नववर्ष की शुभकामनाएं

2017

Happy New Year
Instructions

The material for publication should be sent, in triplicate, neatly typed in double space. The reports on functions or events should be sent immediately after its conclusion. Articles/Reports should be accompanied by photographs with captions pasted upon reverse. The photographs should be placed in between the thick paper, gem clipped and attached to the forwarding letter. Photographs should be focussed more on the events or products than personalities.

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वर्ष-2016 की विदाई!

क और साल बीत गया। एमएसएमई ने वर्ष, 2016 में विकास की नई गति पकड़ी। सरकारी और गैर सरकारी स्तरों पर मेक इन इंडिया, स्टार्ट अप इंडिया, स्टेंड अप इंडिया, डिजिटल इंडिया, सकल इंडिया, स्वच्छ भारत संयुक्त विभिन्न नए अभियानों के हर वर्ष प्रभावी परिणाम प्रदर्शित किये।

एमएसएमई डाटा बैंक का युजन और उसमें पंजीकरण की प्रगति का कार्यान्वयन इस वर्ष की एक अविश्वसनीय घटना रही। इससे इस क्षेत्र को स्वस्थ और सुदृढ़ होने का अवसर तेज गति से प्राप्त होने की उम्मीद बढ़ गई है। इसी कड़ी में वर्ष ने लुभियाँ में एमएसएमई राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार समारोह का नया रूप तब देखा, जब 18 अक्टूबर, 2016 को प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने न सिर्फ उद्यमियों को पुरस्कार दे नवाजा बल्कि महिलाओं को उद्यमी बनने के लिए प्रेरित करने दिए उनके बीच चरणों का विवरण किया।

विमोचकरण और नकदरहित मुद्रा विनियम को सफल बनाने में एमएसएमई कार्यक्रमों की भागीदारी वर्ष 2016 की महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि रही।

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सुमन, ललू और मध्यम उद्यम:
मैनुफैक्टरिंग क्षेत्र में डिजाइन विशेषज्ञता के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला 60

नई दिल्ली
28 दिसम्बर, 2016

(हरेंद्र प्रताप सिंह)
Pinning hopes on the Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s vision that New year will herald a new era, entrepreneurs, mainly in MSME sector, grappling with slump in the industry post demonetisation of high value currency notes of Rs of 1,000 and 500, hope things will get stabilized and markets would regain growth trajectory afresh.

Lurking apprehension among the micro, small and medium industry is that the time factor may be longer and frustrating, but the government cognizant of the fact is taking a slew of measures to diffuse such perceptions to bring things on rails much before irreversible damage is inflicted to the sector.

Spin doctors in the power corridors exude confidence that the situation would be altogether different and growth conducive after a few days when corrupts would realise that their party was over. They would fall in line in more transparent economy based on the white money and level playing field for all.

"Naya Saal and Naya Bharat" is envisioned by the Prime Minister when he in a choked voice addressed law makers of his party recently and said within a few days the situation would improve and batted strongly for cash less transactions.

Notwithstanding with his thought process, Former Prime Minister and ex Finance Minister Manmohan Singh says that GDP would slip by two per cent this year in wake of the development. Finance Minister Arun Jaitley does not subscribe to suggestion and said it was a wrong inference.

Tracking such a huge global economy, International rating agencies are apprehensive of the GDP growth in the wake of sliding manufacture ring in various sectors. Fitch rating observed that the demonetization would have negative impact on growth at short run but for the full fiscal the GDP decline would be relatively moderate. It said India’s GDP would trend higher than China in the medium run and it would accelerate next fiscal on the back of reforms and monetary easing. Some other agencies hold a different view.

A fleeting view of various industries in the current cash crunch shows that the situation on the ground was not encouraging immediately. Like auto industry has cut production as the demonetization has hit sales. Dealers are saddled with inventories as buyers are missing. Many industries are resorting to production for only government orders.

Amid these developments, Tata group head Ratan Tata, known for his business empire has said that the demonetization is among three major economic reforms in country’s history and needs
public support. Other two reforms were delicensing and GST (Goods and Services Tax). He says digital and mobile payments will have way for cash less economy from the existing cash driven economy. In the long run it will help poor and underprivileged.

It will help equitable distribution of money based on merit and equal opportunities.

A latest report has said the top one per cent owns 58.4 per cent of the country’s wealth as per the global Wealth data base 2016 released by credit Suisse Research institute In 2016, India ranks next only to Russia where the top one per cent owns 74.5 per cent of the country’s wealth.

The government decision to crack down on those trying to squirrel money in assets like gold, real estate, multiple accounts and off shore accounts will flush out black money in a big way. The money, likely to be garnered through one time sixty percent penalty for voluntary cash disclosure and other means will go into the PM poor welfare funds.

Wizards say to sustain seven per cent growth rate, the government has to take a band of measures which among other things include significant increase in investments in infrastructure and revitalizing external trade.

India is now growing at s7--7.5 per cent growth rate per annum and the sustainability of the growth process would require significant investment in infrastructure. The priority should be on multidimensional aspects of growth, equity, environmental sustainability etc.

Reports suggest after demonetisation, sales of daily use items slumped by forty pet cent. These items include biscuits salty snacks, soaps, shampoos etc. a market survey revealed that sales of joss sticks, beverages and packaged tea fell by three to four per cent. Customers are buying but in small packets to conserve cash. These developments have impacted MSME sector units as several companies have resorted to measures like production cuts and reduction in inventories.

Manufacturers in the sector fear cash crunch will affect them adversely but the RBI has relaxed rules for lending from Banks. In the vicious circle banks fear that the relaxed lending burns would increase banks NPAs (Non Performing Assets).

Informatively, Indian Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are facing tough competition from cheap Chinese products and it is evident from the high growth of India’s imports from China.

As per information compiled from the data provided by Director General of Commercial
Intelligence & Statistics, Imports in respect of 11 major product groups, largely manufactured by MSMEs in India, have grown from China at a higher rate than their respective imports from all Countries combined during 2012-13 to 2015-16. As these 11 product groups accounted for 74% of India’s total imports from China in 2015-16, a significant proportion of Indian MSMEs seem to be adversely affected from Chinese imports as compared to the rest of the World. These product groups pertain to Electrical and Electronics, Mechanical and Metallurgical products on the one hand and Chemical, Glass & Ceramics based products on the other. So this sector has to brace up for the multi-dimensional challenges to survive in the cut throat business environment.

The RBI has allowed, both individuals and companies like micro financing, banks, non banking financing companies with loan up to one crore, an additional grace period of sixty days over the original ninth days period to repay loans. Typically if Borrower does not pay interest within ninety days his or her loan is considered as NPA. This relaxation is made for a fixed period.

Apprehensions grip the MSME sector, which employs about 80 million people, that harder days are ahead because of the cash squeeze. Paper mills, leather, apparel, re-rolling of steel mills, pottery, woolen, brass are among the worst affected. The leaders of the sector are taking up the issue with the government before the presentation of the budget.

The Sector which transacts in cash accounts for about 20 per cent of the country’s GDP and about 40 per cent of overall exports. Even the Brexit has impacted the sector. The federation of the MSME (FISME) has flagged the issue at various forums.

The automobile industry which sustains a large number MSME units as ancillaries have slashed production due to low pickings. Corrections are being made in dealers inventory and factory production. They think there are serious short term challenges. Inventory for items such refrigerators and washing machines is also sliding. Markets reports say machines, air conditioners, micro wave ovens have been hit

Sales of mobile phones have also come down. The crunch has hit sales of items based on cash on delivery system after on line sales.

A report from The cycle hub Ludhiana suggests that the cash crunch has hit the Rs. 7,000 crore cycle hub there. According to reported figures available, Ludhiana produces 1.45 crore bicycles a year while almost sixty different parts manufacturers by round 10,000 ancillaries and assembled by 100 other units. Assemblers have reduced production and some say it us by fifty percent. The situation has hit both production and supply. Some say it has left many workers without jobs. Many migrant laborers have returned to their native places.

Government sources say it is all temporary phase. The Government move to demonetise high-value currency notes (Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000) and the subsequent requirement that such notes be deposited in banks or exchanged for new ones has opened pandora box of issues-whether the country will be able to sustain such a drastic change in the money movement system. The Modi government, going on the move full steam, exude confidence of its massive success in near future.

Apart from these challenges, Finance Minister Mr. Arun Jaitley says that one of the major priorities of the present Government is to ensure that benefits of Social Security Schemes reach to every section of workers including those working in the unorganized sector. He says that the Government is sensitive about the workers’ welfare and would take all possible measures to ensure that their interest and welfare is fully protected. He says making social security schemes accessible to the workers of the un-organized sector is a major challenge, which the Government is keen to address at this juncture as the unorganized sector is growing at a faster pace.

He says said that the present framework of social security is structured for different groupings
organized, unorganized and those not employed/BPL, which are functional requirements. He said that there is a need to ensure a convergence of benefits for all these groupings, above a minimum threshold. According to him, for employment generation, the Government has taken many initiatives like Make in India, Skill India, Mudra Yojana and National Career Service Portal. Along with skill development, identifying labor-intensive industries and new areas where jobs can be created like renewable energy and reusable resources etc. and providing employment linked training can be some of the ways to capitalize on the demographic dividend.

Most of the Trade Union representatives have given a joint memorandum to the Finance Minister containing suggestions for the forthcoming Union Budget 2017-18.

Various suggestions in this charter of demands include that next Budget should help in creation of more jobs/employment opportunities. It was suggested to increase the minimum wages to Rs. 18,000. Other suggestions include more focus in the Budget on social security schemes for the workers especially those working in an un-organized sector. It was suggested that same wages be given for same work including in case of those working on contractual basis. Anti-dumping measures especially in metal sector like steel have to taken-up on utmost priority to save the domestic industry from irreparable loss and ultimate closure.

Other suggestions include minimum personal tax exemption limit be raised to Rs. 5.00 lakh and pension for workers be increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 and be given to all kinds of workers.

Other suggestions include credit to MSME Sector at 4% as it generates lot of employment; and providing mobile banking facility in rural areas where there is no banks/Post Offices etc. It was also suggested that rates for treatment in case of emergency under CGHS be revised. Such issues are raised during the current financial crunch due to demonetisation.

As the cash money talks are swirling around, A noted economist book —”The curse of cash “has occupied center stage as the world is drowning in cash.

(In The Curse of Cash, Kenneth Rogoff, one
of the world’s leading economists, makes a persuasive and fascinating case for an idea that until recently would have seemed outlandish: getting rid of most paper money. Even as people in advanced economies are using less paper money, there is more cash in circulation—a record $1.4 trillion in U.S. dollars alone, or $4,200 for every American, mostly in $100 bills. And the United States is hardly exceptional. So what is all that cash being used for? The answer is simple: a large part is feeding tax evasion, corruption, terrorism, the drug trade, human trafficking, and the rest of a massive global underground economy.

He builds up the case that the paper money can also cripple monetary policy. The Curse of cash offers a plan for phasing out most paper money—while leaving small-denomination bills and coins in circulation indefinitely—and addresses the issues the transition will pose, ranging from fears about privacy and price stability to the need to provide subsidized debit cards for the poor.

Former chief economist at IMF and professor of economics at Harvard University Kenneth Rogoff’s book is clear that high-value paper currency is responsible for many of today’s intractable problems. He believes that moving to a society in which cash is used less frequently, and mainly for small transactions, will have a positive impact on corruption by public officials, terrorism financing, the drug trade, tax evasion, human trafficking, informal employment, money laundering and extortion.

Experts feel crackdown on the black money will tighten noose around unregistered and unregulated Enterprises and once these units–running into millions, get into the system–they will have maximum advantage. Workers will be benefitted with structured emoluments and live saving funds like PF etc. With such decisions, in coming years, the number of units mostly in unorganized sector will dwindle fast owing to various regulations and real tracking of digital transactions. Real impact will come on the reality sector where prices will crash down substantially and people will fear parking money in properties amid lurking fear of stringent laws for Benami properties. The housing might be available on affordable prices. The property dealers who were fixing the prices at their own whims will be at loss to look at the developing markets. Markets apprehend with ongoing pace of decisions, there might be more tight ring around those squatting on large chunks of properties and there might be a plethora of de registration of properties.

Even the political outfits dealing with huge cash chests will review their strategies and pumping of money during elections might get a brute jolt. Number of rules and regulations like Back Money Act, revamp of the tax treaties with some countries like Mauritius, Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Bill, GST, TDS/PAN requirements, etc.—and financial inclusion (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, direct benefit transfer, mobile banking, Universal Payment Interface, Bharat Bill Payment System, new bank licenses, etc). will help in bridling corruption.

The situation in the trouble torn Kashmir and other places may see an improvement with prospects of choking of terrorists funding from across borders. Demonetization will disrupt the financial supply chain of criminals and terrorists. The step may improve revenue collection as the informal sector in due course will get into the system. Avenues for the black money absorption will be less due to banking systems and cash crunch after culture of

Cash less, paper less and presence less transactions will go a long way in chaining corruption.

RBI Governor Urjit Patel has said such a change is once in a life time change and the RBI is aware of the genuine pain of citizens with a clear intent to normalize the situation. He has urged people to use debit cards and digital wallets as it will make transactions cheaper and easier and in the long run it will help India to leapfrog into a less cash use economy on par with developed nations.
He said the RBI is asking banks to make a push with point of sale machines with traders so that debit card becomes moiré prevalent.

