liable for capital gains under the Income-tax Act on sale of such asset in future. As per the current provisions of the Income-tax Act, the capital gains is computed by deducting cost of acquisition from the sale price. However, since the asset will be taxed at its fair market value the cost of acquisition for the purpose of Capital Gains shall be the fair market value as on 01.06.2016 and the period of holding shall start from the said date (i.e. the date of determination of fair market value for the purposes of the Scheme).

Question No.2: Where a notice under section 142(1)/ 143(2)/ 148/ 153A/ 153C of the Income-tax Act has been issued to a person for an assessment year will he be ineligible from making a declaration under the Scheme?

Answer: The person will only be ineligible from declaration for those assessment years for which a notice under section 142(1)/143(2)/148/153A/153C is issued and the proceeding is pending before the Assessing Officer. He is free to declare undisclosed income for other years for which no notice under above referred sections has been issued.

Question No.3: As per the Scheme, declaration cannot be made where an undisclosed asset has been acquired during any previous year relevant to an assessment year for which a notice under section 142, 143(2), 148, 153A or 153C of the Income-tax Act has been issued. If the notice has been issued but not served on the declarant then how will he come to know whether the notice has been issued?

Answer: The declarant will not be eligible for declaration under the Scheme where the undisclosed income relates to the assessment year where a notice under section 142, 143(2), 148, 153A or 153C of the Income-tax Act has been issued and served on the declarant on or before 31st day of May, 2016. The declarant is required to file a declaration regarding receipt of any such notice in Form-1.

Question No.4: In a case where the undisclosed income is represented in the form of investment in asset and such asset is partly from income that has been assessed to tax earlier, then what shall be the method of computation of undisclosed income represented by such undisclosed asset for the purposes of the Scheme?

Answer: As per sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the Income Declaration Scheme Rules, 2016, where investment in any asset is partly from an income which has been assessed to tax, the undisclosed income represented in form of such asset will be the fair market value of the asset determined in accordance with sub-rule (1) of rule 3 as reduced by an amount which bears to the value of the asset as on the 1.6.2016, the same proportion as the assessed income bears to the total cost of the asset. This is illustrated by an example as under: Investment in acquisition of asset in previous year 2013-14 is of Rs.500 out of which Rs.200 relates to income assessed to tax in A.Y. 2012-13 and Rs.300 is from undisclosed income pertaining to previous year 2013-14. The fair market value of the asset as on 01.06.2016 is Rs.1500. The undisclosed income represented by this asset under the scheme shall be: $1500 \text{ minus } (1500 \times 200/500) = \text{Rs.}900$

Question No.5: Can a declaration be made of undisclosed income which has been assessed to tax and the case is pending before an Appellate Authority?

Answer: As per section 189 of the Finance Act, 2016, the declarant is not entitled to re-open any assessment or reassessment made under the Income-tax Act. Therefore, he is not entitled to avail the tax compliance in respect of such income. However,

he can declare other undisclosed income for the said assessment year which has not been assessed under the Income-tax Act.

Question No.6: Can a person against whom a search/survey operation has been initiated file declaration under the Scheme?

Answer : (a) The person is not eligible to make a declaration under the Scheme if a search has been initiated and the time for issuance of notice under section 153A has not expired, even if such notice for the relevant assessment year has not been issued. In this case, however, the person is eligible to file a declaration in respect of an undisclosed income in relation to an assessment year which is prior to assessment years relevant for the purpose of notice under section 153A.(b) In case of survey operation the person is barred from making a declaration under the Scheme in respect of an undisclosed income in which the survey was conducted. The person is, however, eligible to make a declaration in respect of an undisclosed income of any other previous year.

Question No. 7: Where a search/survey operation was conducted and the assessment has been completed but certain income was neither disclosed nor assessed, then whether such unassessed income can be declared under the Scheme?

Answer: Yes, such undisclosed income can be declared under the Scheme.

Question No.8: What are the consequences if no declaration under the Scheme is made in respect of undisclosed income prior to the commencement of the Scheme?

Answer: As per section 197(c) of the Finance Act, 2016, where any income has accrued or arisen or received or any asset has been acquired out of such income prior to the commencement of the Scheme and no declaration is made under the Scheme, then such income shall be deemed to have been accrued, arisen or received or the value of the asset acquired out of such income shall be deemed to have been acquired in the year in which a notice under section 142/143(2)/148/153A/153C is issued by the Assessing Officer and the provisions of the Income-tax Act shall apply accordingly.

Question No.9: If a declaration of undisclosed income is made under the Scheme and the same was found ineligible due to the reasons listed in section 196 of the Finance Act, 2016, then will the person be liable for consequences under section 197(c) of the Finance Act, 2016?

Answer: In respect of such undisclosed income which has been duly declared in good faith but not found eligible, then such income shall not be hit by section 197(c) of the Finance Act, 2016. However, such undisclosed income may be assessed under the normal provisions of the Incometax Act, 1961.

Question No.10: If a person declares only a part of his undisclosed income under the Scheme, then will he get immunity under the Scheme in respect of the part income declared?

Answer: It is expected that one should declare all his undisclosed income. However, in such a case the person will get immunity as per the provisions of the Scheme in respect of the undisclosed income declared under the Scheme and no immunity will be available in respect of the undisclosed income which is not declared.

Question No.11: Can a person declare under the Scheme his undisclosed income which has been acquired from money earned through corruption?

Answer: No. As per section 196(b) of the Finance Act, 2016, the Scheme shall not apply, inter-alia, in relation to prosecution of any offence punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Therefore, declaration of such undisclosed income cannot be made under the Scheme. However, if such a declaration is made and in an event it is found that the income represented money earned through corruption it would amount to misrepresentation of facts and the declaration shall be void under section 193 of the Finance Act, 2016. If a declaration is held as void, the provisions of the Income-tax Act shall apply in respect of such income as they apply in relation to any other undisclosed income.

Question No.12: Whether at the time of declaration under the Scheme, will the Principal Commissioner/Commissioner do any enquiry in respect of the declaration made?

Answer: After the declaration is made the Principal Commissioner/ Commissioner will enquire whether any proceeding under section 142(1)/143(2)/148/153A/153C is pending for the assessment year for which declaration has been made. Apart from this no other enquiry will be conducted by him at the time of declaration.

Question No.13: Will the declarations made under the Scheme be kept confidential?

Answer: The Scheme incorporates the provisions of section 138 of the Incometax Act relating to disclosure of information in respect of assessee. Therefore, the information in respect of declaration made is confidential as in the case of return of income filed by assessee.

Question No.14: Is it necessary to file a valuation report of an undisclosed income represented in the form of investment in asset along with the declaration under the Scheme?

Answer: It is not mandatory to file the valuation report of the undisclosed income represented in the form of investment in asset along with the declaration. However, the declarant should have the valuation report. While e-filing the declaration on the departmental website a facility for uploading the documents will be available.

(Ekta Jain)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY, PART II, SECTION 3, SUB-SECTION (ii)]

Government Of India
Ministry Of Finance
(department Of Revenue)
New Delhi, The 19th May, 2016
Notification

S.O. 1830(E)- In exercise of the powers conferred by section 183, section 187 and section 190 of the Finance Act, 2016 (28 of 2016), the Central Government hereby appoints -

- (i) the 30th day of September, 2016 as the date on or before which a person may make a declaration under sub-section (1) of section 183;
- (ii) the 30th day of November, 2016 as the date on or before which the tax and surcharge is payable under section 184, and the penalty is payable under section 185 in respect of the undisclosed income;
- (iii) the 30th day of September, 2017 as the date on or before which the benamidar shall transfer to the declarant, being the person who provides the consideration for such asset, or his legal representative.

[Notification No. 32/2016, F.No.142/8/2016-TPL

(Ekta Jain)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

मेवाड चेम्बर के प्रयासों से टफ योजना ब्याज अनुदान राशि जारी

टफ योजना में ब्याज अनुदान के लिए शीघ्र ही 1500 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि जारी नहीं होने से उद्योगों को आ रही कठिनाईयों को लेकर मेवाड चेम्बर के प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने मई 2016 में दिल्ली में वित्त राज्य मंत्री श्री जयन्त सिन्हा एवं वस्त्र सचिव सुश्री रश्मि वर्मा से मुलाकात की थी।

माननीय श्री जयन्त सिन्हा ने प्रतिनिधिमण्डल को आश्वासन दिया कि इस वर्ष बजट स्वीकृति के अनुसार लगभग 1500 करोड़ रुपये वित्तमंत्रालय द्वारा जारी कर वस्त्रमंत्रालय को भिजवाये जा रहे हैं ताकि ब्याज अनुदान शीघ्र जारी हो सके।

प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार उक्त राशि जारी होकर जून माह में भीलवाडा की टेक्सटाइल इकाईयों को ब्याज अनुदान की बकाया राशि प्राप्त हो गई है। वित्त राज्य मंत्री माननीय श्री जयन्त सिन्हा एवं माननीय श्री वी पी सिंह तथा वस्त्र सचिव सुश्री रश्मि वर्मा के प्रति हार्दिक आभार।

विद्युत निगम की अभाव अभियोग समिति की बैठक

अजमेर विद्युत वितरण निगम लि की अभाव अभियोग समिति की मासिक बैठक दिनांक 22 जून 2016 को आयोजित हुई। बैठक में मेवाड चेम्बर के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लेकर विद्युत संबंधी विभिन्न समस्याओं के निराकरण की चर्चा की।

राज्य के उद्योगमंत्री से मुलाकात

मेवाड चेम्बर के प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने 23 जून 2016 को अध्यक्ष श्री अनिल मानसिंहका के नेतृत्व में राज्य के उद्योग मंत्री माननीय श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह खिंवर से मुलाकात की। प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने उद्योगमंत्री महोदय को रिसर्जेंट राजस्थान में हस्ताक्षरित एमओयू एवं स्थापित होने वाले उद्योगों की प्रगति के बारे में जानकारी दी। साथ ही माननीय उद्योगमंत्री को चेम्बर के स्वर्ण जयन्ती समारोह में विशिष्ट अतिथि के रूप में आमंत्रित किया। प्रतिनिधिमण्डल में उपाध्यक्ष श्री दिनेश नौलखा, श्री जे के बागडोदिया, पूर्वाध्यक्ष डॉ पी एम बेसवाल सम्मिलित थे।

CABINET APPROVES SPECIAL PACKAGE FOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION & PROMOTION OF EXPORTS IN TEXTILE AND APPAREL SECTOR

The Union Cabinet under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has given approval for a special package for employment generation and promotion of exports in Textile and Apparel sector.

The move comes in the backdrop of the package of reforms announced by the Government for generation of one crore jobs in the textile and apparel industry over next 3 years. The package includes a slew of measures which are labour friendly and would promote employment generation, economies of scale and boost exports. The steps will lead to a cumulative increase of US\$ 30 bn. in exports and investment of Rs. 74,000 crores over next 3 years.