(According to official sources, Point of Sale (POS) devices are used for cashless transactions, both for making payments or disbursing cash. POS do not attract any basic customs duty. To further reduce the cost of such devices and thereby encourage digital payments, the Government has exempted such devices from Central Excise Duty. Consequently, these devices will also be exempted from Additional Duty of Customs [commonly known as CVD] and additional duty of customs [commonly known as SAD]. Simultaneously, to encourage domestic manufacturers of such devices, all goods required for the manufacture of POS devices have also been exempted from excise duty, and consequently from CVD and SAD. These exemptions will be valid till 31st March 2017.)

Further, in the wake of declaring specified bank notes “as not legal tender”, there have been suggestions from experts that instead of allowing people to find illegal ways of converting their black money into black again, the Government should give them an opportunity to pay taxes with heavy penalty and allow them to come clean so that not only the Government gets additional revenue for undertaking activities for the welfare of the poor but also the remaining part of the declared income legitimately comes into the formal economy.

In this backdrop, an alternative Scheme namely, ‘Taxation and Investment Regime for Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, 2016’ (PMGKY) has been proposed in the Bill.

The declarant under this regime shall be required to pay tax @30% of the undisclosed income, and penalty @10% of the undisclosed income. Further, a surcharge to be called ‘Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Cess’ @33% of tax is also proposed to be levied.

In addition to tax, surcharge and penalty (totaling to approximately 50%), the declarant shall have to deposit 25% of undisclosed income in a Deposit Scheme to be notified by the RBI under the ‘Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Deposit Scheme, 2016’. This amount is proposed to be utilized for the schemes of irrigation, housing, toilets, infrastructure, primary education, primary health, livelihood, etc., so that there is justice and equality.

As a part of the ongoing efforts to move towards cashless transactions of all kind, the Ministry of Urban Development has asked all the statutory 4,041 Urban Local Bodies to shift to e-payments at the earliest. These cities and towns account for about 75% of the total 40 crore urban population in the country. Central Government’s message to the officials of these 4,041 urban local bodies has conveyed by Mr. Rajiv Gauba, Secretary (Urban Development) through interactive video-conferencing.

State and city level officials were asked to promote internet banking (RTGS/NEFT), online banking using credit and debit cards for cashless transactions besides using Public Finance Management Systems (PFMS) developed by the Ministry of Financing for fund transfer, accounting and reconciliation up to the level of cities and towns.

Small private business- comprising the bulk of India’s 58.47 million establishments, employing 127.71 million workers, as per the sixth economic census in 2013-14–are grappling with the situation and once they are stabilized, the situation would really look rosy.

If one takes into account 138.35 Million Farns (2010-11 Agriculture census) they form the real informal sector and they are faced with the cash crunch after withdrawal of over 80 per cent of the total value of currency from the markets. Now, it is to be judged how many of such informal players will be able to adopt to new situation of cash less economy and cash crunch.

– Writer is a Senior Journalist.

Laghu Udyog Samachar
Given the important role played by MSMEs for the Indian economy, CII organized the National Vendor Development Programme with the participation of some of the leading PSUs in the country such as BEML, NTPC, BHEL, AAI, Power Grid, etc.

The Programme assisted in enhancing the participation of SMEs in the national supply chains and strengthen supply relationships between leading Indian PSUs and micro and small vendors.

MSMEs have a critical role in boosting industrial growth and ensuring the prosperity of Indian MSMEs. The MSME sector is the second-largest employment-generator in India after agriculture.

MSMEs account for the bulk of global industrial output, employment and exports. In India, they contribute around 38% of the country’s GDP, around 40% of the total exports and 37% of the overall industrial output.

MSMEs in India are fairly evenly distributed across the country. Therefore, MSME growth and development in India has a major impact on the realization of our inclusivity goals through balanced regional development, gender and social balance, environmentally sustainable development and to top it all, recession proofing of economic growth, which the sector has proven time and again.

The Indian government remains committed to structural reforms to put India on a high growth trajectory. The demonetization of high denomination currency notes is an evidence of the government’s commitment to eliminate the unfair competition posed by the black economy and promote ethical business practices to boost the economic growth and the global perception of Indian businesses.

Much of the stress of the initiatives of the government has been on improving the ease of doing business in India and leveraging information technology to increase productivity and making growth inclusive.

The government of India acknowledges the important role of MSMEs for the future growth of the Indian economy. MSMEs are the foundation for the success of the Make in India mission. These enterprises are the cornerstone for the accelerated growth and balanced development of the Indian economy.

Our Ministry has been mindful of the expectations from the MSME sector and its potential impact for the growth of the economy. Our Ministry has been actively pursuing policy reforms in a wide area to maximize the policy
The Government of India has launched the Startup India initiative for creating a conducive environment for start-ups in India. In view of the fact that start-ups are normally MSEs which may not have a track record, the government has recognized the fact that these enterprises may have the technical capability to deliver the goods and services as per prescribed technical & quality specifications, but may not be able to meet the qualification criterion relating to prior experience-prior turnover.

With the objective of promoting the growth and development of Indian MSMEs by improving their market access and linkages, the Ministry of MSMEs notified the implementation of the Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises from 1 April 2012. The Policy is mandatory as notified under the MSMED Act 2006.

The Policy calls for achieving an overall procurement of minimum 20% of total annual purchases of products produced/services rendered by MSEs by the central ministry, government departments and PSUs.

The Policy also provides other benefits and exemptions for MSEs such as exemption from the payment of earnest money deposits, mandating PSUs and other procuring organizations to organize vendor development programmes, etc. 358 items are also reserved for exclusive procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises.

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In exercise of Para 16 of Public Procurement Policy, the Ministry has issued a notification on 10 March 2016 clarifying that all Central Ministries/Departments/PSUs may relax condition of prior turnover and prior experience with respect to MSEs in all public procurements subject to meeting of quality and technical specifications.

The policy has also earmarked a sub target of 4% procurement of goods and services, out of the 20% from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs.

In order to assist SC/ST entrepreneurs fulfil their legal obligations and qualification criteria for the Policy, the Prime Minister has also launched the National Scheduled Castes (SC)/Scheduled Tribes (ST) Hub to promote MSME industrialists and entrepreneurs from the underprivileged sections of the society by enhancing their participation in supply chains of PSUs.

In order to effectively monitor the procurement, every Central Ministry/department/PSU is required to report goals set with respect to procurement to be met from MSEs and achievement made thereto in their respective annual reports.

They shall also prepare Annual Procurement Plan for purchases and upload the same on their official website so that Micro and Small Enterprises may get advance information about requirement of procurement agencies.

A Review Committee has also been constituted under chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of MSME for the monitoring and review of Public Procurement Policy for MSEs.

In addition, a Grievance Cell has been set up in the office of DC MSME, Ministry of MSME for redressing grievances of MSEs in the process of Government procurement.

All the Chief Ministers of State Governments have also been advised to formulate similar policy for MSEs in their states.

On part of the PSUs and other procuring agencies, measures such as regular engagement with MSEs, simplification and standardization of vendor registration processes, easier bid norms, regular vendor development programmes, feedback to MSEs, timely payments, etc. can assist in enhancing MSE procurements.

MSEs can also undertake some steps to nurture and expand their supplier networks. These include getting themselves registered, adopting cost competitive methods of production and operation, quality upgradation, etc.

Apart from these, the Ministry also operates several marketing assistance schemes to enhance the market access of Indian MSMEs.

These initiatives clearly underscore the vehemence and dedication of the government to boost the growth performance of Indian MSMEs.

A strong and robust MSME sector is crucial for the Indian economy to attain its vision of becoming a major economic superpower.

A collective effort between the governments at the centre and the state, private sector, industry groups, international organizations, training organisations, funding organisations and MSMEs is the most effective way to tackle the significant barriers faced by SMEs.

Indeed, only through this approach can we truly bridge the gap that’s obstructing the integrated growth of SMEs for benefits of the entire economy.

– Writer is Additional Secretary and Development Commissioner (MSME).
Overview

The MSME sector is of paramount significance for the economic growth and job creation in India. Low labour to capital ratio in the MSME sector compared to large industries and the wide and diverse geographic distribution of these enterprises make them crucial for inclusive and equitable growth across India. These enterprises are a source of healthy competition in the economy. Through the promotion of economic dynamism and innovation, they stimulate entrepreneurial spirit and the diffusion of skills in rural as well as urban areas.

In spite of their importance for the economy, these enterprises are bogged down by considerable constraints that dwarf their growth potential. Lack of access to key resources such as finance, skilled manpower, infrastructure, market access, etc. pose significant challenges for MSMEs to attain global competitiveness. In such a scenario, robust supply relationships with Central and State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) as well as large enterprises present a significant opportunity for MSMEs by addressing their issue of inadequate market access and linkages. These supplier relationships result in larger and more consistent orders for MSMEs and the stricter requirements of a larger firm of a PSU in terms of quality, on-time delivery, cost reduction and customer service provide incentives for the MSMEs to improve their operations. Working with smaller, local suppliers presents an excellent opportunity for larger companies too by reducing lead times, inventories and logistics costs. As far as the country is concerned, the replacement of imported inputs with locally produced inputs increases the national value-added, provides a push to the local communities and promotes indigenization.

In general, greater and better industrial integration plays a major role in making the country more efficient and competitive. However, if these relationships are not managed carefully, they can quickly deteriorate, ruining the development opportunity for the MSMEs and discouraging the larger firms from expanding their network of small, local suppliers. Buying-selling relationships typically break down or fail to attain a sustainable status due to issues such as poor understanding of the customers’ requirements, lack of knowhow on suppliers’ part to understand and abide by the tender documentation process, low quality perception for MSMEs’ products, etc. A methodical approach is required to build, sustain and nurture strong supplier relationships between large enterprises or PSUs and MSMEs which can result in long lasting benefits for all the stakeholders involved as well as for the economy as a whole.

The Public Procurement Policy for MSEs, 2012

With the objective of promoting the growth and development of Indian MSMEs by improving their market access and linkages, the Ministry of MSMEs notified the implementation of the Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises from 1 April 2012. The Policy is mandatory as notified under the MSMED Act 2006. The Policy calls for achieving an overall procurement of minimum 20% of total annual purchases of products produced/services rendered by MSEs within a period of 3 years by the central ministry, government departments and PSUs. The policy has also earmarked a sub target of 4% procurement of goods and services, out of the 20% from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs.

Challenges Encountered in Developing Stable SME Supplier Networks

MSEs are small in size and are constrained in managerial capacity facing the problems of
of information asymmetry, complex vendor registration process, disproportionate qualification criteria and certification requirements while accessing the public procurement market. On the other hand, CPSEs and other public procurement authorities are also faced with the challenge of identifying and engaging with suppliers in the MSE sector. The key issues and challenges affecting the policy implementation are detailed out below from the perspective of 3 main stakeholders’ category:

I. Regulatory Authority

The Ministry of MSME is the lead ministry and plays the role of a regulator cum enabler for the implementation of the Public Procurement Policy for MSEs. Though Ministry has initiated various steps for effective policy roll out, it still faces challenges in effective implementation of the policy arising from following main constraints:

- Difficulty in monitoring and evaluation due to non-availability of information from CPSEs
- Weak institutional structure for policy implementation
- Limited manpower and field level presence to cater to the needs of MSEs
- Lack of adequate ICT support systems for data capturing and tracking

II. Demand Side (Procuring Agencies)

CPSEs and other public procurement authorities report a number of constraints that prevent them from meeting their procurement targets as per the Public Procurement Policy, 2012. The most significant constraints faced by PSUs and other procuring agencies are listed below:

- Difficulty in the identification of MSE vendors due to factors such as lack of a comprehensive database of registered MSEs
- Difficulty in the determination of SC/ST Status
- Lack of willingness amongst MSEs to get registered
- Lack of adequate information on the quality, capability and eligibility of MSE vendors

III. Supply Side (MSEs)

In spite of the critical importance of the Public Procurement Policy for assisting the MSME sector, these enterprises face a host of challenges that limit their ability to benefit from the Policy. The most significant challenges are as follows:

- Poor understanding of the Vendor Registration Process by various PSUs
- Independent and decentralized vendor registration processes by various PSUs
- Lack an understanding of e-procurement procedures.
- Complicated Tender Documentation / Bidding Processes
- Information asymmetries about the quality and technological standards by PSUs
- Low quality perception for the products of MSEs
- Lack of awareness about the tendering processes, subcontracting, raw materials control, marketing and other promotional activities, etc. in order to build the capacity of MSE vendors.
- Lack of appropriate feedback and grievance redressal mechanisms
Vendor Development Programmes

Limited information, low skill sets, cumbersome registration /bidding/contracting procedures, payment delays are the major access barriers to public procurement market by MSE. Therefore, in addition to the procurement goal, the policy also advises procuring organizations to take actions (vendor development programme, buyer-seller meets, and outreach activities) which enhance MSE’s ability to participate in public procurement. This is being undertaken by most of the organizations in different formats and with varying degree of impact.

There is a need for adoption of more systemic approach as mentioned below:

- Enhance coordination between procurement and vendor division
- Well prepared detailed content with experienced resource
- Content should include
  - Procurement Potential and annual Procurement Plan
  - Understanding Vendor Registration Processes
  - E-procurement and Digital Signature
  - Preparing Bids and Common mistakes made by MSEs
  - Grievance Redressal Mechanism

3rd National Vendor Development Programme

After the resounding success of the previous two editions, the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) organized the 3rd Edition of the National Vendor Development Programme for MSEs on 20 December 2016 from 0900-1800 hours at the Jacaranda Hall, India Habitat Centre, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003 in order to create a platform for bringing together leading Indian PSUs from across sectors and MSMEs and promote long term supply relationships between them.

The National Vendor Development Programme featured presentations from various PSEs on their product and service requirements, procurement policies and procedures as well as their vender registration processes, quality and technological specifications, delivery terms, tender documentation, etc. By sensitizing MSMEs on the quality and product requirements of CPSEs, the National Vendor Development Programme will assist in strengthening their market access/linkage, building their capacities and seamlessly connecting them with various supply chains in the country. The Presentations will be followed by B2B meetings between the procurement heads of the PSEs and the MSME vendors. The aim of NVDP is to enhance the effectiveness of the Public Procurement Policy in meeting its goal of 20% procurement from MSMEs and boost the growth of MSMEs through enhanced market access.

Key Highlights of the National Vendor Development Programme

- Participation of 20+ leading Indian PSUs seeking long term supplier relationships with MSME vendors
- Presentations from participating PSUs on their product and service requirements, procurement policies and procedures as well as their vender registration processes, quality and technological specifications, delivery terms, tender documentation, etc.
- Participation of 200+ MSMEs from various sectors across the country
- Focus on sectors with potential for MSME supplier networks Railways, Defense, Oil & Gas, Infrastructure, Engineering goods, etc.
- Sessions for sensitizing MSMEs on the quality and product requirements of CPSEs to strengthen their market access/linkage, building their capacities and seamlessly connecting them with various supply chains in the country
B2B meetings between the procurement heads of the PSEs and the MSME vendors

Conclusion

The National Vendor Development Programme is a crucial platform to augment the capacities and ensure preparedness of Indian MSMEs for availing the benefits of long term supplier relationships with PSUs. The Programme will highlight the importance of MSME vendors in supply chains and enhance the effectiveness of the Public Procurement Policy for the development of MSMEs.

Effective vendor development assists in opening up a huge window of opportunity for the MSE sector and creating a degree of level playing field with larger enterprises. At the same time, it also enables CPSEs to develop alternative and sustainable supply chain. Given the importance of sourcing for MSMEs, large enterprises as well as the country on the whole, it is of paramount importance that various stakeholders work in tandem towards the evolution of a policy framework and business environment which is conducive for such existing relationships to flourish new relationships to emerge.

– Source: CII.
Feature

Performance of Digital Payment System
– H.P. Jaiswal

On 30th November 2016, NITI Aayog organized a programme in association with SBI at Committee Hall, Office of DC (MSME) to popularize Digital Payment System for DC(MSME) officers and Staff members.

Hon’ble Prime Minister of India, Mr. Narendra Modi declared demonetization of old INR 500/- and INR 1,000/- currency on 8th November, 2016. After this O/o DC (MSME) decided to organize Awareness Programme on Digital Payment amongst staff and MSMEs Sector. On 30th November 2016, NITI Aayog organized a programme in association with SBI at Committee Hall, Office of DC (MSME) to popularize Digital Payment System for DC(MSME) officers and Staff members. O/o DC (MSME), issued Instruction to all MSME DIs/ TIs/ Technology Development Centres, to organise at least one programme on Digital Payment every day from 15th to 30th December 2016 in which 3-4 officers should be involved in organising this programme in association with the Bankers officials. The following information were sought by mail every day:

(i) A brief Note on the programme
(ii) Photograph of the banner
(iii) Photograph of the participants
(iv) Number of participants from MSME
(v) Participant Bank’s name

A brief Note / highlights and photograph of the event have been uploaded in the Social Media i.e. Twitter & Facebook. The snipping tools have been sent in the daily report. The link also provided in the MYMSME app. Further instruction issued to all MSME-DIs to organized Awareness Programme on Digital payment for Industrial Clusters for carrying out their business. A list of 59 Clusters where more than 10000 Enterprises/Employment is estimated.

In compliance with the above instruction issued, 311 progammes were organized where 6931 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises were trained for various Digital Payment Systems like Unified payment interface (UPI), E-Wallet, Cards, Point of sale(POS), Aadhar enabled payment system & Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) in association with 280 banking personnel. Performance of Field Offices of DC(MSME) upto 27th December 2016, is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of MSME-DIs/ TRs</th>
<th>Programme upto 27th December 2016</th>
<th>Cumulative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Programme organised</td>
<td>No. of MSMEs attended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIs</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MSME-DIs wise and Technology Development Centre wise performance upto 27th December 2016 are given in annexure A & B.
Annexure-A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Institute Name</th>
<th>Programme upto 27th December 2016</th>
<th>Cumulative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Programme organised</td>
<td>No. of MSMEs attended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agartala</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agra</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Allahabad</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bangluru</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cuttack</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Haldwani</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Indore</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<tr>
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<td>34</td>
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<tr>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
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### Programme upto 27th December 2016

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
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<th>No. of Banks attended</th>
<th>No. of Programme organised</th>
<th>No. of MSMEs attended</th>
<th>No. of Banks attended</th>
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<td>Patna</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>164</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>483</td>
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### Annexure-B

**PROGRAMME ON DIGITAL PAYMENT UPTO 27th December 2016**

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<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Institute Name</th>
<th>No. of Programme organised</th>
<th>No. of MSMEs attended</th>
<th>No. of Banks attended</th>
<th>No. of Programme organised</th>
<th>No. of MSMEs attended</th>
<th>No. of Banks attended</th>
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<td>64</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>136</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>IGTR, Ahmedabad</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>94</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>IGTR, Aurangabad</td>
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Laghu Udyog Samachar
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<th>Sl No</th>
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<th>Cumulative</th>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Programme organised</td>
<td>No. of MSMEs attended</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>IDEMI, Mumbai</td>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>ESTC, Ramnagar</td>
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<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>CFTI, Agra</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>CFTI, Chennai</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>PPDC, Agra</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>PPDC, Meerut</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>FFDC, Kannauj</td>
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<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>CDGI, Firozabad</td>
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<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total A</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>77</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total B</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>523</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>33</strong></td>
<td><strong>600</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

– Writer is Deputy Director in the Office of Development Commissioner (MSME).
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Uttar Pradesh

Enhancing Competitiveness of MSME Achievements 2015-2017 (upto 31.10.2016)

- 2,32,759 MSMEs Registered on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum
- 6,601 Projects with employment component of 64,670 Utilising Rs.222.57 cr. Margin money under PMEGP
- 87,947 Credit Proposals Approved Without Collateral for Credit worth Rs. 2945.36 cr. to MSMEs
- 135 MSMEs Provided Credit Linked Subsidies Worth Rs.10.34 cr. for Technology Upgradation
- 40 Vendor Development Programmes Organised
- 33 ISO 9000/14001/HACCP Certification Reimbursed
- 64 MSMEs Benefitted Under Marketing Assistance and Technology Up-gradation
- 9,996 Persons Trained Under Entrepreneur Development Programme
- 65 MSMEs Got Benefit Under Bar Code Scheme
- 37,557 Persons were Trained in Tool Room and Technology Institutions and 14,366 Units were Assisted

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**Bihar**

*Enhancing Competitiveness of MSME Achievements 2015-2017 (upto 31.10.2016)*

- 4,71,606 MSMEs Registered on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum
- 3,862 Projects with employment component of 31,080 Utilising Rs.102.63 cr. Margin money under PMEGP
- 31,610 Credit Proposals Approved Without Collateral for Credit worth Rs. 1,338.18 cr. to MSMEs
- 5 MSMEs Provided Credit Linked Subsidies Worth Rs.58.47 lakh for Technology Upgradation
- 13 Vendor Development Programmes Organised
- 13 MSMEs Benefitted Under Marketing Assistance and Technology Up-gradation
- 3,413 Persons Trained Under Entrepreneur Development Programme
- 17 MSMEs Got Benefit Under Bar Code Scheme
- 5,040 Persons were Trained in Tool Room and Technology Institutions and 150 Units were Assisted
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Gujarat

Enhancing Competitiveness of MSME Achievements 2015-2017 (upto 31.10.2016)

- 1,49,770 MSMEs Registered on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum
- 2,085 Projects with employment component of 20,829 Utilising Rs.91.82 cr. Margin money under PMEGP
- 29,432 Credit Proposals Approved Without Collateral for Credit worth Rs. 1939.11 cr. to MSMEs
- 3663 MSMEs Provided Credit Linked Subsidies Worth Rs.232.89 cr. for Technology Upgradation
- 11 Vendor Development Programmes Organised
- 700 ISO 9000/14001/HACCP Certification Reimbursed
- 7 MSMEs Benefitted Under Marketing Assistance and Technology Up-gradation
- 3371* Persons Trained Under Entrepreneur Development Programme
- 107 MSMEs Got Benefit Under Bar Code Scheme
- 20,479 Persons were Trained in Tool Room and Technology Institutions and 4,423 Units were Assisted

* Includes Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu

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Uttarakhand

Enhancing Competitiveness of MSME Achievements 2015-2017 (upto 31.10.2016)

- 4,983 MSMEs Registered on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum
- 1,467 Projects with employment component of 7,939 Utilising Rs.22.25 cr. Margin money under PMEGP
- 11,593 Credit Proposals Approved Without Collateral for Credit worth Rs. 444.37 cr. to MSMEs
- 28 MSMEs Provided Credit Linked Subsidies Worth Rs.2.47 cr. for Technology Upgradation
- 6 Vendor Development Programmes Organised
- 11 ISO 9000/14001/HACCP Certification Reimbursed
- 1,023 Persons Trained Under Entrepreneur Development Programme
- 10 MSMEs Got Benefit Under Bar Code Scheme
- 17,012 Persons were Trained in Tool Room and Technology Institutions and 583 Units were Assisted
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Punjab

Enhancing Competitiveness of MSME Achievements 2015-2017 (upto 31.10.2016)

- 16,368 MSMEs Registered on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum
- 1,571 Projects with employment component of 12,332 Utilising Rs.43.96 cr. Margin money under PMEGP
- 23,603 Credit Proposals Approved Without Collateral for Credit worth Rs. 776.70 cr. to MSMEs
- 750 MSMEs Provided Credit Linked Subsidies Worth Rs.40.18 cr. for Technology Upgradation
- 14 Vendor Development Programmes Organised
- 19 ISO 9000/14001/HACCP Certification Reimbursed
- 34 MSMEs Benefitted Under Marketing Assistance and Technology Up-gradation
- 2527* Persons Trained Under Entrepreneur Development Programme
- 58 MSMEs Got Benefit Under Bar Code Scheme
- 18,640 Persons were Trained in Tool Room and Technology Institutions and 10,895 Units were Assisted

* Includes Chandigarh
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Goa

Enhancing Competitiveness of MSME Achievements 2015-2017 (upto 31.10.2016)

- 1,647 MSMEs Registered on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum
- 132 Projects with employment component of 768 Utilising Rs.2.56 cr. Margin money under PMEGP
- 3,956 Credit Proposals Approved Without Collateral for Credit worth Rs. 189.67 cr. to MSMEs
- 5 MSMEs Provided Credit Linked Subsidies Worth Rs. 30.30 lakh for Technology Upgradation
- 4 Vendor Development Programmes Organised
- 743 Persons Trained Under Entrepreneur Development Programme
- 8 MSMEs Got Benefit Under Bar Code Scheme
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Manipur

Enhancing Competitiveness of MSME Achievements 2015-2017 (upto 31.10.2016)

- 5,431 MSMEs Registered on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum
- 1,260 Projects with employment component of 5,614 Utilising Rs.20.64 cr. Margin money under PMEGP
- 1,606 Credit Proposals Approved Without Collateral for Credit worth Rs. 54.76 cr. to MSMEs
- 1 Vendor Development Programme Organised
- 2 MSMEs Benefitted Under Marketing Assistance and Technology Up-gradation
- 1,531* Persons Trained Under Entrepreneur Development Programme
- 2 MSMEs Got Benefit Under Bar Code Scheme

*includes Nagaland
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Andhra Pradesh

Enhancing Competitiveness of MSME Achievements 2015-2017 (upto 31.10.2016)

- 57,869 MSMEs Registered on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum
- 1,434 Projects with employment component of 17,368 Utilising Rs.53.61 cr. Margin money under PMEGP
- 28,293 Credit Proposals Approved Without Collateral for Credit worth Rs. 654.20 cr. to MSMEs
- 66 MSMEs Provided Credit Linked Subsidies Worth Rs. 6.95 cr. for Technology Upgradation
- 10 Vendor Development Programmes Organised
- 110 ISO 9000/14001/HACCP Certification Reimbursed
- 3 MSMEs Benefitted Under Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation
- 7,157 Persons Trained Under Entrepreneur Development Programme
- 23 MSMEs Got Benefit Under Bar Code Scheme
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Tamil Nadu

Enhancing Competitiveness of MSME Achievements 2015-2017 (upto 31.10.2016)

- 1,82,565 MSMEs Registered on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum
- 3,640 Projects with employment component of 32,488 Utilising Rs.86.64 cr. Margin money under PMEGP
- 88,494 Credit Proposals Approved Without Collateral for Credit worth Rs. 2972.79 cr. to MSMEs
- 365 MSMEs Provided Credit Linked Subsidies Worth Rs.22.91 lakh for Technology Upgradation
- 25 Vendor Development Programmes Organised
- 51 ISO 9000/14001/HACCP Certification Reimbursed
- 4,368 Persons Trained Under Entrepreneur Development Programme
- 54 MSMEs Got Benefit Under Bar Code Scheme
- 8,625 Persons were Trained in Tool Room and Technology Institutions and 430 Units were Assisted

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Maharashtra

Enhancing Competitiveness of MSME Achievements 2015-2017 (upto 31.10.2016)

- 1,49,929 MSMEs Registered on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum
- 3,309 Projects with employment component of 25,856 Utilising Rs71.37 cr. Margin money under PMEGP
- 88,772 Credit Proposals Approved Without Collateral for Credit worth Rs. 4384.64 cr. to MSMEs
- 1592 MSMEs Provided Credit Linked Subsidies Worth Rs.97.30 cr. for Technology Upgradation
- 32 Vendor Development Programmes Organised
- 84 ISO 9000/14001/HACCP Certification Reimbursed
- 91 MSMEs Benefitted Under Marketing Assistance and Technology Up-gradation
- 4,438 Persons Trained Under Entrepreneur Development Programme
- 334 MSMEs Got Benefit Under Bar Code Scheme
- 43,438 Persons were Trained in Tool Room and Technology Institutions and 12,247 Units were Assisted
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Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme
Achievements 2015-17 (Till 31.10.2016)

- Setting up New Self-employment Ventures / Projects / Micro Enterprises to Generate Employment Opportunities in Rural and Urban Areas

- (a) Subsidy- 15% to 35 % and (b) Margin Money Support – 5% to 10 %

- Maximum project cost of Rs. 25.00 lakhs in manufacturing sector and Rs. 10.00 lakhs in Service Sector.