The majority of new jobs are likely to go to women since the garment industry employs nearly 70% women workforce. Thus, the package would help in social transformation through women empowerment.

Salient features of the package announced are:

A. Employee Provident Fund Scheme Reforms

- Govt. of India shall bear the entire 12% of the employers' contribution of the Employers Provident Fund Scheme for new employees of garment industry for first 3 years who are earning less than Rs. 15,000 per month.
- At present, 8.33% of employer's contribution is already being provided by Government under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY). Ministry of Textiles shall provide additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution amounting to Rs. 1,170 crores over next 3 years.
- EPF shall be made optional for employees earning less than Rs. 15,000 per month
- This shall leave more money in the hands of the workers and also promote employment in the formal sector.

B. Increasing overtime caps

- Overtime hours for workers not to exceed 8 hours per week in line with ILO norms.
- This shall lead to increased earnings for the workers

C Introduction of fixed term employment

- Looking to the seasonal nature of the industry, fixed term employment shall be introduced for the garment sector
- A fixed term workman will be considered at par with permanent workman in terms of working hours, wages, allowed and other statutory dues.

D. Additional incentives under ATUFS

- The package breaks new ground in moving from input to outcome based incentives by increasing subsidy under Amended-TUFS from 15% to 25% for the garment sector as a boost to employment generation.
- A unique feature of the scheme will be to disburse the subsidy only after the expected jobs are created.

E Enhanced duty drawback coverage

- In a first of its kind move, a new scheme will be introduced to refund the state levies which were not refunded so far.
- This move is expected to cost the exchequer Rs 5500 crores but will greatly boost the competitiveness of Indian exports in foreign markets.
- Drawback at All Industries Rate to be given for domestic duty paid inputs even when fabrics are imported under Advance Authorization Scheme

F. Enhancing scope of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act

- Looking at the seasonal nature of garment industry, the provision of 240 days under Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act would be relaxed to 150 days for garment industry

**CAPTIVE POWER GENERATING PLANT- EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF URBAN CESS & WATER
CONSERVATION CESS**

**GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
(TAX DIVISION)**

NOTIFICATION

Jaipur, dated: June 1, 2016

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3C read with clause (3) of the proviso to section 3 of the Rajasthan Electricity (Duty) Act, 1962 (Act No. 12 of 1962), the State Government being of the opinion that it is expedient in the public interest so to do, hereby, with effect from 01.04.2010, exempts from payment of Urban Cess payable by a person on self generated energy by captive power generating plant for his own use or consumption, subject to condition that the Urban Cess already deposited shall not be refunded.

[No. F. 12(34)FD/Tax/2015-22]

By Order of the Governor,

(Dr. Devraj)

Joint Secretary to Government

**GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
(TAX DIVISION)**

NOTIFICATION

Jaipur, dated: June 1, 2016

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3B read with clause (3) of proviso to section 3 of the Rajasthan Electricity (Duty) Act, 1962 (Act No. 12 of 1962), the State Government being of the opinion that it is expedient in the public interest so to do, hereby, with effect from 08.07.2009, exempts from payment of Water Conservation Cess payable by a person on self generated energy by captive power generating plant for his own use or consumption, subject to condition that the Water Conservation Cess already deposited shall not be refunded.

[No. F. 12(34)FD/Tax/2015-21]

By Order of the Governor,

(Dr. Devraj)

Joint Secretary to Government

**RAJASTHAN STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD JAIPUR
OFFICE ORDER**

In continuation to this office order No. FI2 (PSC-1)/RSPCB/PSC/473-510 dated 01/06/2016 it is clarified that:-

(i) Green category industries which have been compliant for the last 5 years with the provisions of various Environmental Acts/ Laws are here by exempted from inspection by the board. Self certification of such industries will be sufficient.

(ii) In order to facilitate industries with medium pollution risk (Orange category) and which have also been compliant during last 5 years with the provisions of various Environmental Acts/ Laws, an inspection cum audit report prepared by third party i.e. Inspection Bodies accredited by National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB) of Quality Council of India/ recognized by Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change/ Central Pollution Control Board/ Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board/ any other State Pollution Control Board for the purpose, will be recognized. Inspections by Board officials will not be required in such cases.

This bears approval of the competent authority.

(K. C. A. Arun Prasad)

Member Secretary

F.12(PSC-1)/RSPCB/PSC/547 TO 583 Dated: 09/06/2016

OFFICE ORDER

In accordance with the Notification dated 26.05.2016 The consent period/validity of red, orange and green category of industries stand extended for a period of 5 years for red category, 10 years for orange category and 15 years for green category under the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Industries desirous to come under this extended period of consent as per the Notification cited hereinabove, may get the extension letter after deposition of the differential fees as per the amended Rajasthan Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1975 and Rajasthan Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1983, vide Notification dated 26.05.2016.

(K. C. A. Arun Prasad)
Member Secretary

F.12(PSC-1)/RSPCB/PSC/307 TO 345 Dated 27.05.2016

TEXTILE PACKAGE 'WILL BE IMPLEMENTED' IN THREE MONTHS

Centre to come out with notifications, changes to Act, says Joint Secretary Sunaina Tomar

The Centre plans to implement the entire incentive package for the textiles and garments sector announced recently — which includes fiscal sops as well as labour law flexibilities — over the next three months.

“We need to come out with notifications in most cases while in some instances, like changes in the Employees Provident Fund scheme, there may be need for amending the necessary Act. But, we hope to get all this done in three months,” Textile Ministry Joint Secretary Sunaina Tomar told Business Line.