69,667 Projects were set up with Employment Component of 5,10,614 Utilizing Rs. 1,605.98 crores to MSMEs
Cabinet approves creation of ‘Indian Enterprise Development Service (IEDS)’ in the Office of Development Commissioner (MSME) under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has given its approval to the Cadre review and formation of a new service in the name of Indian Enterprise Development Service (IEDS) in the Office of Development Commissioner (MSME), Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). The creation of the new cadre and change in structure will not only strengthen the organization but will also help to achieve the vision of “Startup India”, “Stand-up India” and “Make in India”. The measure will enhance the capacity and efficiency of the organization and also help in achieving growth in MSME sector through a focussed and dedicated cadre of technical officers.

Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony of MSME Technology Centre at Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh under Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP) & National Vendor Development Programme

This Technology Centre is one of the 15 new Technology Centres that are being established in the country by Ministry of MSME. This Centre will provide support to Electronics Systems Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) and automotive electronics sector particularly Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises towards their technological and skilled manpower requirements. The Programme would be implemented at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,200 crore including World Bank loan assistance of US $ 200 million. For the Technology Centre, Greater Noida, Government of India would be investing more than Rs. 145 crore for creating facilities towards plant & machinery, development of civil and associate infrastructure.

MSME EXPO 2016 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi

MSME Expo 2016 was organized by Ministry of MSME in the 36th IITF 2016. Over 80 enterprises have showcased their range of products during the trade fair. The theme of the fair is “Quality Manufacturing and Inclusive Growth of MSMEs” which includes Zero Defect, Zero Effect (ZED) Certification Scheme, SC/ST Hub & National Award.

The participants have a diverse profile such as women entrepreneurs, SC/ST and Entrepreneurs from North Eastern States & Minorities. There are 50 Women, 14 SC/ST and 09 from North Eastern Region, 03 Minorities and others. The event also provides opportunities for creating sustainable business alliances. Wide range of products which includes Engineering, Food, Chemical, Cosmetics, Herbal products, Handicraft, Textile/Hosiery, Electrical/Electronic Appliances, Auto Components, Readymade Garments, Gems & Jewellery, and other products are being displayed in the MSME Expo, 2016.

National SC/ST Hub launched on 18th October 2016 in Ludhiana

Ministry of MSME has made an initial allotment of allocation of Rs. 490 crore for the period 2016-2020 for the National SC/ST Hub. The Hub would primarily aid in strengthening market access/linkage, monitoring, capacity building, leveraging financial support schemes and sharing industry best practices etc. The hub would operate from National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) Headquarters in Delhi, supported by a special cell created for this
The public procurement order mandates 4% annual procurement by Central Ministries/Departments and Public Sector Undertakings from SC/ST enterprises w.e.f 01.04.2015. It has been reported that at present the Government of India procurement form SC/ST enterprises in less than 1% due to low participation of the community. This needs to be scaled up to meet the procurement target for SC/ST. In the past, there has been some increase in the number of SC/ST owned enterprises but this number needs to increase substantially to enable the socio-economic empowerment of SC/ST communities. In this direction, the National SC/ST Hub in an initiative of the Government of India targeted towards developing a supportive ecosystem towards SC/ST entrepreneurs.

After the announcement of creating National SC/ST Hub was made, MSME Ministry consulted the stakeholders including DICCI, Industry Association, Banks and relevant Ministries to suggest concrete steps to the proposed SC/ST Hub. Based on inputs received from the stakeholders a draft scheme for the proposed Hub was prepared and shared with CEO Niti Aayog as directed by PMO. Subsequently CEO Niti Aayog has called a meeting with all stakeholders. Based on the decisions taken in the meeting a draft SFC note was prepared and circulated to all concerned Ministries for comment. The SFC Committee approved the proposal on 14.7.2016. The final guidelines of the scheme were circulated on 25th July, 2016.

MSME Databank and Finance Facilitation
Launched at 14th Meeting of National Board

Ministry of MSME launched two new initiatives viz., MSME Databank Portal and Online Finance Facilitation Web Portal on the sidelines of 14th Meeting of the National Board of MSME.

Ministry of MSME has made online Census of the MSMEs in the country for the first time by launching a comprehensive databank on http://www.msmedatabank.in This will not only save the efforts and money required for physical Census but will also enable the MSME units and the various Associations to furnish data on click of the button and sitting in their units. The MIS dashboard of the databank will provide real time information on various types of the MSMEs registered on the databank. The databank will eventually will be used for public procurement purposes and the PSUs will make use of the data for procuring from MSMEs. MSME Development (Furnishing of Information) Rules, 2016 have also been notified making it compulsory for MSMEs to give the required information.

The objective of the databank is to have one-stop source of information of MSMEs of India, including their credit and technology, requirement in terms of raw material and marketing, etc. A decision has also been taken that no grant or subsidy will be given to any MSMEs unless the data is captured on the MSME Databank.

The NSIC, which provides suitable credit support to the various MSME units for purchase of raw material, has started an online Finance Facilitation Centre on http://www.nsicffconline.in To start with, the Finance Facilitation Centres will become operational at Jalandhar, Peenya, Ludhiana, Guwahati, Lucknow and Delhi from today onwards. The portal will allow the MSMEs to apply for loans from the various banks on the NSIC portal itself. NSIC has also signed MoUs with 33 banks, 14 of whom have agreed to associate with online Finance Facilitation Web Portal.

Giant Charkha unveiled at IGI Airport, Delhi
42 carpenters from Ahmedabad built the Charkha in 55 days

World’s largest Charkha (spinning wheels) was unveiled at the Terminal 3 of IGI Airport Delhi. The idea behind displaying the world’s biggest charkha at the country’s “busiest airport” is to highlight India’s quest to foster an egalitarian society as demonstrated by Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation.

Installation of the iconic Charkha at the departure forecourt would carry forward the legacy
of promoting India’s rich cultural heritage through different artworks at the terminal. All the existing artworks at the terminal - Mudras, Regal procession, Elephant statues, Surya Sculpture, Suryanamaskar and Worli Art among others - depict and showcase Indian heritage globally.

The four-tones Charkha made from high-quality Burma teak wood is estimated to last for over 50 years. It is 9 ft wide, 17 ft tall and 30 ft long. It was built in 55 days by a team of 42 highly skilled carpenters hailing from Ahmedabad.

**Incubation cell at IIFT Delhi Launched**

Incubation Cell at at IIFT Delhi launched. The cell would enable young entrepreneurs to get all the expert advice and technical guidance at one point. The cell has been designed to provide export start-ups with necessary hand holding support towards expanding their existing domestic business to foreign markets, he added.

The initiative is named as “KITTES (Knowledge for Innovation in Trade & Technology for Entrepreneurial Start-ups), a dynamic business incubation cell dedicated to startups in the domain of international business. Run by the Centre of MSME Studies at IIFT (Delhi), the aim of KITTES is to provide hand holding support for MSME start-ups right from ideation stage to their internationalization towards taking a final leap into foreign markets. Incubation cell will be supported by an advisory body consisting of industrialists, venture capitalists, technical specialists and managers established to help entrepreneurs realize their dreams through a range of infrastructure, business advisory, mentoring and financial services. IIFT will facilitate mobilising of loans for export purpose, build awareness on export financing and insurance schemes and export promotion measures.

**38 PSUs achieved the Target of 20% Public Procurement from MSME**

Thirty Eight CPSUs have achieved the target of 20% public procurement from MSMEs in the just concluded financial year. Ministry of MSME had also issued a circular dated 10th March 2016 that allows Central PSUs to relax the norms of ‘prior experience and prior turnover’ for those MSMEs who can deliver the goods as per prescribed technical & quality specifications.

**MSME Procurement Policy reviewed**

Public Procurement Policy by all the Central Government Departments and Central Public Sector Undertakings, was reviewed. It was found that the share of MSME procurement is less than 10% against a mandatory 20% and that of SC/ST entrepreneurship share is less than 0.2% against a mandatory 4%. Direction was issued to identify top 50 CPSUs and get a meeting organized at Ministers level so that concerned CPSUs can be sensitized towards meeting the requirement of Public Procurement Policy of MSMEs, which has already become binding from 1st April 2015 under the MSME Development Act 2015.

**Mauritius to exclusively offer Biofarming Technology to India**

Various areas of cooperation in MSME Sector between both the countries discussed.

First Joint Committee Meeting between India and Mauritius for the cooperation in MSME sector was held successfully on 21st January 2016. The possible areas of cooperation were identified. These areas are inline with the MoU signed between the two countries on 13th December 2015. The issues discussed for cooperation were in the areas of capacity building through training of trainers, surveys on potential areas, managerial and technical skills, marketing, exhibitions & trade fairs exchange of business missions, setting up of business incubators, easy access to finance, clusters initiative, etc.
Kalraj Mishra Inaugurates MSME EXPO 2016

Union Minister of MSME, Shri Kalraj Mishra today inaugurated MSME Expo 2016 in the India International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan. Speaking on the occasion, Shri Mishra said that, Quality Manufacturing and Inclusive Growth of MSMEs play key role in the development of country. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises forms major part of manufacturing sector and gives employment to a large number of people. He further said that this time our theme of the Expo is “Quality Manufacturing and Inclusive Growth of MSMEs” and MSME will play an important role in making India a startup hub. He also said that these EXPOs are a very good platform for the enterprises to showcase their products at National and International level.

MSME Expo 2016 is organized by Ministry of MSME in the 36th IITF 2016. Over 80 enterprises have showcased their range of products during the trade fair. The theme of the fair is “Quality Manufacturing and Inclusive Growth of MSMEs” which includes Zero Defect, Zero Effect (ZED) Certification Scheme, SC/ST Hub & National Award.

The participants have a diverse profile such as women entrepreneurs, SC/ST and Entrepreneurs from North Eastern States & Minorities. There are 50 Women, 14 SC/ST and 09 from North Eastern Region, 03 Minorities and others.

The event also provides opportunities for creating sustainable business alliances. Wide range of products which includes Engineering, Food, Chemical, Cosmetics, Herbal products, Handicraft, Textile/Hosiery, Electrical/Electronic Appliances, Auto Components, Readymade Garments, Gems & Jewellery, and other products are being displayed in the MSME Expo, 2016.

During the inauguration of MSME Expo 2016 Ministers of State for MSME Shri Giriraj Singh and Secretary MSME Shri K.K.Jalan and Additional Secretary & DC (MSME) Shri S.N. Tripathi were also present.
The details of total export of coir and coir products for the financial years 2013-16 are as under:

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Coir Board has targeted to double the export of coir and coir products from India within the next three years. The export of coir and coir products during the coming financial year i.e., 2017-18 is expected to increase by 12 - 18%. During the current financial year, the provisional figures of progressive exports up to September, 2016 is Rs. 956.92 Crores. This records a 13% increase in value when compared with the figures up to the corresponding period of the previous year. During the last few years, the export of coir and coir products have showed a positive trend and it is expected that the trend will continue during the coming years also.

In order to boost the export of coir and coir products, the Coir Board plans to implement vigorous and target oriented export market promotion programmes. The programme titled “Export Market Promotion” under the ongoing plan scheme, Coir Vikas Yojana envisages to promote and make Indian coir products competitive in the global market. The promotional measures undertaken by Coir Board, inter alia include participation in international trade fairs and conferences within India and abroad, providing External Market Development Assistance to the coir entrepreneurs/exporters for meeting the expenses of air fare and stall rent for participation in international fairs, undertaking publicity propaganda besides sponsoring market delegations, undertaking demonstration projects on the functional applications of coir and organizing warehousing facilities to cater to the requirements of products in small quantities, for creating the market pull for coir products in the global market.