The fiscal incentives in the package, which is expected to cost the ex-chequer an estimated 6,000 crore, include enhanced duty drawback coverage with refund of State levies not being compensated so far, additional funding under the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) and enhanced scope of income tax exemption under Section 80JJAA of the Income Tax Act. The Textile Ministry has asked the industry to provide data on the State taxes being paid by exporters which need to be reimbursed. “We have short-listed 550 exporters spread across the country to give a detailed list of all such taxes which include octroi, municipality tax and various levies so that the government gets the appropriate inputs for calculation of fresh drawback rates,” AEPC Chairman Ashok Rajani said.

Rajani said that the government has promised that the new rates will be applicable with retrospective effect from June 22, 2016. Several relaxations in the labour law, including introduction of fixed term employment in the sector, making EPF optional for employees earning less than ₹15,000 per month and the government bearing the entire employer's contribution of 12 per cent under the EPF Scheme for new employees of garment industry earning less than ₹15,000 per month, for the first three years, are also part of the package.

The new incentives will help Indian exporters beat competition from countries like Bangladesh and Vietnam and fill the space being vacated by China in the global market for clothing, according to the Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC).

Garments exports from India will increase by a whopping \$ 30 billion over the next three years once the incentive package for the textile sector announced recently is fully implemented, the industry body said.

“With China already vacating space in the global market for garments, there is a huge opportunity for Indian exporters to fill the gap. The new incentives will make the garments sector in the country more competitive as exporters will be able to match the low prices offered by Bangladesh and Vietnam,” Rajani said.

In 2015, India's garments exports were worth \$17.1 billion, which was 3.6 per cent higher than exports worth \$16.5 billion in the previous year. China, on the other hand, exported garments worth \$162.5 billion in 2016, which was lower by 3.5 per cent compared to what it exported the previous year.

(Source: Amit Sen, Business Line, June 29, 2016)

NON REIMBURSEMENT OF INTEREST SUBVENTION MONEY TO THE EXPORTERS

Representation sent to the Secretary (Textiles),

As per the exim policy of the Government, 3% interest subvention is being given to the exporters as specified in the scheme, in their Bank account. This is mainly given to MSME exporters.

This money was being released regularly on monthly basis by the Banks to the exporters. But, since Nov 2015 the Banks have not released interest subvention money to the exporters. We request you to kindly instruct the Banks through RBI to release the pending interest subvention money at the earliest and in future on monthly basis as was being done in the past.

The textile industry shall be highly obliged for your kind cooperation in the matter.

घरेलू कचरा प्रबंधन पर कार्यशाला

मेवाड चेम्बर एवं "पानीवाले" संस्था के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में 14 जून 2016 को चेम्बर भवन में घरेलू कचरा प्रबंधन पर कार्यशाला आयोजित हुई। कार्यशाला में श्री असित नेमा, आईआईटी कानपुर से एनावार्यमेन्ट इंजिनियरिंग एवं निदरलैण्ड से सोलिड वेस्ट मेनेजमेन्ट से डिग्रीधारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के पर्यावरण विशेषज्ञ हैं, मुख्य वक्ता थे।

उन्होंने बताया कि शहरों में आजकल कचरे का निष्पादन बहुत बड़ी समस्या बनता जा रहा है, कई बड़े-बड़े शहरों में कचरा प्रबंधन हेतु कचरे से बिजली बनाने एवं खाद बनाने के कारखाने लगाये गये परन्तु कचरा प्रबंधन नियम 2000 के तहत कार्य करने की पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता नहीं होने एवं उद्यमियों को इस तरह के पीपीपी मोड अथवा स्वयं के स्तर पर प्लान्ट लगाने पर वांछित लाभ नहीं मिलने से लगभग सभी बड़े प्लान्ट बन्द हो गये या बन्द के कगार पर हैं।

उन्होंने कहा कि कचरा प्रबंधन के लिए व्यक्तिगत जिम्मेदारी वहन करना ही इस समस्या का सुलभ समाधान है। श्री असित नेमा ने एक मॉडल डिजाइन किया है। जिसमें समस्त घरेलू कचरा जो सामान्यतः गाय के खाने योग्य है को बहुत ही सरल प्रक्रिया से उत्तम खाद में बदला जा सकता है। इस प्रकार का लगभग 30 प्रतिशत कचरा जिससे बेक्टीरिया एवं वायरस पनपते हैं एवं बिमारियों को बढ़ाते हैं एवं जिसे वर्तमान में नगर परिषद की ओर से ढोया जाकर शहर के आसपास खुली जगह में डाला जा रहा है, जिससे शहर में वायु प्रदूषण बढ़ने के साथ बिमारियों का फैलाव होता है को रोकने में भी सहायक होगा।

श्री नेमा ने पावरपाइन्ट प्रजेंटेशन से कचरा प्रबंधन हेतु बनाये कारखानों के बन्द होने संबंधित कारणों के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी दी एवं लैण्डफिल प्रक्रिया अपनाये जाने की प्राथमिकता पर बल दिया। नेमा की ओर से डिजाइन किए गये मॉडल को घरेलू कचरा प्रबंधन हेतु अपनाने हेतु इच्छुक व्यक्ति पानीवाले संस्था के सचिव श्री डी डी देराश्री से सम्पर्क कर सकते हैं।

कार्यशाला में नगर परिषद के अधिशाषी अभियन्ता श्री संजय माथुर, डॉ विनित नाहर, स्थानीय पर्यावरणविद् श्री बाबुलाल जाजू, श्री केदार जागेटिया, श्री ओपी हिंगड, श्री एस एस गम्भीर सहित बड़ी संख्या में नागरिक उपस्थित थे।

HOME COMPOSTING - A WAR ON WASTE

The Foundation of Greentech Environmental Systems has launched a 'war on waste' targeting the household level vegetable kitchen waste. It is working on a mission to promote the practice of 'Home Composting' as an 'Earth Friendly Green Hobby'. In view of the rising mountains of open dumps which characterise the urban landscape of the country and near absence of sanitary landfill sites, it is now necessary that every citizen is sensitised about the risks of indiscriminate disposal of garbage and s/he is motivated to adopt the practice of 'Home Composting' to discharge her/ his 'Individual Environmental Responsibility' and safeguard urban environment and public health.