Coir Board has been implementing various programmes for development of coir industry in the country. Under these programmes, financial subsidy and technical support for setting up of coir industrial units and marketing of their products are provided to the coir workers and entrepreneurs. In addition, Coir Board has been implementing an Insurance Scheme for the coir workers of the country against death and disablement caused by accident. Under the scheme, the entire premium amount of coir workers of the country was borne by Coir Board. The scheme has been merged with Pradhan Mantri Suraksha BimaYojana (PMSBY) recently.

This Press Release is based on the information given by the Minister of State for MSME Shri Giriraj Singh in a written reply to a question in Rajya Sabha on 30 November 2016.

**Job Creation in MSME Sector**

Development and promotion of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Government of India through Ministry of MSME strives to supplement the efforts of State Government to develop MSME sector and in the process generate additional employment opportunities in the country. Most significantly, Government has been implementing a major credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for generating employment through setting up micro enterprises in non-farm sector. The Scheme has received good response from the aspiring entrepreneurs. Since inception in 2008-09 and upto 31.10.2016, the Scheme has
been able to provide employment opportunities to 33.14 lakh persons through setting up 3.97 lakh enterprises and utilizing margin money subsidy of Rs. 8005.72 crores.

The State/UT-wise estimated employment generated under PMEGP Scheme during last three years and current year is given at Annexure I.

### Annex I

**Annex I referred to in reply to part (a) & (b) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1722 for answer on 30.11.2016**

State/UT-wise estimated employment generated under the PMEGP Scheme during last three years and current year

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The Ministry has taken several initiatives to facilitate ease of doing business and to make Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) globally competitive. These initiatives include ease of registration through a one page Udyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM). The UAM is hassle free, instantly generated registration of MSMEs without any supporting documents & fee and is filed on self declaration basis.

To avail the grants and benefits under different schemes of the Ministry of MSME, online application process has been initiated in most of the schemes. The government is moving towards the self certification regime and online delivery of services to simplify the inspection system and stress has been given to single window clearances.

Further, the Government through Ministry of MSME is implementing various schemes and programmes for enhancing the efficiency of MSMEs and reducing their operation cost which, inter-alia, include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) with various components viz. Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme, Scheme for Financial Support for Zero Defect and Zero Effect (ZED) Certification, Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators, Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) for MSME, Design Clinic Scheme for design expertise to MSMEs Manufacturing sector, Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSMEs, Promotion of ICT in Indian Manufacturing Sector (ICT). Under Micro & Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) Scheme, the Ministry of MSME is providing holistic support for enhancing the competitiveness and productivity of the clusters of MSEs.

This Press Release is based on the information given by the Minister of State for MSME Shri Giriraj Singh in a written reply to a question in Rajya Sabha on 30 November 2016.

### Rationalization of Inspection and Regulation of MSMEs

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# as on 31.10.2016 * including Daman & Diu **including Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

This Press Release is based on the information given by the Minister of State for MSME Shri Giriraj Singh in a written reply to a question in Rajya Sabha on 30 November 2016.
S
hri Kalraj Mishra, Union Minister of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) laid the Foundation Stone for MSME Technology Centre at Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh today in the presence of Shri Ram Naik, Governor of Uttar Pradesh and Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary, Minister of State for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Shri Giriraj Singh, Minister of State for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Dr. Mahesh Sharma, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Tourism & Culture and other dignitaries. A National Vendor Development Programme (NVDP) Exhibition was also organized during this event.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Kalraj Mishra said that this Technology Centre will focus on technological & skilled manpower support to Electronics Systems Design & Manufacturing (ESDM), automotive electronics sectors of the region. The Technology Centre will also ensure competitiveness of the MSMEs in the Electronics Systems Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) ecosystem by strengthening their linkages to the mainstream manufacturing sector across the globe. The Technology Centre, apart from technological support to the industries, would train nearly 3,000 trainees annually on becoming fully operational. He also highlighted that the National Vendor Development Programme (NVDP) would facilitate matchmaking between large scale Public Sector Undertakings & MSMEs by bringing them together at a common platform for mutual benefit of both.

This Technology Centre is one of the 15 new Technology Centres that are being established in the country by Ministry of MSME. This Centre will provide support to Electronics Systems Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) and automotive electronics
sector particularly Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises towards their technological and skilled manpower requirements. The Programme would be implemented at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,200 crore including World Bank loan assistance of US $ 200 million.

For the Technology Centre, Greater Noida, Government of Uttar Pradesh has provided 15 acres of land free of cost, whereas Government of India would be investing more than Rs.145 crore for creating facilities towards plant & machinery, development of civil and associate infrastructure.

Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary, Minister of State for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises said that Technology Centre at Greater Noida will focus on ESDM (Electronics Systems Design & Manufacturing) sector and will address the requirement of the catchment area, as the Noida and Greater Noida have been at the epicentre of the development of the ESDM industry in North India. This Technology Centre will play an important role in enhancing the competitiveness of the MSME units in ESDM sector and entrepreneurs of the region.

Shri Giriraj Singh, Minister of State for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, said that Technology Centre at Greater Noida will focus to cater to ESDM sector development, Innovation & design services, prototyping, testing & calibration, incubation and training in Electronic Repair & Maintenance and Computer Hardware & software would be the prominent activities to be undertaken by the Technology Centre. Shri Ram Naik, Governor, Uttar Pradesh, on the occasion said that timely completion of the Technology Centre is very important for the development of the State. He also said that Uttar Pradesh as a big state deserves one more Technology Centre in addition to the ones sanctioned at Kanpur and Greater Noida and he requested the Union Government to do the necessary for opening one more at the earliest.

Dr. Mahesh Sharma, Minister of State (I/c), Ministry of Tourism & Culture said that these Technology Centre will go a long way in developing the skills of the people in this region. It will also help in increasing the odds of getting skilled jobs for the people.

Shri Surendra Nath Tripathi, Additional Secretary & Development Commissioner (MSME) while welcoming the dignitaries conveyed thanks to State Government of Uttar Pradesh for allotment 15 acres of land free of cost for the Project and assured that all efforts would be made to complete the project in a time bound manner.
Purchasing of Goods from SC/ST Entrepreneurs

The Government of India has notified Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Order, 2012 under which a minimum of 20% of the total annual procurement is made mandatory from Micro & Small Enterprises by Central Ministries /Departments/PSUs. w.e.f. 1st April 2015. Out of this 20% target of annual procurement from MSEs, a sub-target of 4% has been earmarked for procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs. Since the issuance of the notification of the Policy total Rs 650.03 Crore has been purchased from SC/ST entrepreneurs as reported by CPSUs.

This Press Release is based on the information given by the Minister of State for MSME Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary in a written reply to a question in Rajya Sabha on 30 November 2016.

Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development Scheme for Women

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is operating a scheme titled “Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD)” to promote women entrepreneurs. The scheme envisages economic empowerment of women through trade related training, information and counseling activities related to trades, products, services, etc. Under the scheme, there is a provision for Government of India grant up to 30% of the loan/ credit maximum up to Rs. 30.00 lakh as appraised by lending institutions/ banks. The lending institutions/ banks would finance loan assistance for a group of women through NGOs for undertaking non- farm activities.

This Press Release is based on information given by the Minister of State for MSME Shri Giriraj Singh in a written reply to a question in Rajya Sabha on 16.11.2016.

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<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8265</td>
<td>2.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3560</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of NGO benefitted from North East States</th>
<th>Number of women benefitted from North East States</th>
<th>Total grant released in North East States (Rs. in crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>0.225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Laghu Udyog Samachar
Indian Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are facing tough competition from cheap Chinese products and it is evident from the high growth of India’s imports from China. As per information compiled from the data provided by Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Imports in respect of 11 major product groups, largely manufactured by MSMEs in India, have grown from China at a higher rate than their respective imports from all Countries combined during 2012-13 to 2015-16. As these 11 product groups accounted for 74% of India’s total imports from China in 2015-16, a significant proportion of Indian MSMEs seem to be adversely affected from Chinese imports as compared to the rest of the World. These product groups pertain to Electrical and Electronics, Mechanical and Metallurgical products on the one hand and Chemical, Glass & Ceramics based products on the other.

Union Minister for MSME Shri Kalraj Mishra, during his recent visit to China in October 2016, invited Chinese businesses to have partnership with Indian businesses including MSMEs for technological collaboration and manufacturing in India. FDI policy, places certain restrictions on foreign investment in certain sectors. Subject to such restrictions, foreign investors could setup enterprises in India without a lower level ceiling on investment. Such investment could be greenfield as well as brownfield in existing enterprises. India has one of the most liberalized FDI policies in the world, wherein 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in most of the sectors/activities. There is only a small list of sectors/activities where FDI is regulated i.e. subjected to government approval, cap or having other conditionalities. The FDI policy equally applies to MSME sector.

This Press Release is based on information given by the Minister of State for MSME Shri Giriraj Singh in a written reply to a question in Rajya Sabha on 16.11.2016.
Government of India has taken up the visa as well as social security issues with the United States (US) both bilaterally and in other forums from time to time to address the concerns arising out of the impact of such measures on the domestic industry particularly the Indian Information Technology (IT) industry.

Visa related issues of IT industry have been raised with the US Government at the Ministerial dialogues during the Strategic and Commercial Dialogue in August 2016 and the Trade Policy Forum in October 2016. Also, the matter on US visa fee hike has been raised by India at the World Trade Organisation (WTO), Geneva. India had consultations with the United States on 11-12 May 2016 at the WTO, Geneva under WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism. India had raised claims on US measures relating to:

i. Fees for L-1 and H-1B visas;
ii. Numerical commitment for H-1B visas.

India is also pursuing for bilateral Totalization Agreement with the US. In the Trade Policy Forum held in October, 2016, both the countries acknowledged the ongoing discussions on totalisation and resolved to continue their engagement on the elements required in both countries in order to pursue a bilateral Totalisation Agreement.

During the Trade Policy Forum held in October, 2016, India and the US decided to continue their engagement on visa issues and reiterated their resolve to facilitate the movement of professionals. India would continue the efforts with the new Government of the US under the leadership of their new President Mr. Donald Trump also.

This information was given by the Commerce and Industry Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman in a written reply in Lok Sabha on 14th December, 2016.

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The Government has introduced the Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) w.e.f. 01.04.2015 under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2015-20 replacing the earlier scheme ‘Served from India Scheme’ under the FTP, 2009-15. Under SEIS, the service providers of notified services are incentivized in the form of Duty Credit Scrips at the rate of 3 or 5% on their net foreign exchange earnings. These SEIS scrips are transferrable and can also be used for payment of a number of Central duties/taxes including the basic customs duty.

Apart from services, there is also a scheme for incentivizing export of merchandise/goods. The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 operating since April 1, 2015 rewards export of merchandise which are produced/manufactured in India through Duty Credit Scrips which are transferable and can be used to pay Central duties/taxes including customs duties.

SEIS and MEIS schemes are designed to make our exports (both services & goods) globally competitive.

This information was given by the Commerce and Industry Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman in a written reply in Lok Sabha on 14th December, 2016.
Currently, four border haats are operational, along the India-Bangladesh border. Two border haats are located in Meghalaya at Kalaichar and Balat and two are located in Tripura at Srinagar and Kamalasagar.

The trade at border haats is permitted to be carried out in Indian Rupees/Bangladesh Taka and on barter basis, and data of such trade is maintained by the Haat Management Committee of the respective border haat. As per data furnished by the concerned State Governments, cash trade equivalent to Indian Rupees 1686.62 lakhs was carried out at the said four border haats in the five year period ending 2015-16.

There are no border haats in operation along the Bhutan and Myanmar borders.

In addition to the four functional border haats, Government of India and Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh have approved six more border haats—two in Tripura at Palbasti and Kamalpur and four in Meghalaya at Bholaganj, Nalikata, Shibbari and Ryngku.

Government of India has also executed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government of the Republic of Union of Myanmar on establishment of border haats along their border.

The border haats aim at promoting the wellbeing of the people dwelling in remote areas across the borders of two countries, by establishing traditional system of marketing the local produce through local markets.

This information was given by the Commerce and Industry Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman in a written reply in Lok Sabha on 14th December, 2016.

**Recognition of Products under GI Classification**

260 products have been registered as Geographical Indications (GIs) since 2003.

Geographical Indications are covered as an element of Intellectual Property Rights under the TRIPS Agreement. The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not mention Geographical Indications; however, Appellations of Origin, which are a particular kind of Geographical Indications, are covered under the Paris Convention.

There is no Geographical Indication registered in the name of Bhut Jolokia green chillies. A list of products from North Eastern States registered as Geographical Indications is enclosed at Annexure -A.

This information was given by the Commerce and Industry Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman in a written reply in Rajya Sabha on 14th December, 2016.
India-UK Ease of Doing Business Conference

The India-UK Conference on Ease of Doing Business has been jointly inaugurated by Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, India, Shri Ramesh Abhishek and British High Commissioner Sir Dominic Asquith, on 8th December, 2016 in New Delhi. It will act as a springboard to propel the strategic bilateral partnership between the two countries to the next level.