The Foundation is working with the Dept. of Environment, Govt. of NCT of Delhi on promotion of the practice of 'Home Composting' in Delhi. As a part of a pilot since March 2007, it has been doing social marketing of a robust composting bin and using that as a carrier, it has been conveying profound message on the issues of open dumps, public health risks, limitations and unsustainability of advanced technology based treatment plants for municipal solid waste, difficulties of setting up sanitary landfill sites, etc.

Although it is a small number, but it is a pleasure to inform that by now more than 50 families in Delhi, Noida and Gurgaon have started this 'Earth Friendly Green Hobby' and are positively contributing towards protection of environment and minimising green house gas emissions which otherwise would take place when their kitchen waste would degrade in open dumps. Pictures of some satisfied home composters are there for you to see and get motivated.

Why do home composting?

Because the problem of solid waste has become so huge. Because the treatment plants are not working and there are no landfills to safely dispose of the waste. Because open dumps allow breeding of pathogenic bacteria and viruses, release greenhouse gases and affect our environment & health - they represent public health DEVILS. Because the Mother Earth now asks for a bit of discipline and care from your side, while it has so much to offer. So let's do our bit to nurse it by exercising Individual Environmental Responsibility.

How to Start

In order to facilitate you to start the 'Earth Friendly Green Hobby', we have brought GEM (Green Earth Machine) to your door step. It offers you an effective & simple way of home composting and thereby nurse our dear Earth, our land, our city and your neighbourhood.

Compost simply happens, it's a natural process. No point getting all excited and worrying about it. Don't time it and wonder

why it isn't done yet. Never worry that you simply can't compost - or that you are not doing it right. Put the recommended system in place and every thing

will be taken care of. Having a garden is a bonus but is certainly not a necessity. Find a suitable location, begin to separate your organic waste at home and simply feed your GEM. Don't worry if the bin is filling up quickly, nature's great disappearing act is about to begin. The material in the compost pile will start settling very soon.

What to Compost

All organic material can be divided into GREENS and BROWNS. This is an easy way to remember, however, things do not have to be green to be called GREEN. GREENS comprise... cooked and uncooked food scraps (except non-veg !), e.g., fruit and vegetable peelings, roti/ bread, rice, tea leaves, coffee grounds etc. BROWNS comprise... dry leaves, tea bags/coffee filter, waste paper including egg trays, cardboard/cereal boxes, straw, sawdust, twigs and wood chips. An easy way to remember is that greens are fresh, soft and moist materials while browns are dry and hard materials. GREENS provide nitrogen and BROWNS provide carbon and for composting to work properly, you must have both in equal quantities.

Use of Compost

Compost is ready for use when it has a fine crumbly soil like appearance and is dark brown in colour.

- For houseplants and potting, mix it with garden soil in a ratio of 1 in 8
- As a mulch (depth of 2 or 3 inches) to suppress weeds and to improve soil structure
- As a soil or lawn top dressing or seed starting mix in the GEM
- While planting trees or shrubs, mix a bucketful with the soil at the bottom of the planting hole
- Compost tea (!) can be made from steeping GEM Black Gold in a bucket and using the liquid to water and feed plants or sprinkle in your GEM
- Lastly, you can give it to the waste collector who may sell it to a centralised processing facility. The organisation running the 'Home Composting' programme in your city will in turn sell it which will bring revenue to support the project. Please give it free of cost because you will be contributing towards a larger cause - provide livelihood to some underprivileged.

STAND-UP INDIA SCHEME

Stand-Up India Scheme Facilitates bank loans between 10 lakh and 1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise. This enterprise may be in manufacturing, services or the trading sector. In case of non-individual enterprises at least 51% of the shareholding and controlling stake should be held by either an SC/ST or woman entrepreneur.

SIDBI has been assigned a major role to take forward the Stand Up India Connect Center (HUCC) along with NABARD and LDMS. Further, the responsibility for operations and management of the Stand Up India Scheme Portal (www.standupmitra.in) is entrusted with SIDBI. The Portal would not only disseminate relevant features and functionalities of the Scheme but also has the capacity to act as "Virtual Market Place" for all types of loans for MSMEs in the Country.

Title of the Scheme

Stand-Up India Scheme for financing SC/ST and/or Women Entrepreneurs.

Objective

The objective of the Stand-Up India scheme is to facilitate bank loans between 10 lakh and 1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise. This enterprise may be in manufacturing, services or the trading sector. In case of non-individual enterprises at least 51% of the shareholding and controlling stake should be held by either an SC/ST or Woman entrepreneur.

Eligibility

SC/ST and/or woman entrepreneurs, above 18 years of age.

Loans under the scheme is available for only green field project. Green field signifies, in this context, the first time venture of the beneficiary in the manufacturing or services or trading sector.

In case of non-individual enterprises, 51% of the shareholding and controlling stake should be held by either SC/ST and/or

Women Entrepreneur.

Borrower should not be in default to any bank/financial institution.

Nature of Loan

Composite loan (inclusive of term loan and working capital) between 10 lakh and upto 100 lakh.

Purpose of Loan

For setting up a new enterprise in manufacturing, trading or services sector by SC/ST/Women entrepreneur.

Size of Loan

Composite loan of 75% of the project cost inclusive of term loan and working capital. The stipulation of the loan being expected to cover 75% of the project cost would not apply if the borrower's contribution along with convergence support from any other schemes exceeds 25% of the project cost.

Interest Rate

The rate of interest would be lowest applicable rate of the bank for that category (rating category) not to exceed (base rate (MCLR) + 3%+ tenor premium).

Security

Besides primary security, the loan may be secured by collateral security or guarantee of Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Stand-Up India Loans (CGFSIL) as decided by the banks.

Repayment

The loan is repayable in 7 years with a maximum moratorium period of 18 months.

Working Capital

For drawal of Working capital upto 10 lakh, the same may be sanctioned by way of overdraft. Rupay debit card to be issued for convenience of the borrower.

Working capital limit above 10 lakh to be sanctioned by way of Cash Credit limit.

Margin Money

The Scheme envisages 25% margin money which can be provided in convergence with eligible Central / State schemes. While such schemes can be drawn upon for availing admissible subsidies or for meeting margin money requirements, in all cases, the borrower shall be required to bring in minimum of 10% of the project cost as own contribution.

SCHEME GUIDELINES

1. The objective of the Stand-Up India scheme is to facilitate bank loans between 10 lakh and 1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise. This enterprise may be in manufacturing, services or the trading sector. In case of non-individual enterprises at least 51% of the shareholding and controlling stake should be held by either an SC/ST or Woman entrepreneur.
2. The Stand-Up India scheme is based on recognition of the challenges faced by SC, ST and women entrepreneurs in setting up enterprises, obtaining loans and other support needed from time to time for succeeding in business. The scheme therefore endeavors to create an eco system which facilitates and continues to provide a supportive environment for doing business. The scheme, which covers all branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks, will be accessed in three potential ways:
 - Directly at the branch or
 - Through SIDBI's Stand-Up India portal (www.standupmitra.in) or
 - Through the Lead District Manager ((LDM)

The portal will be the crucial interface layer for parameters/ metrics of the borrower (obtained through a set of about 8-10 questions listed below) and will provide information and feedback to such borrowers. A potential borrower will have the option of registering on the portal right away or simply visiting it and registering later. This portal may be accessed at home, at Common Service Centers (CSCs), through a bank branch (through the nodal officer for MUDRA at the branch) or through the LDM. In branches where internet access is restricted, the branch will guide the potential borrower to an internet access point.

The approach of the Stand-Up India portal, for handholding is based on obtaining answers to a set of relevant questions at the initial stage. These would be typically be:

1. Location of the borrower
2. Category – SC/ ST/ Woman
3. Nature of business planned
4. Availability of place to operate the business.
5. Assistance needed for preparing a project plan
6. Requirement of skills/training (technical and financial).

7. Details of present bank account.
8. Amount of own investment into the project
9. Whether help is needed to raise margin money
10. Any previous experience in business

Based on the response, the portal provides relevant feedback and helps categories the visitor to the portal as a **ready borrower** or a **trainee borrower**. Indicative process chart is attached.

Ready Borrower

5. In case the borrower requires no handholding support, then registration on the portal as a Ready Borrower starts the process of application for the loan at the selected bank. At this stage an application number will be generated and information about the borrower shared with the bank concerned, the LDM (posted in each district) and the relevant linked office of NABARD/ SIDBI. The offices of SIDBI and NABARD shall be designated Stand-Up Connect Centres (SUCC). The loan application will now be generated and tracked through the portal.

Trainee Borrower

- i. In cases where the borrower indicates a need for handholding, then registration as a Trainee Borrower on the portal will link the borrower to the LDM of the concerned district and the relevant office of SIDBI/ NABARD. This process which would be electronic, could be done at the borrower's home by himself/ herself or at a CSC or through a bank branch by the officer dealing with MUDRA, as explained in paragraph 2.
- ii. SIDBI (79 offices) and NABARD (503 offices) as Stand-Up India Connect Centers will then arrange for support for such trainee borrowers as requested in one or more of the following ways:
 - a. For financial training – at the Financial Literacy Centers (FLCs)
 - b. For skilling – at skilling centers (Vocational Training Centers - VTPs/ Other Centers -OCs)
 - c. For EDPs – at MSME DIs/ District Industries Centers (DICs)/ Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)
 - d. For work shed – DICs
 - e. For margin money – offices related to margin money support schemes e.g. State SC Finance Corporation, Women's Development Corporation, State Khadi & Village Industries Board (KVIB), MSME-DIs etc.
 - f. For mentoring support from established entrepreneurs – DICCI, Women Entrepreneur Associations, Trade bodies. Credible, well established NGOs can also be used for extending hand holding support.
 - g. For utility connections – Offices of utility providers
 - h. For DPRs – Project profiles available with SIDBI/ NABARD/ DICs

At any time, even after the loan has been sanctioned, any borrower may access the services of the Stand-Up Connect Centers.

- iii. The LDM will monitor the process and work with local offices of SIDBI and NABARD for problem solving and easing bottlenecks. Based on the progress being achieved in each case and prima facie viability, the LDM will sensitize the concerned bank branch on potential cases likely to come up. Once this is done, SIDBI/ NABARD will meet concerned bank officials for further follow up. These organizations will also work with other organizations who are stakeholders such as the Dalit Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (DICCI), Women's Entrepreneur Associations etc.
- iv. Once hand holding requirements are adequately met to the satisfaction of the LDM and the trainee borrower, then a loan application will be generated through the portal.