The India and UK partnership on Ease of Doing Business is important because of the role that the business environment plays in encouraging trade, investment, innovation and economic growth. This conference, following the commitments made by UK Prime Minister Ms. Theresa May and Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi last month, will provide a forum for experts from both countries to share best practice – and to make the connections that will lead to further collaboration in the future.

During the UK Prime Minister’s visit to India last month, both Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and Prime Minister Ms. Theresa May witnessed the exchange of a Memorandum of Understanding on the Ease of Doing Business, which set out how the UK and India would work together to share expertise and best practice.

This conference is the next step in this process, bringing together officials from state and central Government in India with UK experts. The discussion will cover areas including regulatory reform, inspection reform, tax administration, trade facilitation, electricity provision, insolvency, land registry and standards.

The conference will be the most ambitious outreach yet undertaken on the Ease of Doing Business. It will showcase India’s focus on simplifying its business ecosystem and making it a preferred business destination, as well as the work that the UK government is doing to share the key features of its globally renowned business ecosystem and practices. Representatives from various Indian State Governments will also highlight their business reform action plan, implementation strategy, and lessons & leanings.

Setting up of SEZ

The principal objectives behind creating Special Economic Zone (SEZs) in the country include:

i. generation of additional economic activity
ii. promotion of exports of goods and services;
iii. promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources;
iv. creation of employment opportunities;
v. development of infrastructure facilities

In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZs Act, 2005, approvals have been accorded to 405 proposals for setting up of SEZs in the country. Presently, out of 331 notified SEZs a total of 206 SEZs are operational.

As on 30.09.2016, an investment of Rs 4,06,690 crore has been made in different SEZs and an employment for about 16.88 lakh persons has been generated. The various steps taken to strengthen SEZs in the country are as under:

i. Minimum Land Area requirement for setting up of new SEZs has been reduced to 50% for Multi-product and Sector-specific SEZs.
ii. Sectoral broad-banding has been introduced to encompass similar / related areas under the same Sector.
iii. A new sector ‘agro-based food processing’

Laghu Udyog Samachar
sector has been introduced to encourage agro-based industries in SEZs.

iv. Dual use of facilities like Social & Commercial infrastructure by SEZs and non-SEZs entities has been allowed in order to make SEZ operations more viable.

v. Online processing of various activities relating to SEZ Developers and Units has been introduced for improving ease of doing business.

This information was given by the Commerce and Industry Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman in a written reply in Lok Sabha on 5th Dec., 2016.

Products Included in Export List

All goods can be exported barring a few, which are prohibited/restricted under the Foreign Trade Policy and listed under ITC(HS) Classification of Export and Import. The complete list is available on the website of DGFT (www.dgft.gov.in). The prohibition/restriction on export is to ensure (i) availability of the commodities for domestic use/consumption at reasonable prices (ii) to safeguard natural resources & environment and (iii) to take care of proliferation concerns.

Review of export/import policy is a continuous process undertaken by the Government from time to time in consultation with the concerned administrative Ministries / Departments, keeping in view the availability of the products, their prices in the domestic and international market and various other factors and need based policy decisions are taken from time to time in this regard.

The Government has taken various measures to diversify and boost exports from India, which includes;

(i) Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was included under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 w.e.f. April 1, 2015 as a major export promotion scheme implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry with an objective to incentivize export of merchandise which are produced/ manufactured in India. Rewards under MEIS are payable as a percentage of realized FOB value of exports of notified product / tariff lines, by way of the MEIS duty credit scrip, which are transferable and can also be used for payment of a number of duties including the basic customs duty. As of now 7914 tariff lines at 8 digit ITC (HS) Codes have been covered under MEIS scheme to diversify goods and market and to extend the coverage across the globe. For the fiscal year 2016-17, Rs. 23,500 Crore have been allocated for MEIS incentives.

(ii) Interest Equalization Scheme has been introduced w.e.f. 01.04.2015 for five years with an objective to provide affordable credit to exporters to enable them to be more competitive. The scheme is available to 416 specified tariff lines and exports made by manufacturing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) across all ITC(HS) Codes. The rate of interest equalization is 3 % per annum.

(iii) In addition, the FTP 2015-2020 provide support for manufacture and export of commodities. Under Duty Exemption Scheme, duty free import of inputs can be made for manufacturing and exports. Under the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, capital goods can be imported at zero percent duty linked to export performance to be achieved within six years from the date of imports. A manufacturer setting up an Export Oriented Unit (EOU) for exports also has access to duty free imports of raw material and capital goods.

(iv) Various Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards also make efforts in promotion of export of their commodities including diversification.

This information was given by the Commerce and Industry Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman in a written reply in Lok Sabha on 5th Dec., 2016.
Export of GEMS and Jewellery

According to DGCI&S data, the gems and jewellery exports has been showing positive growth since January, 2016. From December, 2014 to December, 2015 gems and jewellery exports were showing decline with exception in the month of June, July and August, 2016. The details of gems and jewellery export since December, 2014 till June, 2016 is at Annexure I.

With a view to strengthen the Gems & Jewellery industry in the country, the Government has taken a number of steps such as establishment of Special Notified Zone (SNZ); announcement of separate ITC HS Code for lab-grown diamonds; introduction of Gold Monetisation Scheme; approved the scheme for setting up of Common Facility Centres for gem and jewellery sector; and providing financial assistance for participation in international fairs, organizing buyer-seller meets etc. under Market Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiative (MAI) Schemes of the Department of Commerce to boost the exports of gem and jewellery.

This information was given by the Commerce and Industry Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman in a written reply in Lok Sabha on 28th November, 2016, New Delhi.

SEZs in Uttar Pradesh

In the State of Uttar Pradesh, in addition to Noida Special Economic Zone (SEZ) set up by the Central Government and Moradabad SEZ set up by the State Government, a total of 19 SEZs have been notified. List of total number of SEZs notified and area of land allotted for each SEZ along with the activities proposed thereunder in the State of Uttar Pradesh is at Annexure.

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are notified with the objectives of generating additional economic activity, promoting exports of goods and services, promoting investment from domestic and foreign sources and creating employment opportunities. As on 30th September, 2016, an investment of Rs. 14,465 crore has been made in these SEZs and direct employment for 1,13,705 persons has been generated. The exports from these SEZs as on 30th September, 2016 is Rs. 10,570 crore.

This information was given by the Commerce and Industry Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman in a written reply in Lok Sabha on 28th November, 2016, New Delhi.

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Annexure I

Month-wise export of Gems and Jewellery for the period December, 2014 to June, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Export value (in US$ million)</th>
<th>% Growth over corresponding month in previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec-14</td>
<td>2,667.91</td>
<td>-1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-15</td>
<td>3,024.27</td>
<td>-3.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb-15</td>
<td>3,524.96</td>
<td>-3.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-15</td>
<td>3,458.56</td>
<td>-8.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr-15</td>
<td>2,944.898</td>
<td>-10.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May-15</td>
<td>3,240.752</td>
<td>-10.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun-15</td>
<td>3,371.339</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul-15</td>
<td>3,043.104</td>
<td>4.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug-15</td>
<td>3,353.836</td>
<td>2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep-15</td>
<td>3,645.287</td>
<td>-18.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-15</td>
<td>3,597.075</td>
<td>-10.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov-15</td>
<td>2,902.455</td>
<td>-21.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec-15</td>
<td>2,467.772</td>
<td>-7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-16</td>
<td>3,142.734</td>
<td>3.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb-16</td>
<td>3,921.687</td>
<td>11.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-16</td>
<td>3,652.524</td>
<td>5.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr-16</td>
<td>3,525.221</td>
<td>19.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May-16</td>
<td>3,761.77</td>
<td>16.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun-16</td>
<td>3,536.257</td>
<td>4.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: DGCI&S)
Trade with Neighbouring Countries

The details of total trade of India with the neighbouring countries, including Nepal, during the last three years and the current year (up to August, 2016) are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>Exports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AFGHANISTAN</td>
<td>474.34</td>
<td>208.77</td>
<td>422.56</td>
<td>307.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>BANGLADESH PR</td>
<td>6,166.97</td>
<td>484.34</td>
<td>6,451.48</td>
<td>727.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>BHUTAN</td>
<td>355.6</td>
<td>152.17</td>
<td>333.94</td>
<td>216.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>MALDIVES</td>
<td>106.07</td>
<td>3.97</td>
<td>152.38</td>
<td>4.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>NEPAL</td>
<td>3,592.30</td>
<td>529.93</td>
<td>4,558.77</td>
<td>470.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PAKISTAN IR</td>
<td>2,274.30</td>
<td>426.88</td>
<td>1,857.29</td>
<td>441.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SRI LANKA DSR</td>
<td>4,534.35</td>
<td>666.93</td>
<td>6,703.72</td>
<td>742.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17,503.92</td>
<td>2,472.98</td>
<td>20,480.14</td>
<td>2,930.85</td>
<td>18,620.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DGCI&S Database

The Government continues to engage proactively with SAARC countries, including Nepal, to strengthen trade and economic relations. Issues impacting bilateral trade, raised by these countries, are taken up for an early resolution. Bilateral and multilateral trade discussions are held with these countries from time to time to explore mechanisms for enhancement of cross border trade.

Issues relating to improvement of trade infrastructure in the form of upgradation of Land Customs Stations are also coordinated.

Further, assistance is provided under Market Access Initiative (MAI) and Market Development Assistance (MDA) schemes to Indian exporters, Export Promotion Councils, Apex Trade Bodies etc. for participation in events in foreign countries, including Nepal.

The share of India’s exports to the SAARC countries vis-a-vis India’s total exports has increased from 5.57% in 2013-14 to 6.42% in 2016-17 (April-August) and the share of India’s imports from the SAARC countries vis-a-vis India’s total imports has increased from 0.55% in 2013-14 to 0.73% in 2016-17 (April-August), thereby strengthening India’s gains from trade.

This information was given by the Commerce and Industry Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman in a written reply in Lok Sabha on 21st November, 2016, New Delhi.
Efforts to Increase Share of Service Sector in GDP

As per Central Statistics Office (CSO) provisional data, the share of services sector to Gross Value Added (GVA) was 53.2 per cent in 2015-16 whereas the share of Industry sector was 29.7 per cent.

In order to promote trade in services, Government of India follows a multi-pronged strategy of negotiating meaningful market access through multilateral, plurilateral and bilateral trade agreements, trade promotion through participation in international fairs/exhibitions, focussed strategies for specific markets and sectors. Further, there, are domestic sectoral challenges and difficulties. These are identified and sought to be addressed through consultations with stakeholders. Government of India also provides some fiscal benefits through Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) for some identified sectors as per budget availability.

Services are embedded in manufacturing. Some important services which are also inputs into the manufacturing sector are: IT/TeS, logistic services which comprises courier services, retail including e-commerce and transport services, financial services (insurance and banking), utilities such as telecommunications and professional services (engineering services, architectural services, accounting and legal services). Therefore, these key service sectors are critical for the success of the ‘Make in India’ Programme. The ‘Make in India’ programme has identified twenty-five thrust areas from both manufacturing and services sectors to provide major push to both these sectors. Apart from this, the policy initiatives like Start-up India, Stand-up India, Digital India and Skill India, fillip to manufacturing and infrastructure through fiscal incentives and concrete measures for transport, power, connectivity, smart cities and other urban and rural infrastructure and efforts at improving the ease of doing business through a number of facilitatory initiatives are also likely to boost services sector. The substantive changes in the policy regime for foreign direct investment are expected to boost both industrial and service sector growth.

This information was given by the Commerce and Industry Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman in a written reply in Rajya Sabha on 16th November, 2016, New Delhi.

Consultations for Business Reforms

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion in its efforts to improve business climate in States, has started preparing the next set of business reforms for States to implement. The States will be implementing business reforms of this new framework for next year’s assessment of implementation of business reforms.

In this regard, a workshop was organized with State Government and Union Territory officials to brainstorm on ideas leading to the framework. Nearly 20 States/UTs representatives participated and provided suggestions to DIPP. The meeting was chaired by Secretary Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Shri Ramesh Abhishek. Many States recommended for a feedback mechanism from beneficiaries, which should be made an integral part of the assessment framework. Other suggestions which were mentioned during the discussion included giving more weightage to key reforms; measure “Quality of Service” to Industry by States/UTs; grouping of States/UTs with respect to their per capita income, rankings on outcome based parameters like timelines for giving clearances/costs in providing NoCs/permits/clearances. Further, States with more than 90% implementation of reforms were requested to handhold and guide the reform process in States/UTs with less than 40% implementation of reforms in this year’s assessment of reforms by States/UTs.
S shri Kalraj Mishra, Union Minister for MSME inaugurated the National Workshop on Design Clinic Scheme under National Manufacturing Competitiveness Program on 29th December, 2016 in New Delhi. This scheme will be implemented under the Office of the Development Commissioner, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in association with the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, India.

A National Workshop for Design Clinic scheme was held with potential stakeholders to advance MSME to be competitive in the national and international arena. This National Workshop has helped Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises and National Institute of Design to share the success and explore future directions for a sustained growth of the MSME Sector.

About National Workshop on Design Clinic Scheme

The MSME sector plays a significant role in its contribution to the country’s GDP, total industrial production and employment generation. Continued manufacturing competitiveness of MSME sector is the key to India’s future growth. Manufacturing Competitiveness is concerned with productivity and sustaining productivity is dependent on the ability of industry to produce new, desirable, quality products that sustain the changing and demanding needs of the user and marketplace.

The Design Clinic Scheme for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Ministry of MSME, aims to provide design initiative for improvements in products, processes, communication, ergonomics, packaging and many other system level activities through design support and interventions. Recently the scheme has been up scaled with revised budgets, commitments and targets.

Upscaling this sector requires a quantum jump in evolving strategies for reaching out and empowering this sector to be able to tap into the design, innovation, human skill development and marketing ecosystem in the country. In the sphere of Professional design projects, many initiatives have been undertaken in areas such as Automotive Products, Home/Business Appliances, Electronic and Interface Devices, Furniture, Industrial Equipment, Medical Devices, Packaging Solutions, Safety Equipment, Toys Design and Agriculture Equipment. The diversity of the targeted clusters has helped the Design Clinic Scheme to create a plethora of Good Designed Products with our Indian MSME.

Several Student Projects with varied partnering, in the realm of Ceramics, Toy and Game, Apparel & Lifestyle Accessories, Product Design, etc. were on the anvil. Thus, the Design Clinic Scheme is effectively creating strategic change in the MSME Industrial sector, in the context of the Global Competitiveness

As part of the workshop, the outcome of various design interventions activities supported under the Design Clinic Scheme were showcased through a display combined with a workshop to address two very important objectives, first to share the accomplishments by respective MSMEs, Designers and Institutes associated with DCS and secondly to address the way forward for the new upscaled Design Clinic Scheme with an aim to draft a policy document for sustained impact of DCS in the improvement of manufacturing competitiveness of the MSME.
Photo Feature

Laghu Udyog Samachar
मेले ने एमएसएमई का रूप-रंग निखारा

- के. शुभम मिश्रा

कैंगर उत्पाद हांग-27 में सातवाँ उत्पादों के साथ एक अलग खंड में प्रदर्शित किए गए थे। इसमें
विश्व भर के उद्यमी कैंगर के तरह-तरह के उत्पाद का प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे जिसकी प्रशंसा मंत्री
जी ने की। कैंगर का छाता आर्किटेक्चर का केन्द्र तब बना जब मंत्री जी से उसका उपयोग करने का
अनुरोध किया गया। इसकी तन गठी और उसके नीचे सभी विषय अंशित एक साथ ऐसे खड़े हो
गए, जैसे मानों अपनी एकजुटता से एमएसएमई को मजबूती प्रदान करने का संदेश दे रहे हों। बाह! यह
दृश्य देखते ही बनता था। इस दृश्य को देखकर भीड़ की हलचल थम गई और वर्षिकों के
साथ-साथ उद्यमी भी भावविवेक हो उठे।

र साल की भाँति इस साल भी प्रगति
मैदान में व्यापार मेले का आयोजन
किया गया। 36वाँ भारतीय अंतरराष्ट्रीय
व्यापार मेला बीते हुए 35वें मेले से भिन दिखाई
दिया। कारण था 500 और 1000 रूपये के
पुराने नोटों की अवकाश हुईं बंदी। पुराने करेंसी
नोटों के बंद होने के बाद ठंडी प्रतिक्रिया
के कारण प्रगति तैयार में आयोजित अंतरराष्ट्रीय
व्यापार मेला में 19 नवम्बर से विविधतय के लिए,
टिकट का रेट कम कर दिया गया। वीकेंड का
टिकट 100 रूपये और वाकिंग डे का टिकट 50
रूपये में मिला, जबकि 12 साल तक के बच्चों को मेले में
मुफ्त प्रवेश मिलिया। आईटीपीओ के मुताबिक मेले में लोगों
की संख्या हजारों के मकसद से चेंगमैन और प्रबंध निदेषक
ने यह फैसला किया।

हर साल की भाँति इस साल भी देश के अलग-अलग
कोने से आए हुये उद्यमियों ने अपने-अपने कौशल के
द्वारा प्रगति मैदान को प्रगति में चार चौंक लगाये तो वहाँ
अलग-अलग राज्यों से आए कलाकारों ने अपनी-अपनी
कला को प्रदर्शित कर आगांविक दर्शकों का मन मोह लिया।

डिजिटल ईडिया-यह था इस बार के मेले की थीम।
वहाँ दृश्वी और हर साल की भाँति एमएसएमई हर जागर
छाया रहा। डिजिटल ईडिया और एमएसएमई की युगल बंदी
करीब-करीब हर मंडप में दिखाई दी। बड़े-बड़े फ्रीन पर
एमएसएमई की फिल्में लगातार दिखाई जा रही थी जिनमें
युवाओं को स्वरोजगार करने के लिए प्रेरित किया गया
था। एमएसएमई का विशेष प्रदर्शन वैसे तौं मंडप संख्या 7
एएसीमें निवाय गया था लेकिन हुनार हाट से लेकर
विभिन्न राज्यों के मंडपों तक एमएसएमई ही एमएसएमई
दिखाई दे रहा था।

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय ने मंडप संख्या
7-एएसीमें, प्रगति मैदान में एमएसएमई एक्सपो 2016 का
आयोजन किया था। इस वर्ष पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक
उद्यम अपने उत्पादों को प्रदर्शित कर रहे थे। इस वर्ष के
मेले की विषय-वस्तु “एमएसएमई का गुणवत्तापूर्ण विनिर्माण
और समावेशी विकास” थी।

लघु उद्योग समाचार
पिछले वर्ष एमएसएमई की विषय-वस्तु 'में इन इंडिया' थी, जिसे बड़ी संख्या में आपसंग द्वारा सारांश गया था।

में तथा महिलाओं में विविधता दिखी जिनमें महिला उद्यमी, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा पूर्वावलोकन राशि के क्षेत्रों के उद्यमी अंतर्गत के अन्य संस्थाओं के उद्यमी एवं अन्य संस्थाओं के उद्यमी थे। इन्हें से 50 महिलायें, 14 अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति, 09 पूर्वावलोकन क्षेत्र से तथा 03 अन्य क्षेत्रों में अन्य थे। यह में संवैधानिक विज्ञान शासन का निर्माण करने के लिए अवसर भी प्रदान कर रहा था।

एमएसएमई एक्सपो 2016 में इंजीनियरिंग, विनिर्माण और संगठन उद्योग तथा मशीन और मशीन दूरसंचार, स्पॅस, कृषि और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स उत्पाद, ऑटो कंपोनेंट, हैडलूम एंड हैडलोप्रेंट, जेम्स एंड ज्वेलरी तथा आधुनिक उत्पादों आदि के क्षेत्रों में उनके उद्योगों का विशाल शृंखला शामिल थी।

एमएसएमई एक्सपो 2016 का उद्घाटन केंद्रीय एमएसएमई मंत्री श्री कलराज मिश्र ने किया। उद्घाटन के दौरान एमएसएमई राज्यमंत्री श्री गिरिजासिंह सचिव (एमएसएमई) श्री के. के. जालान, अपर सचिव एवं विकास आयुक्त (एमएसएमई) श्री एन. एन. त्रिपाठी, मुख्य प्रबंध निदेशक, एमएसएमई, श्री सत्यतावाद उपस्थित थे।

श्री कलराज मिश्र, केंद्रीय एमएसएमई मंत्री अपने सहयोगी मंत्री श्री गिरिजासिंह, केंद्रीय सचिव के चेयरमैन श्री विनय कुमार सक्सेना और केंद्रीय बॉर्ड के अध्यक्ष श्री सी. पी. राधाकृष्णन के साथ दिनांक 15-11-2016 को एमएसएमई का दिन में साड़े तीन बजे उद्घाटन करने पहुँचे। एक्सपो के मुख्य द्वार पर विकास आयुक्त श्री एस. एन. त्रिपाठी ने उनका एवं अन्य वरिष्ठ जनों का पुथु गुच्छ से स्वागत किया और शौल भंड चर अभिनंदन किया। श्री मिश्र ने प्रशासन द्वारा दी पूर्वी कारोबार एमएसएमई एक्सपो–2016 का उद्घाटन किया। इसके बाद मुख्य अध्यक्ष श्री मिश्र के साथ सभी विशेष अधिकारियों ने दीप प्रज्वलित कर एक्स्पो का विविधता शुभारंभ किया। उद्घाटन समारोह के बाद माननीय अधिकारियों ने विभिन्न स्टॉलों का आयोजन किया। इस दौरान हंगाम-खुशी का माहौल और रहा। कई प्रदर्शन उद्योग माननीय मंत्री को शौल भंड कर स्वागत करना चाहते थे, बदलते में उसी शौल के मंत्री जी ने उद्योग को पहनाकर सकारों खिलाह कर दिया। इसके तुरंत बाद मुख्य अध्यक्ष श्री कलराज मिश्र और मुख्य विश्वास अधिकारियों ने एमएसएमई मंत्रलय की लोकप्रिय पत्रिका 'बाँसु उद्योग समाचार’ के नवम्बर, 2016 अंक का विशेषण किया।

इसके बाद केंद्रीय मंत्री ने केंद्रीय बॉर्ड और केंद्रीय वीडीसी के मंडों का उद्घाटन किया।

केंद्रीय बॉर्ड आयोग–27 में सीडीआर उपाध्याय के साथ एक अलग खड़े में प्रदर्शित किये गए थे। इसके दस्तावेज भारत के उद्यमी केंद्र के मंत्री के निर्धारित कर रहे थे जिसकी प्रदर्शन मंत्री जी ने दी। केंद्र का बाल आकर्षण भवन के केंद्र के तरह-तरह के उत्पाद के प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे जिसकी प्रदर्शन मंत्री जी ने की। केंद्र का तत्कालीन विशेषज्ञ के 'इंडिया' के बोर्ड बना जब मंत्री जी से उसका उपयोग करने का अनुरोध किया गया। जब तक तुम गयी और उसका नीचे के साथ विशेष आधिकारिक एक साथ इसे खड़े हो गए जैसे मानो अपनी उद्योगों से एमएसएमई को मजबूती प्रदान करने का संदेश दे रहे हो। वह यह दृष्टि देखते ही बनता था। इस दृष्टि को देखकर भी दृष्टि को हरचल धम गई और दर्शकों के साथ-साथ उद्योगी की भावविभेद हो उठे।

हाल न. 15 में खाती दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार अन्य मंत्री जी के साथ दृष्टि
एमएसएमई मंत्री पहुँचे, उनका खाता की सूत की माला से स्वागत किया गया। खाते की मजबूतता तब देखते ही बनती थी जब मंत्री जी के साथ-साथ अन्य प्रमुख लोग सूत की गांठ को खोल नहीं पा रहे थे। संगीत की मधुर ध्वनियों के बीच केवलईसी के मंडप में सभी अतिथियों का स्वागत किया गया। वहाँ विशिष्ट अतिथियों में एक अत्य अतिथि शामिल थी-सांसद श्रीमती मानसिक लेखनी जो केंद्रीय मंत्री के साथ-साथ खाते के विभिन्न स्तिथियों का निरीक्षण करने रहीं। खाते के मंडप में मंत्री जी ने कुछ फल महत्वाकांक्ष के पुतले के पास बैठकर बिताये और उन्नामा को चरखे काटते देखते हुए हर्ष का अनुभव किया। खाते के पत्रकारिता में अतिथियों ने उद्योगों के साथ-साथ दर्शकों का भी मनोवात बढ़ाया। वहाँ पर पत्रकारों को संबंधित करते हुए श्री करतार जिंदन ने एमएसएमई एक्सपो, कंपास बॉर्ड और केवलईसी के उद्योगों के महत्त्व को बताया और विभिन्न प्रसंग का संतोषजनक उत्तर दिया।

विभिन्न मंडपों में एमएसएमई के कौशल का प्रदर्शन लोगों को बहुत मजबूत आकर्षित करता रहा। दीर्घायु में अन्य दिन अच्छी संख्या में लोग पहुँचे। हाल संख्या 01,18, हमें जरूर 27 और वर्तमान पत्रकारिता के साथ भरे रहे। हाल संख्या 1 में ब्रॉडक्रॉस और जूट-चपल की खुब बिक्री हुई। दुर्योगों ने जुटे और चपल पर 50% तक की छूट दी। जैकेट पर 70% तक डिस्काउंट ऑफर किया गया। हाल संख्या 01 और 18 में सजावटी समारोह की भी अच्छी बिक्री हुई।

तुर्की की लेप और थाइलैंड की तक़दीर के सामान खूब बिके। दर्शकों के पहुँचने और बेटीएम और टीचर्ज समेत एवेबीआई और एविला बैंकों द्वारा स्वाइप मुहैया करने से पेमेंट की समस्या कम हो गई। दर्शकों ने केसलोस सुविधा के जारूर समान की बिक्री की। वैसे तो वाणिज्य में विज्ञान करने लोग कम ही आ रहे थे और अगर कोई खरीदार आ भी रह थे तो स्वाइप मशीन ने बजन महंगी नहीं होने के कारण काफी स्थित नहीं हो पा रहे थे। इससे दुर्योगों के साथ-साथ थेकेदारों को भी कह झेलता पड़ा।

झारखंद पत्रकारिता में लगभग 90% स्टेटल में केसलोस सुविधा की व्यक्ति की गई थी। में जूट के दोनों आइटम मौजूद थे लेकिन पूरी तरह से जूट की बहन गुड़िया और गणेश का अच्छी प्रतिक्रिया मिल रही थी। राधा-कृष्ण की मूर्ति और गणेश एकदम अलग दिख रहे थे। इन सामानों पर 10% की छूट दी गयी थी जिसकी कीमत 200-500 रुपये तक थी।