Stand-Up India Portal

6. The Stand-Up India Portal is interactive. It hosts information about various entities providing handholding support to the borrower. This includes:
 - Training : Technical or/ and Financial
 - DPR preparation
 - Margin money support
 - Shed / workplace identification
 - Raw material sourcing
 - Bill discounting
 - E-com registration
 - Registration for taxation
7. The Portal is designed to obtain application forms, gather and provide information, enable registration, provides links for handholding, assists in tracking and monitoring. As more facilities become available it shall be further refined into an end to end solution.

8. The Stand-Up India scheme endeavors to create an eco system to make borrowers ready. This system is now meant for supporting Stand-Up Borrowers but will be extended in due course to other schemes.

Nature of Loan

9. The loan shall be a Composite Loan i.e. to meet requirements of assets such as plant and machinery and working capital. It is expected to cover 75 % of project cost and the rate of interest would be lowest applicable rate of the bank for that category (rating) not to exceed (base rate (MCLR) + 3%+ tenor premium). It shall be repayable in up to 7 years with a moratorium of up to 18 months. A Rupay card will be issued to enable operation of the working capital component. (The stipulation of the loan being expected to cover 75% of the project cost would not apply if the borrowers contribution along with convergence support from any other scheme exceeds 25% of the project cost).

Credit Guarantee/ Collateral

10. The scheme for Credit Guarantee for loans under Stand-Up India has been notified (www.ncgtc.in). The norms in this respect are aligned with existing CGTMSE norms.

Margin Money

11. The Scheme envisages 25% margin money which can be provided in convergence with eligible Central / State schemes. While such schemes can be drawn upon for availing admissible subsidies or for meeting margin money requirements, in all cases, the borrower shall be required to bring in minimum of 10% of the project cost as own contribution. To illustrate, if a State scheme supports a borrower with 20% of the project cost as subsidy, then the borrower will be required to contribute at least 10% of the project cost. Any subsidy received by a unit which was not foreseen during loan appraisal will be credited to the loan account. In cases where a subsidy was included during appraisal but received after commissioning, the same may be released to the borrower to repay any loan taken for arranging margin money. A list of Central / State wise subsidy/incentive schemes will be provided on the Portal. New schemes will be added as they become available.

District Level Credit Committee

12. The District Level Credit Committee (DLCC) under the Collector with the LDM as Convener shall periodically review cases of both types of borrowers, meeting at least once each quarter. SIDBI and NABARD officers will join the review meetings.

Assistance after loan disbursement

13. Events will be organized at District level, as frequently as necessary and at least once in each quarter, involving stakeholders to share best practices, review, problem solving and guide potential entrepreneurs. These events will also provide means for facilitating registration for bill discounting services, e-market places, taxation etc. NABARD will organize these events with the support of SIDBI.

Grievance Redressal

14. Provision has been made in the portal for redressal of grievances of the borrower. The portal provides contact details of the officers/agencies in each bank designated to attend to grievances. A system for online submission of complaints and their subsequent tracking through the portal shall be developed. Feedback on disposal of the complaint is to be made available to the customer by the bank concerned.
15. Banks may determine requirements such as stock statements, insurance of assets created & reasonable processing fees.

हरित राजस्थान कार्यक्रम

जिला उद्योग केन्द्र भीलवाडा से प्राप्त परिपत्र के अनुसार वर्ष 2016-17 के लिए हरित राजस्थान कार्यक्रम के तहत उद्योगों के लिए पौधारोपण हेतु 0.10 लाख का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया। औद्योगिक इकाईयों से निवेदन है कि अपने प्रतिष्ठान में पौधारोपण कार्य हेतु अग्रिम कार्य यथा खड्डे खुदाई, बाडबन्दी आदि कराकर जिला उद्योग केन्द्र को सूचना निम्न प्रारूप में भेजने का कष्ट करे।

इकाई का नाम	कार्य योजना अनुसार पौधारोपण हेतु निर्धारित लक्ष्य	पौधारोपण हेतु खोदे गये खड्डों की संख्या	परिवहन किए गये पौधों की संख्या	लगाये गये पौधों की संख्या	पूर्व में लगाये गये मे से जीवित पौधो की संख्या	टिप्पणी

REQUEST TO INCLUDE SOLAR POWER INSTALLATION UNDER RIPS, 2014.

Representation sent to the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Under your dynamic leadership the State of Rajasthan has taken a great leap in installation of Solar Power energy and have emerged as the number one state in the Country in solar power energy.

In this sector, Solar photovoltaic (PV) technology, in particular, is emerging as an extremely attractive option, particularly with abundantly available solar resources, modular technology and zero fuel costs over 25-30 years of the project life. Considering this, the Government of India has recently expressed its intent to achieve 100 GW of solar capacity in the country by 2020, of which 40 GW is expected to be achieved through decentralized and rooftop-scale solar projects.

Land is a scarce resource in India and per capita land availability is low. Dedication of land area for exclusive installation of solar arrays might have to compete with other necessities that require land. Hence, there is huge potential of installing roof top solar power generating stations in India. In this context roof top solar plant becomes more important that does not require any resources like Land, Transmission capacity etc etc. Without consuming useful resources it gives green power to Industry, Which needs greatest possible support from state Govt. State Govt. can motivate it in the great way by way of considering this investment under RIPS 2014 with following additional benefits besides existing one:

- Rebate of Interest under RIPS.
- Capital Subsidy 10% under RIPS.
- Considering roof top for net metering up to 5 MW instead of 1 MW as per existing rules.