में में पहली बार शामिल सीमा सुरक्षा बल (बीएसएफ) द्वारा सीमा की सुरक्षा ने शामिल किए जाने वाले हस्तियों के दर्शन करने के लिए चुना पूरी बहुत उत्साहित दिखी जिस्में अक्षराधीन हस्तियां शामिल किए गए थे। बीएसएफ की बहन और दुर्योगों की गोलियों से बचाव के साधन को भी जाना जा सकता था। वहाँ जारी बीएसएफ और डीआरएफ के जवन के साथ युवापीढ़ी में सेल्फी लेने की होड़ मची हुई थी।

दिल्ली पत्रकारिता में तिहाड़ जेल के कैदियों द्वारा बचाए गए उत्पादों की भी खरीदारी हो रही थी। उन उत्पादों में खाने-पीने की चीजों के अलावा कैदियों द्वारा बनाए गए जूट बैंक और घर की सजावट के सामान शामिल थे जिनकी खरीदारी अनलाइन भी की जा सकती थी जिसे डिजिटल तिहाड़ का नाम दिया गया था। इस पत्रकारिता में प्री वाई-फाई की सुविधा से आए आई दर्शक 20 मिनट लघु उद्योग समाचार
महाराज के बारे में पूरी जानकारी बताने के लिए ई-बुक भी लगाई गयी थी। इस पब्लिशिंग में पहुँच रहे लोगों की भीड़ मुख्य रूप से सिक्की कला, कांटा कला और स्टोन आर्ट की ओर आकर्षित हो रही थी। यहाँ नहीं, टेसकोटा का लाइफ डेमो देखने वालों में भी भारी उल्लास था।

1986 में राज्य सरकार द्वारा शान्ति निकेतन पुरस्कार विजेता श्री लाला पनित ने, जिनकी उम्र 61 माह थी, बताया कि उन्होंने टेसकोटा कला की ट्रेनिंग अपने माता-पिता द्वारा ही ली है। टेसकोटा कला की ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए उन्हें जापान, इटली और बाहरी भारतीय देशों में भी भेजा गया है।

राजस्थान पब्लिशिंग को राजस्थान के परम्परागत महत्वपूर्ण तथ्यों के उपयोग से सजाया गया था। इस पब्लिशिंग में श्रीराम की तलाश में सहायता गई आलमारी विक रही थी। इस आलमारी को बनाने वाले कलाकारों का दावा था कि इसमें दीमक नहीं लगाता तथा यह लोगों की तरह मजबूत है। इसे एक हफ्ते में तैयार किया गया था। इसकी कीमत 45 हजार रुपये थी।

बिहार पब्लिशिंग में बिहार की परंपरागत चीजों को दिखाया गया था। इस पब्लिशिंग में शीर्ष हाल की 200 लाख से सजाया गया था। 200 लाख के साथ सीएफएल बन्द कराए गए थे। बिहार की मिथिला पंजिका को भी प्रसिद्धि से इस्तेमाल किया गया था। साथ ही गुरु गोविंद सिंह जी की 350वीं जयंती के अवसर को मनाते हुए, उनकी बेहतरी शानदार तस्वीर भी पब्लिशिंग के अग्र भाग में बनाई गयी थी। यहाँ आने वाले लोगों को श्री गुरु गोविंद सिंह जी

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वहीं उद्दीया से आए कलाकार रेत से डिजिटल इंडिया की तस्वीर बना कर आए दर्शकों का मन मोह रह थे। वहाँ सेल्फी की होड़ लगी हुई थी। वहाँ कर्नटक, मैसूर से आए आज्ञा पासा के दर्शकों को देखकर लोग आकिर्षित हो रहे थे। उनकी उम्र 40 साल थी। पिछली बार उन्होंने सरकार में थे और इस बार उन्होंने अपना हुनर दिखाने के लिए अपने संस्थान कार्य मंज़ल के जाही दी गयी। वे लक्ष्य के कारीगर हैं। इसका निम्नांश ते खुद करते है। उन्होंने बताया कि उनके पास साइबर बाबा की मूर्ति 25 हज़ार, सरस्वती माँ की 17 हज़ार, गणेश-लक्ष्मी 14 हज़ार तथा हनुमान की मूर्ति 5 हज़ार बनाते हैं। ये सब मूर्ति लोग बहुत पसंद करते हैं। हर साल खुब बिकी होती है। लेकिन इस बार नोटबंदी की वजह से हर साल की अपेक्षा बिक्री ठहरी कम है।

फोनब्यू इंडस्ट्रीज़ से आए उमकांत जो आयूर्वेद के प्रोडक्ट से सबको अपनी तरफ आकिर्षित कर रहे थे, वे अपने दावे के अनुसार 100% शुद्ध 17 प्रोडक्ट से दर्शकों का मन मोह रहे थे। इनके प्रोडक्ट में सुकेश डाई शैली, जिसकी कीमत 75 रुपये, बवासी मूल व्यवहार निवारक चूंन जिसकी कीमत 225 रुपये, नेत्र तेज आई ड्रोप और कोल्हल आदि शामिल थे। साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि कर्नाटक में इसकी बिक्री बहुत होती है। वहाँ के अधिकतर लोग आयूर्वेद को पसंद करते हैं।

एमएसएसई मंडप से 50 वर्षीय परमजीत सिंह ने कहा कि एमएसएसई को होले 7 एजीसी में होना चाहिए क्योंकि सरकार में जनादा भीड़ के कारण लोग एक्जीएच में कम आ रहे थे जिससे उनकी बिक्री कम हो रही थी। नोटबंदी का प्रभाव उन्होंने 50% बताया। साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हम लोग एमएसएसई में हर साल अपना स्टॉल
लगाते हैं लेकिन अभी तक कोई भी अवार्ड नहीं मिला है कम से कम जो लोग एमएसएमई मंडप में हर साल आते हैं उनको एमएसएमई के द्वारा 10 रूपये की ट्राफी भी मिल जाती है तो उन लोगों का मनोबल बढ़ता लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है। हम लोगों के लिए कितने रूपये की ट्राफी मिली यह मानने नहीं रखती है बिस्मिल्लाह हमारे लिए उस ट्राफी द्वारा मिला सम्मान मानने रखता है।

इसी मंडप से गुजरते से आए महंद्री परमार जो मसाज, झूठ प्रूट आदि के विक्रेता थे, उन्होंने बताया कि एमएसएमई वाले एक समान ध्वनि नहीं करते हैं। जो दिल्ली के लोकल आदमी हैं, उनको सामने की दुकान दी जाती है और हमें कोहे को, जिस बजह से हमारा नुकसान हो रहा है, लोगों के पास तो इतना टाइम होता नहीं कि वे हर स्टॉल पर जायेंगे। उनको जो सामने दिखता है वहाँ से खरीद कर चले जाते हैं। इसी मंडप में गुजरते ही तीन स्टॉल लगे हुए थे। उन्होंने बताया कि वे एससी कोटा से हैं। उन लोगों ने जब इस बारे में शिकायत की तो एमएसएमई अधिकारियों ने कहा कि मर्जी हो तो तो सर्वा अभी हमारे पास 60 वेंटिंग में हैं, तुम नहीं लोगे तो कोई और लेगा।

साथ ही उनका ये भी कहना था कि जितने भी स्टॉल के लिए रजिस्ट्रेशन हुए हैं उन लोगों को एक साथ बुलाते और डूं बनाने फिर जिसके नसीब में होती है जो मिलती फिर हमें भी कोई दिस्क्ल नहीं होती लेकिन ये एमएसएमई वाले सिर्फ़ लोकल आदमी को बुलाकर डूं करवा देते हैं और जब शिकायत करो तो ऐसा एहसान जताते हैं जैसे कोई बहुत बड़ा उपकार कर दिया हो स्टॉल देकर। हम लोगों की कोई सुनता भी नहीं है। जहाँ बोलने जाओ वहाँ खुद सुनो।

वैसे, कुल मिलाकर प्रगति मैडान का इस बार का मेला एमएसएमई के लिए गार्ड में सामान रहा। हर तफ वहाँ छाया रहा। नोटबंदी के बावजूद मेले में दर्शकों की अपेक्षाकृत अच्छी भीड़ दिखाई दी और छोटे कारोबारियों को बड़ा मंच मिला जिससे वे व्यवसाय बढ़ाने में कामयाब रहे। जाहिर है कि अगली बार यानि 2017 में यह मेला सफलता के नए सोपान तय करेगा, इसी उम्मीद के साथ 27 नवंबर, 2016 को मेले का 36वाँ संस्करण सम्पन्न हुआ।

- लेखक स्वतंत्र पवार हैं और इस विशेष फीचर में सभी चित्रों की छायाकार हैं।
सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम: मैन्युफैक्चरिंग क्षेत्र में डिजाइन विशेषज्ञता के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला

राष्ट्रीय सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री श्री कलराज मिश्र ने 29 दिसम्बर, 2016 को नई दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय मैन्युफैक्चरिंग स्पर्धा कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत डिजाइन विशेषज्ञता पर राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला का उद्घाटन किया। यह कार्यक्रम राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान अहमदाबाद के सहयोग से सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंजूलय के विकास आयुक्त कार्यालय के अंतर्गत कृतार्थित किया जाएगा।

इस राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों को राष्ट्रीय तथा अंतरराष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में स्थान बनाने के लिए किया गया। राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला से सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंजूलय और राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान को क्षेत्र में भविष्य के विकास का मार्ग स्थापने में मदद मिली है।

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम क्षेत्र देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद, कुल औद्योगिक उत्पादन तथा रोजगार सृजन में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान करते हैं। भारत के विकास के लिए सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम क्षेत्र की निरंतरता महत्वपूर्ण है। मैन्युफैक्चरिंग का संबंध उत्पादकता से है और उत्पादकता की निरंतरता बनाए रखना उद्योग द्वारा नए, बालिका और गुणवत्ता संपन्न उत्पाद तैयार करने की शक्ति पर निर्भर है।

राष्ट्रीय मैन्युफैक्चरिंग स्पर्धा कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों के लिए डिजाइन योजना का उद्देश्य उत्पादों, प्रक्रियाओं, संचार, श्रम विकास तथा प्रणाली स्तर की अपेक्षाकृत गतिविधियों में डिजाइन समाधान के माध्यम से सुधार करना है। हाल में योजना के बजट, संकल्प और लक्ष्य का संयोजन किया गया है। इस क्षेत्र को उन्नत बनाने के लिए रणनीति निर्माण करने की आवश्यकता है। ताकि यह क्षेत्र डिजाइन, नवाचार, मानव और शासन विकास का भी सहयोग कर सके। पेसेवर डिजाइन परियोजनाओं के मामले में आंदोलनित उत्पाद, गतिशील व्यवसायिक उपकरण, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण, फार्मेसिस्ट, औद्योगिक उपकरण, चिकित्सा उपकरण, पैकेजिंग समाधान, सुधार उपकरण, खिलोना डिजाइन तथा क़ृषि उपकरण जैसे क्षेत्रों में अपने कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए। लक्षित क्लासों को विविधता प्रदान करने से डिजाइन योजना को अच्छे निष्पादन करने में मदद मिली है। समास्मिक के क्षेत्र में विभिन्न नीतियाँ के लिए अनेक योजनाएं चलाई जा रही है। इस तरह डिजाइन योजना सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम क्षेत्र में वैश्विक स्थान को देखते हुए रणनीतिक परिवर्तन कर रही है।
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भारत सरकार
सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय
(आईएमसी 9001:2008 प्रमाणित संगठन)

MSE-CDP
Micro and Small Enterprise Cluster Development programmes for holistic development of selected MSEs clusters through value chain and supply chain management on co-operative basis

PMEGP
Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
A credit linked Scheme to facilitate participation of financial institutions for higher credit flow to micro sector. Its objectives are to generate continuous and sustainable employment opportunities in Rural and Urban areas of the country through start-ups.

NMCP
National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme
To promote growth oriented enterprise through 10 interventions like lean manufacturing, design clinic, quality management systems etc.

ASPIRE
To promote Innovation & Rural Entrepreneurship through rural livelihood incubator, technology business incubator and fund of funds to establish Technology Centre Network to promote Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Agro Industry. I propose to set up a fund with a corpus of Rs. 200 crore.

SFURTI
Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)
Making traditional industries more productive and competitive by organizing the traditional industries and artisans into clusters.

PCR
Performance & Credit Rating Scheme
To create an eco-system of MSEs for easier and cheaper access to credit for the rated enterprises. The rating done for MSEs generates awareness about the strengths and weaknesses of the operations and creditworthiness of the enterprise.

ATI
Assistance to Training Institution
To promote entrepreneurship and skill development through capital grant for creation/strengthening of infrastructure and programme support for conducting entrepreneurship development and skill development programmes.

MA
Marketing Assistance
To assist MSMEs to organise participate in exhibition of their products and services in domestic and global markets. Organising Buyer-Seller Meets, Intensive Campaigns and Marketing Promotion Events are also included.

CLCSS
Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Schemes (CLCSS)
To enable micro and small enterprises to adopt modern technology to improve their productivity.