With these consideration, textile Industry in Rajasthan will contribute to this green initiative as ample roof top space is available in the factory premises of textile industrial units in Rajasthan. We hope you will very kindly consider our above suggestion and will instruct positively for the same.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR INDIA'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The new Rs.6,000 crore package is a chance for it to upgrade and expand

India's textile industry has a long history of being a mainstay of the economy's global trade linkages. It was, after all, the English East India Company's focus on trade of cotton and silk from India that made it one of the richest and most powerful corporations in the 18th century. Today, India has the second largest manufacturing capacity in textiles globally and accounts for 13% of the world's production of textile, fibre and yarn. However, it lags in terms of competitiveness and productivity.

In this context, the special package of Rs.6,000 crore announced last week for boosting the textile industry is important for many reasons. After fully reaping the benefits of access to the markets of developed economies in the post-Uruguay Round world, China is beginning to exit the textiles and apparel sector due to rising domestic wages. This leaves a huge demand base for India to exploit as rightly recognized by the government.

When the Multi Fibre Agreement imposed by developed countries on the developing world was phased out, it was expected that India would benefit from it too. But the textile industry hasn't been able to scale up accordingly. Besides, rigidities in the labour market, import restrictions on competing man-made fibres, export quotas on cotton and logistics costs prevented the country from reaping the benefits. This second opportunity now must not be wasted.

The Agreement of Textiles and Clothing under the World Trade Organisation vouches for equal treatment to be meted out to all nations. But Vietnam and Bangladesh are already securing better terms for themselves via free trade agreements with major markets. That underlines the urgency of the reforms the sector needs in India.

In the meantime, it has already been looking at countering the problem of negative protectionism which hampers the smooth provisioning of imported inputs required for the industry. Rs.5,500 crore out of the Rs.6,000 crore package is for an additional 5% duty drawback for refunding state levies. It is expected that this step will boost exports, increase investment and make the textile industry an integral part of the Make in India programme.

The textile industry is the second largest employer in the country after agriculture; any allocation to it has a multiplier effect on the economy at large. According to an ASSOCHAM report, employment generated in the economy because of a rise of Rs.1 in demand of the industry, is more than 5 times the employment created in the sector itself.

The government's decision to incentivize textile and apparel firms to absorb more labour by offering to pay a portion of the Employees' Provident Fund for new employees will further enhance this effect. Female labour force participation rate is also expected to increase from a boost to the textile industry.

But if the textile and apparel industry has to become competitive at an international level, it needs a major revamp. The issues of productivity suffered by an industry largely restricted to the small scale and unorganized sectors needs to be addressed. Incidentally, around 60% of the spindles used in India are more than 25 years old.

Meanwhile, emphasis should be laid on promotion and marketing of textiles and designs that are indigenous to India. Fabindia's success in branding and marketing Indian designs and textiles in the global apparel market, for instance, is worth studying here.

Geographical indications could prove to be an effective means of securing a niche market for Indian handloom in foreign markets. India's muga silk used for Japanese kimonos is a case in point.

Given rising Internet penetration in the country, e-commerce could also be used to the advantage of the textile industry—to eliminate layers of middlemen and improve access. The example of the Taobao model in China where an entire village specializes in the production of a commodity and sells it at competitive prices online is relevant.

But promoting traditional industries does not mean creating a protective shield against the emerging competition from synthetic fibre through tariffs. If an industry has to successfully progress and provide network effects, it must be allowed to grow to its full potential. And for that, it is important to diversify and embrace new innovations.

(Source: livemint, June 29, 2016)

29 जून 2016 को आयकर विभाग द्वारा मेवाड चेम्बर के सहयोग से
आयोजित आयकर एमेनेस्टी स्कीम पर कार्यशाला



मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त सुश्री नीना कुमार का पुष्प गुच्छ से स्वागत करते हुए मानद महासचिव श्री एस पी नाथानी।

कार्यशाला को सम्बोधित करते हुए संयुक्त आयुक्त आयकर, भीलवाडा रेंज श्री के सी मीणा।



कार्यशाला को सम्बोधित करते हुए मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त सुश्री नीना कुमार।

कार्यशाला में मेवाड चेम्बर के सदस्य एवं अन्य अतिथिगण।



पोस्टल रजि नं. भीलवाड़ा/254/2015-2017

प्रेषण: प्रत्येक माह की 7 तारीख

अधिकृत डाकघर: प्रधान डाकघर, भीलवाड़ा

अपने सपनों को
करें साकार

Sharda
Dream City

www.shardainfra.com

भीलवाड़ा का पहला ऑनलाइन
किराणा स्टोर



GBiBiG.com

An Online Super Market
A Venture of Sharda Group



WhatsApp
9610238234



आपके सपनों का घर
**SHARDA
EVERGREEN
PARK**



Booking
51,000/-

Head Office :

"Sharda House" Old RTO Road, Gandhi Nagar, Bhilwara (Raj.), Ph. : +91 1482-233821-30

Fax : +91 1482-233811, e-mail : info@shardainfra.com

स्वताधिकारी मेवाड़ चेम्बर ऑफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री भीलवाड़ा के लिए सम्पादक-प्रकाशक सूर्यप्रकाश नाथानी द्वारा अलका ग्राफिक्स एण्ड ऑफसेट प्रिन्टर्स, भीलवाड़ा से मुद्रित एवं मेवाड़ चेम्बर भवन नागौरी गार्डन, भीलवाड़ा से प्रकाशित। सम्पादक-सूर्यप्रकाश नाथानी फोन : 01482-220908 (ऑ.)